Government Publications

v - 10-1, 48-9, 52-3, 57, 64-6,
77-8, 18-21, 126-7, 138-9, 156-7
162-3, 166-7, ~~197-2~~ 230-1, 249-55,
266, 302-3, ~~320~~ 3, 333, 368
~~372-5~~, 381, 407-8, 6 646-7
674-5, 721-2, 742-5, 762-3

n - 185-7 ff, ~~194-200~~, 412, 422 ff, 320-3
372-5 422 ff, 483, 485
488 ff 545, 554 ff, 614-5
692 ff, 765


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

https://archive.org/details/31761114677750

90 Doc. Can L
Canada. Labour, Dept. of
183 812

DOMINION OF CANADA

PO

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Published Monthly by Order of Parliament

VOLUME II

JUNE, 1901--JUNE, 1902

58927
23|3|03

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1902

UNION LABEL

HD
8101
A3
v.2
cop.2

EDITOR:

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

The late HENRY A. HARPER *(to December, 1901).*

ROBERT H. COATS *(since February, 1902).*

INDEX.

PAGE.

ACTS : (See *Labour Legislation; Alien Labour; Conciliation and Arbitration*).

AGRICULTURE : (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents; Labour Legislation; Industries of Canada; Wages and Hours of Employment*).

Agriculture in Canada..... 536

Directory of Labour Organizations in..... 488, 489

ALIEN LABOUR: See "Alien Labour Acts" in article on work of Department of Labour..... 463

APPENDICES :

An Act for the Settlement of Railway Labour Disputes..... 769

APPRENTICES :

Legislation in Canada in regard to..... 470, 526

ARBITRATION : (See also *Trade Disputes and Conciliation; Reports of Correspondents*).

Settlements by Arbitration..... 57

Proposed Bill for Settlement of Railway Labour Disputes..... 738

Arbitration between C.P.R. and Maintenance of Way Employees..... 746

An Act for the Settlement of Railway Labour Disputes..... 769

BOARD AND LODGING : (See *Cost of Living in Canada;* also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).

BOILER INSPECTION IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.... 310

BOOT AND SHOE TRADES: (See also, *Reports of Local Correspondents*).

Directory of Labour Organizations in.....374, 375, 694, 695

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES COMMISSION..... 532

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1901... 41

BUILDING TRADES: (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).

Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Canada.....45, 111, 151, 227, 741

Directory of Labour Organizations in, 186, 187, 188, 189, 244, 245, 246, 247, 690, 691, 692, 693

BUTCHERS AND MEAT CUTTERS: (See also, *Reports of Local Correspondents*).

Directory of Labour Organizations..... 372, 373

CANADIAN MARINE AND FISHERIES..... 531

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION AND BIRTHPLACE STATISTICS..... 752

CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING TRADES: (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).

Wages and Hours in.....452, 516 619

CENSUS, THE CANADIAN:
By Districts and Cities..... 239
Urban and Rural in Canada..... 522
By Religions, Sexes and Nationalities..... 597
Immigration and Birthplace Statistics..... 752
CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES :
Changes in Wages in Great Britain..... 223
Spring Changes in Rates of Wages in Canada..... 755
CHINESE : (See *Royal Commission on*).
CIGARMAKING : (See *Reports of Correspondents*).
Directory of Organizations in.....372, 373, 374, 375, 694, 695
CIVIC EMPLOYEES :
Directory of Labour Organizations..... 488, 489
CLOTHING TRADES : (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).
Directory of Labour Organizations in.....370, 371, 372, 373, 694, 695
COAL : (See also *Labour Legislation; Industries of Canada; Wages and Hours of Employment*).
Fernie Mining Disaster..... 750
COMPENSATION :
Workmen's Compensation Act in England..... 537
COMMISSIONS : (See also *Article on Regulation of Railways in Canada, p. 675*).
The British Columbia Fisheries Commission..... 532
Royal Commission on Chinese and Japanese Immigration..... 599
The Paper Combine—Evidence of Royal Commission..... 663
CONCILIATION : (See also *Trade Disputes and Arbitration, and Article on Work of Department of Labour, p. 463*).
Settlement by Conciliation of Valleyfield Spinners' Strike..... 285
Settlement by Conciliation of Strike at Alexandria Mines, B.C..... 344
Settlement of Piano Workers' Strike at Toronto under Conciliation Act, 1900..... 407
Settlement of Labour Dispute at Berlin, Ont., under Conciliation Act.. 610
Settlement of Longshoremen's Strike at Halifax, N.S., under Conciliation Act..... 667
The Rossland Situation..... 362
Conciliation in Canada—Experience under Act, 1900..... 466
Conciliation in Great Britain..... 413
Conciliation in Nova Scotia..... 21
Conciliation in New Zealand..... 54
Amendment to Ontario Conciliation and Arbitration Act..... 610
Proposed Bill for Settlement of Railway Labour Disputes by Arbitration 738, 769
Arbitration between C.P.R. Co. and maintenance-of-way employees.... 746
CONGRESS :
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada..... 67, 111, 212
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—Interview with Dominion Government..... 590
Directory of Trades and Labour Congress..... 184, 185

CONTRACTS : (See *Government Contracts ; Fair Wages ; Sweating System*).

COOPERING TRADES: (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).
Wages and Hours in..... 659
Directory of Labour Organizations in.....318, 319, 320, 321

COPPER AND NICKEL: (See also *Labour Legislation, Industries of Canada and Wages and Hours of Employment*).

CORRESPONDENCE : (See *Reports of Local Correspondents*).

COMBINES :
The Paper Combine; findings of Royal Commission..... 663

COST OF LIVING IN CANADA : (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).
Cost of Living Schedules..... 277

DAIRYING INDUSTRY IN CANADA..... 23

DELIVERY EMPLOYEES :
Directory of Labour Organizations..... 490, 491

DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS :
Reports of Departments and Bureaus, 61, 110, 232, 312, 356, 418, 484, 540, 624, 682, 764

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA:
Work of the Department of Labour..... 459

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA, 182, 243, 317, 369, 421, 487, 553, 689
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada..... 184, 185
Trades Councils 184, 185, 690, 691
Federation of Trade Unions 186, 187, 690, 691
Building Trades 186, 187, 188, 189, 244, 245, 246, 247, 690, 691, 692, 693
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 692, 693
Wood-working and Furnishing Trades.....318, 319, 320, 321
Printing and Allied Trades 320, 321, 322, 323, 694, 695
Clothing Trades 370, 371, 372, 373, 694, 695
Food Preparation 372, 373, 694, 695
Butchers and Meat Cutters..... 372, 373
Tobacco Trades 372, 373, 374, 375, 694, 695
Leather Trades 374, 375, 694, 695
Fur Trade..... 374, 375
Textile Trades..... 374, 375
Mining and Quarrying..... 376, 377
Transport 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 696, 697, 698, 699
Glass Manufacture..... 488, 489
Fishing and Agriculture..... 488, 489
Employees of Public Authorities..... 488, 489
Civic Employees..... 488, 489

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—*Concluded.*
Hotel, Restaurant and Theatre Employees..... 490, 491
Delivery Employees..... 490, 491
Miscellaneous Trades..... 554, 555
General Labour Unions 556, 557, 558, 559, 698, 699
Knights of Labour Assemblies 560, 561, 698, 699
Industrial Brotherhood of Canada..... 560, 561
United Wage Earners of Canada..... 560, 561
SUPPLEMENT TO DIRECTORY 689
Trades and Labour Councils..... 690, 691
Federation of Trade Unions..... 690, 691
Building Trades.....690, 691, 692, 693
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades..... 692, 693
Printing and Allied Trades..... 694, 695
Clothing Trades..... 694, 695
Leather Trades..... 694, 695
Food Preparation..... 694, 695
Tobacco Trades..... 694, 695
Brewery Workers..... 694, 695
Transport.....696, 697, 698, 699
General Labour Unions..... 698, 699
Knights of Labour..... 698, 699

EDITORIAL NOTICES... ....69, 131, 191, 257, 325, 379, 433, 493, 563, 633, 701

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY : (See *Legal Decisions Affecting Labour*).

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT..282, 354, 411, 481, 523, 624, 659, 754

FACTORIES : (See *Labour Legislation and Legal Decisions Affecting Labour*).
Experience of Cheese and Butter Factories in Canada..... 30
Manufactories in London, Ont..... 535
Ontario Factories Inspection..... 618

FAIR WAGES : (See also *Government Contracts; Sweating System and Article on Work of Department of Labour, p. 463*).
Fair Wage Schedules in Government Contracts for month of :
June, 1901..... 58
July, 1901..... 98
August, 1901..... 165
October, 1901..... 311
February, 1902..... 551
April, 1902..... 671
May, 1902..... 748
Fair Wages on Public Contract Work, Canada..... 475
Enforcement of Fair Wages Resolution by Post Office Department, 282, 354, 411, 481, 523, 624, 659, 754

FARMING : (See *Industries of Canada; Wages and Hours of Employment; Reports of Local Correspondents*).

FERNIE MINING DISASTER..... 750

FISHING : (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents; Labour Legislation; industries of Canada; Wages and Hours of Employment*).

Canadian Marine and Fisheries..... 531

The British Columbia Fisheries Commission..... 532

Directory of Labour Organizations in..... 488, 489

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES: (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).

Directory of Labour Organizations in..... 372, 373, 694, 695

FUR TRADE : (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).

Directory of Labour Organizations in..... 374, 375

GENERAL LABOUR UNIONS :

Directory of..... 558, 559, 698, 699

GLASS MANUFACTURE :

Directory of Labour Organizations..... 488, 489

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS :

Classified according to date :

Government Contracts for the month of :

June, 1901..... 58

July, 1901..... 98

August, 1901..... 165

October, 1901..... 311

February, 1902..... 551

April, 1902..... 671

May, 1902..... 748

Classified according to locality :

Back Bay, N.B., Wharf Extension, May 31, 1901..... 59

Cole's Point, N.B., Public Wharf, July 12, 1901..... 100

Depot Harbour, Ont., Rip-rap foundation and additional length to wharf, May 14, 1902..... 749

Deseronto, Ont., Post Office and Public Building, June 25, 1901..... 60

Granby, Que., Post Office and Customs Building, October 31, 1901..... 311

Grande Anse, N.B., Extension of Breakwater, August 3, 1901..... 165

Grande Vallée, Que., Landing Pier, June 29, 1901..... 59

Halifax, N.S., Erection of Custom House, April 18, 1902..... 671

Kamloops, B.C., Heating Apparatus in Public Buildings, July 11, 1901.. 100

Little Bras d'Or, N.S., Wharf, May 7, 1901..... 59

New London, P.E.I., Repairs to portions of breakwater, &c., June 18, 1901..... 60

Ottawa, Ont., Heating Apparatus, October 22, 1901..... 311

Port Hood, N.S., Construction of wooden lighthouse, keeper's dwelling and outbuildings, February, 1902..... 551

Quebec, Que., Artillery Workshop, May 27, 1902..... 750

Rapides des Joachims, Que., Stone Pier and Abutments, July 10, 1901.. 100

Rapides des Joachims, Que., Iron Superstructure of Highway Bridge, July 13, 1901..... 101

St. John, N.B., Immigration Building, July 2, 1901..... 99

Sorel, Que., High Level Dock and Dredging, June 25, 1901..... 58

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS—*Concluded.*
Sussex, N.B., Armoury, July 9, 1901 99
Toronto, Ont., Postal Station "C," May 21, 1902 749

HARPER, THE LATE HENRY A 325

HOTEL EMPLOYEES :
Directory of Labour Organizations 490, 491

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT : (See *Wages and Hours of Employment;* also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).

IMMIGRATION :
Oriental Immigration Commission 55
Canadian Immigration and Birthplace Statistics 752

INDUSTRIAL BROTHERHOOD OF CANADA 560, 561

INDUSTRIES OF CANADA : (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).
Dairying Industry in Canada 23
Agriculture in Canada 536
Canadian Marine and Fisheries 531

INSURANCE AND BENEVOLENT FEATURES OF SOME ONTARIO LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS 367

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LABOUR LEGISLATION .. 226

IRON : (See *Labour Legislation; Industries of Canada and Wages and Hours of Employment*).

KNIGHTS OF LABOUR ASSEMBLIES :
Directory of 560, 561, 698, 699

LABOUR GAZETTE, THE 459

LABOUR : (See also *Directory of Labour Oorganizations in Canada; Labour Legislation; Trades and Labour Congress*).
Organization in Prince Edward Island 551
Organization in Canada—I. Historical 90
II. Trade Union Legislation 158
Ontario Labour Bureau Report 615
Work of the Department of Labour, Canada 459

LABOUR LEGISLATION :
Legislation for the Protection of Employees on Railways 101
Legislation for the Protection of Employees about Machinery 168
Legislation for the Protection of Employees on Ships 286, 350, 408
Legislation in Canada in Regard to Apprentices 470, 526
Labour Organization in Canada—Trade Union Legislation 158
Sunday Labour in Canada—Some of its Legal Aspects 415
British Columbia Legislation Affecting Labour 41
Boiler Inspection in North-west Territories 310
Ontario Labour Legislation, 1902 595
Amendment to Ontario Conciliation and Arbitration Act 610
Manitoba Legislation Affecting Labour, 1902 617
Ontario Factories Inspection 618
International Association for Labour Legislation 226
Workmen's Compensation Act in England 537
An Act for the Settlement of Railway Labour Disputes 769
Regulation of Railways in Canada 676

LABOUR CONGRESS: (See *Trades and Labour Congress*).
LEATHER TRADES : (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).
Directory of Labour Organizations in.....374, 375, 694, 695
LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR, 67, 128, 179, 239, 315, 365, 420, 486, 552, 632, 687, 767
Sunday Labour in Canada—Some of its Legal Aspects..... 415
LEGISLATION : (See *Labour Legislation*).
LIVING, COST OF..... 277
LOCK-OUTS : (See *Trade Disputes, Conciliation and Arbitration*).
LUMBER : (See *Industries of Canada*).

MANUFACTORIES IN LONDON, ONT..... 535
MASSACHUSETTS LABOUR CHRONOLOGY..... 361
METAL TRADES: (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents ; Wages and Hours of Employment*).
Directory of Labour Organizations in, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 692, 693
MINING : (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents; Labour Legislation; Industries of Canada and Wages and Hours of Employment*).
Fernie Mining Disaster..... 750
Directory of Labour Organizations in..... 376, 377
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES : (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).
Directory of Labour Organizations in.....554, 555, 694, 695

ONTARIO LABOUR LEGISLATION, 1902..... 595
ONTARIO FACTORIES INSPECTION..... 618
ONTARIO LABOUR BUREAU REPORT..... 615
ORGANIZATION: (See *Labour Organization* also *Directory of Labour Organizations in Canada*).
ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION COMMISSION..... 55

PAPER COMBINE :
Findings of Royal Commission..... 663
POPULATION :
By Districts and Cities..... 239
Urban and Rural, in Canada..... 522
By Religions, Sexes, Origins and Nationalities..... 597
Immigration and Birthplace Statistics..... 752
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT :
Enforcement of Fair Wages Resolution by, 282, 354, 411, 481, 523, 624, 659, 754
PRICES : (See *Cost of Living in Canada; Industries of Canada;* also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).
PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES: (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).
Directory of Labour Organizations in.....320, 321, 322, 323, 694, 695
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES : (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).
Directory of Labour Organizations..... 488, 489

QUARRYING TRADES: (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).
Directory of Labour Organizations in..... 376, 377

RAILWAYS: (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).
Legislation for Protection of Employees on..... 101
Strike of Trackmen on C.P.R..... 172
Proposed Bill for Settlement of Railway Labour Disputes..... 738
An Act for the Settlement of Railway Labour Disputes (Text)..... 769
Directory of Labour Organizations, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 696, 697, 698, 699
Regulation of Railways in Canada..... 676

RENTS : (See *Cost of Living in Canada*).

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS, 61, 110, 232, 312, 356, 418, 484, 540, 624, 682, 764

REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS :
For the month of July, 1901..... 2
" August, 1901..... 70
" September, 1901..... 132
" October, 1901..... 192
" November, 1901..... 258
" December, 1901..... 326
" January, 1902..... 380
" February, 1902..... 438
" March, 1902..... 494
" April, 1902..... 564
" May, 1902..... 634
" June, 1902..... 702

ROSSLAND SITUATION..... 362

ROSSLAND STRIKE: (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents,* and *Rossland Situation*).

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CHINESE AND JAPANESE IMMIGRATION..... 599

SETTLEMENTS BY ARBITRATION..... 57

SHOPS AND STORES : (See *Labour Legislation*).

SPRING CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES, CANADA..... 755

STATISTICAL TABLES : (See *Wages and Hours of Employment; Cost of Living in Canada; Trade Disputes; Enforcement of Fair Wages Resolution by Post Office Department; Industries of Canada; and Government Contracts*).

STRIKES : (See *Trade Disputes; Conciliation and Arbitration*).

SUNDAY LABOUR—SOME OF ITS LEGAL ASPECTS..... 415

SWEATING SYSTEM : (See *Fair Wages*).
Sweating in Clothing Industry at Hull, Que..... 97

TEXTILE TRADES :
Directory of Labour Organizations in..... 674, 675

THEATRE EMPLOYEES :
Directory of Labour Organizations in..... 490, 491
TRACKMEN ON C.P.R.—STRIKE OF..... 172
TRADES COUNCILS :
Directory of..... 184, 185, 690, 691
TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA 67, 111, 212
Trades and Labour Congress—Interview with Dominion government.
Directory of..... 184, 185
TRADE DISPUTES : (See *Conciliation and Arbitration;* also *Reports of Correspondents*).
Strike of Trackmen on C.P.R..... 172
Settlement by Conciliation of Valleyfield Spinners' Strike..... 285
Settlement by Conciliation of Strike at Alexandria Mines, B.C..... 344
The Rossland Situation..... 362
Settlement of Piano Workers' Strike at Toronto under Conciliation Act, 1900..... 407
Settlement of Labour Dispute at Berlin, Ont., under Conciliation Act.. 610
Settlement of Longshoremen's Strike at Halifax, N.S., under Conciliation Act..... 667
Proposed Bill for Settlement of Railway Disputes 738, 769
Articles and Statistical Tables on Trade Disputes :
Month of June, 1901..... 62
" July, 1901..... 122
" August, 1901..... 165
" September, 1901..... 210
" October, 1901..... 297
" November, 1901..... 359
" December, 1901..... 412
" January, 1902..... 481
" February, 1902..... 524
" March, 1902..... 612
" April, 1902..... 671
" May, 1892..... 759
TRADE UNIONS : (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents as to membership, organization, use of label, &c.;* also *Legal Decisions Affecting Labour*).
Directory of Labour Organizations in Canada, 182, 243, 317, 369, 421, 487, 553, 689
Unions formed during June, 1901..... 45
" " July, 1901..... 111
" " August, 1901..... 178
" " September, 1901..... 210
" " October, 1901..... 276
" " November, 1901..... 367
" " December, 1901..... 411
" " January, 1902..... 486
" " February, 1902..... 551
" " March, 1902..... 624
" " April, 1902..... 681
" " May, 1902..... 754

TRADE UNIONS—*Concluded.*
Trade Unions' Outlay on Benefits in Great Britain..... 354
Labour Organization in Canada—I. Historical..... 90
II. Trade Union Legislation..... 158
House of Lords' Decision Affecting Trade Unions..... 179, 239
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....67, 111, 212
Insurance and Benevolent Features of some Ontario Labour Organizations..... 367
Federation of—Directory.....186, 187, 690, 691

TRANSPORT: (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).
Directory of Labour Organizations, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 696, 697, 698, 699

UNIONS : (See *Trades Unions*).

UNITED WAGE EARNERS OF CANADA :

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN CANADA..... 522
Directory of Labour Organizations..... 560, 561

WAGES AND HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT: (See also *Fair Wages; Government Contracts;* also *Reports of Local Correspondents for rates in individual trades and localities*).
Wages and Hours in the Building Trades, Canada....45, 111, 151, 227, 741
Wages and Hours in the Wood-working Trades, Canada.....299, 345, 399
Wages and Hours in the Carriage and Wagon-making Trades, Canada.....452, 516, 619
Wages and Hours in the Coopering Trade, Canada..... 659
Wages Changes in Great Britain..... 223
Spring Changes in Rates of Wages in Canada..... 755

WOOD-WORKING TRADES: (See also *Reports of Local Correspondents*).
Wages and Hours in.....299, 345, 399
Directory of Labour Organizations in.....318, 319, 320, 321

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION: (See also *Legal Decisions Affecting Labour*).
Workmen's Compensation Act in England..... 537

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. II—No. 1. JULY, 1901 Price Three Cents.

The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

July 15, 1901.

With the present issue the *Labour Gazette* enters upon its second volume, the first having been closed with No. 10 at the end of the fiscal and departmental year. A carefully compiled index, indicating the nature and extent of the ground covered by the first volume has been prepared. This index has been printed in page form corresponding in size to the *Labour Gazette*, so that readers who have kept their complete files may have them bound with the index attached.

From the reports of local correspondents, and the article on trade disputes during the month of June, it will be seen that the month has been marked by an unusually large number of strikes. The application of conciliation and arbitration in settling several of these disputes is dealt with in separate articles on Conciliation in Nova Scotia and Settlements by Arbitration. The former article deals with the settlement of the difficulty between the Nova Scotia Steel Company and its employees by agreement arrived at under the Conciliation Act of the Dominion ; and the latter with the settlement of the strike of the boilermaker's helpers of Toronto, and that of the carpenters at Halifax by reference to boards of arbitrators agreed upon by the parties. In a separate article the experience of conciliation and arbitration in New Zealand since the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1894 came into force in that colony, is set forth.

The series of articles upon the industries of Canada is continued in an article in the present number dealing with the conditions obtaining in the dairying industry. In this article, which is based upon returns made to the Department of Labour by a large number of proprietors of cheese and butter factories, secretaries of co-operative associations and others, the experience of butter and cheese factories and the wages paid to the men in charge at the factories, are set forth.

The topical series of articles dealing with labour legislation in Canada has been further interrupted to permit of the publication in the present issue of a review of the laws affecting labour, passed by the British Columbia legislature during the session of 1901.

The review of the rates of wages and hours of employment in the building trades in Canada, commenced in the June number of the *Labour Gazette*, is continued in the present issue.

An announcement is made in the present issue concerning the seventeenth annual session of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which is to be held in the city of Brantford, Ontario, commencing on Tuesday, September 17th.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

IN the present issue the *Labour Gazette* publishes reports from twenty-five correspondents in different parts of the Dominion. These reports, while they show dullness in particular trades in some localities, indicate favourable conditions and an encouraging outlook in industrial circles throughout the Dominion. In a number of districts working overtime is quite general, and in cases where dullness exists, it is usually the result of an expected 'between seasons' inactivity in particular trades.

The most marked feature of the month was the large number of strikes which occurred. The facts in connection with these disputes are set forth in the reports of the local correspondents, the article on trade disputes during the month, and two separate articles dealing with the application of conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of the disputes.

The early closing movement has received much attention during the month, demands of employees for a half-holiday once a week during the summer months having been granted in a number of cases.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James H. Phair, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this district continued about the same during the month, with the exception of the strike of the carpenters in this city and that in the building trades in Sydney.

The carpenters' strike was settled by arbitration, the board of arbitrators being composed as follows :—For the union, Alderman A. B. Crosby ; for the master builders, the Hon. Mr. Chisholm, M.L.C.; appointed by the provincial government, Mayor Hamilton and Judge Wallace. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, owing to the inability of the two first named to agree upon a fifth, appointed Professor Howard Murray, who was subsequently elected chairman of the board. The official award furnished to the *Labour Gazette* by one of the arbitrators was as follows :—

'Following are clauses of the official report of the commission appointed to arbitrate between the Manufacturers' and Master Mechanics' Association and the Carpenters' Union with respect to a difference which has arisen between these two bodies ;

'That the rate of wages payable to carpenters should be twenty-two cents an hour, this rate, however, not to come into effect until August, 1901, the former rate of eighteen cents an hour to prevail until that date. (Those supporting this decision were Professor Murray, Mayor Hamilton and Judge Wallace. Hon. Mr. Chisholm considered that a rate of twenty cents an hour would be fair and equitable, but dissented from awarding any higher rate. Alderman Crosby favoured the fixing of the rate at twenty-two cents an hour, but dissented from the postponement of the operation of the new rate.)

'That should any difficulty or dispute arise in the future between carpenters and master builders, which cannot be settled by the parties themselves, such difficulty or dispute should be promptly submitted to arbitration without suspension of work. (This clause passed unanimously.)

That whenever any demand for increased wages is to be made by the workmen hereafter, the contractors shall be notified of such proposed demand before the first of March of the year when such change is desired. (This clause also passed unanimously.)

The *Carpenters' and Joiners' Union* at its annual meeting held on the 18th June elected Mr. L. Doddsworth as president ; Mr. Geo. C. Brown as vice-president ; Mr. Fred. C. Hull as recording secretary ; and Mr. Geo. Brown as financial secretary.

The *Coopers and Wharf Labourers* are strengthening their unions and are holding meetings for that purpose.

Coopers report work as fair.

With the *Wharf Labourers* work is not very brisk. Steady hands, however, have done fairly well.

There have been two small strikes among the firemen of the ss. 'Beta' and the ss. 'Orinoco,' for higher wages. The trouble was evidently settled because these steamers sailed almost on time.

The explosion of a boiler in the cotton factory in this city has thrown several hundred employees out of work for six or seven weeks.

The *Truckmen* in the employ of the city have applied for and received an increase of wages of from 22 to 22½ cents per hour. Trade continues good with them.

Bricklayers and *Masons* have not been as busy as expected owing to the scarcity of brick.

Carpenters as a rule were idle up to the 24th instant, owing to the strike.

Work has been rather quiet with *caulkers*, though somewhat better with *shipwrights*.

Painting continues good.

Printing is brisk, although a few hands were laid off towards the end of the month.

District Notes.

The pulp mill at Weymouth is now employing upwards of 400 hands.

The business men of Springhill have decided to close their stores every Wednesday afternoon during June, July, August and September.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The business outlook has shown a marked improvement during the month, particularly in the *building trades*. Reports from up-river state that an unusual amount of repairing and general carpentering work is going forward, and in some quarters the demand for labour is greater than the supply.

Masons and Bricklayers are busy, and report that the outlook is good for the remainder of the season.

Carpenters look for a good summer. Work in this line is plentiful.

Bookbinders report business fair.

The *Telegraph Publishing Company* is about to start a new building in connection with its establishment.

Cigarmakers report conditions good.

Moulders report business fair. The *moulders'* strike is still on. Messrs. James Fleming & Son, and the St. John Iron Works, stand firm. Twenty-three men remain out.

Ship labourers have been steadily employed during the month, and the outlook is bright for July.

Printing remains brisk, and it is thought will continue so until autumn.

All the *trackmen* on the Atlantic Division of the C.P.R. went out on strike on the morning of June 17th.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month of June in the city of Quebec has been characterized by an unusually large number of strikes.

The first of these, which began on the 5th of June and lasted for a couple of days, affected about 80 labourers employed in asphalting roadways. The cause of the strike was a demand on the part of the men for an increase in pay from $1.15 to $1.25 per day. Men from the outlying districts were brought in to replace the strikers, and a settlement was ultimately arrived at whereby the wages of the men were increased to $1.25 for 10 hours work.

A similar demand was made by the *Building labourers*. The strike became general, and while it lasted for only eight days, for about half of that time 500 men, including *Bricklayers and Masons* and others employed in the *building trades*, were affected. The men returned to work at a wage of $1.25 for a 10 hours' day.

Seventy-three *shoe machine workers* employed in Goulet & Garants went on strike refusing to work along with a man who would not pay his dues to the society. This difficulty lasted one day, and was followed by two similar strikes, one in J. S. Langlois establishment affecting 42 hands, and another in that of the Dominion Shoe Company affecting 38 hands. The former of these strikes lasted four, and the latter eight days. The employees in these two cases had at the end of the month resumed work, the questions at issue to be submitted to arbitration.

On June 22, the *cigarmakers* belonging to the International Cigarmakers' Union

requested an increase of pay. The increase asked covers a wide range of piece work prices, but is chiefly a demand for a 25 per cent increase all round. The increase being refused, the men, numbering 23, went out on strike, and were still out at the end of the month.

On June 25 the *furriers* employed by the Paquet Company, Limited, and belonging to the Furriers' International Union made a demand for the re-installation of some four men who had been dismissed. As the request was not immediately complied with it was repeated the following day with an ultimatum that if not complied with the men, numbering 53, would quit work. The reply not being satisfactory, the men went out, and were still out at the end of the month.

On June 28, a notice was inserted in the papers signed by the parish priests of St. Roch, St. Sauveur and St. Malo, Rev. Messrs. Gauvreau, Tourangeau and Bouffard respectively, asking the employers and workmen in the boot and shoe industry in Quebec to be present at eight o'clock in the evening at St. Roch's Church. It was announced that at this meeting an important document from His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec of vital interest to the workmen would be communicated. About 800 men were present in the church in answer to this invitation and a letter was read from His Grace Monseigneur Bégin calling upon the men in the shoe trade in the different unions to have the constitutions and by-laws of their associations immediately revised and amended in accordance with charity and justice, or, failing which, to form another organization whose basic principles would be upon these lines, and to abstain from objectionable and reprehensible principles. In the event of the request being adopted, the assistance of the priesthood was promised. The men were distinctly given to understand, however, that the object aimed at was not the destruction of their organization, but its betterment on the lines of making strikes impossible for any cause and the settlement by arbitration and conciliation of all future industrial disputes. It was decided to submit the entire question to the different organizations interested, the lasters, leather-cutters and the shoe machine workers, and to give the replies of these bodies as soon as possible to His Grace the Archbishop.

The month has been a very quiet one in the *shipping* business. At no time were the whole of the ship-labourers employed.

In the *Building Trades* the labourers' strike and bad weather caused a loss of from 8 to 12 days.

In the *Shoe Trade* the same conditions as during the month of May prevailed, and very few if any of the shops worked full time during the month.

With the *Iron workers, Machinists, Riveters and Caulkers,* the month has been a busy one with overtime in many cases.

All of the *Saw-mills* in the district of Quebec are now running and men seem to be hard to get. Taking ten of these establishments employing from 40 to 90 men each, the pay varies from $1 to $1.25 per day of 11 hours.

Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The *Trackmen* on the C.P.R., went out on strike on June 17. There are 75 on the section between Quebec and Three Rivers and their places are nearly all filled by non-unionists.

The contract for the erection of a new wing to the Laval Normal School has been awarded. It is estimated that this addition will cost about $80,000.

Printing, which is generally slack at this season, is keeping exceptionally busy. Advertising is now done for jobbing hands, a thing not heard of for several years past. The city printing for the current year has been awarded for the sum of $1,116.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

Business in this district has been exceptionally good during the month and the various classes of labour have been working full time and overtime in some cases. The city has been happily free from any labour trouble. The demand for unskilled labour is very good and skilled artisans need not be out of work.

The *Building Trades* have been kept very busy.

Masons are being advertised for and the contractor who is erecting the new opera house has found it very difficult to obtain enough men to push the work as he desires.

Bricklayers will be kept busy during the whole season.

Carpenters find ready employment. Many have gone to the mining centres.

Cigarmakers report trade good.

Machine shops are running full time with much work ahead. One local machine shop is shut down for a couple of days at the close of the month owing to the works being flooded through high water on the St. Francis River.

There is still a demand from the *Thetford and Black Lake Mines* for more men. Many Canadians are returning from the United States to work at these places.

The *Printing trade* is good.

Saw-mills are running full time.

Business is also reported good among *Customs Tailors* and in the *Woollen Mills.*

Through a strike of the C.P.R. trackmen the whole of the men between Magog and Cookshire quit work. The Company has as yet been unable to fill their places.

*In last month's report one of the woollen companies in Sherbrooke was reported as employing 100 hands. This should have read 700 hands. (*Labour Gazette,* June, page 535, line 2).

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The conditions of the labour market have been very good during the month, especially at the woollen mills, where work has been sufficiently abundant to employ all the hands.

The *Carpenters* and *Joiners* have had an excellent month, their employers having obtained certain contracts outside of the city. A firm manufacturing doors, sash, blinds, etc., has been granted the contract for the erection of three churches in different localities, and its employees will obtain employment on these buildings. There are no carpenters nor joiners idle ; the wages paid are $1.50 per day.

Tanneries.—Conditions in this branch of trade have been excellent during the month on account of the large number of orders which have been received. A local firm is about enlarging its premises in order to meet their orders and at the same time increase the number of its hands.

In the *shoe factories* work is not so abundant as last year at the same date.

In all the other branches of trade work is very abundant.

The Central Trades and Labour Council of this city, at its meeting held on June 4, resolved to send a request to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of St. Hyacinthe asking them to have the market opened on Friday night in order to facilitate purchases by the general public and the workmen. This request was granted. At its last annual meeting held on June 18, the Central Trades and Labour Council elected its officers. Mr. Pierre Girouard was elected as President and Mr. Napoleon Samson was re-elected as Secretary. During the year two local unions affiliated with the said council.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent, reports as follows: —

There was little change in the demand for labour during the month of June. Owing to the extensive building operations in progress in and around Montreal, contractors in the building trades are having considerable trouble in securing sufficient skilled labour to execute the work in the time specified in their contracts.

The *Ship Carpenters* have formed a union and intend making a demand for a uniform rate of 25 cents per hour for day work and 30 cents per hour for night work.

A number of *foundries* are working day and night, paying good wages.

The *clothing industry* is very slack, and a large number of tailors are out of employment.

There is a demand for first-class *pattern-makers, toolmakers, plumbers and steam-fitters* at good wages.

Painters and Paper-hangers are having a busy season.

The Journeymen Bakers' Union reports trade very brisk. All members of the union are employed. Two firms have adopted the union label during the month.

Carriage-makers and Wagon-makers are very busy. Wages are good, with steady demand for labour.

The Coopers' Union reports trade fair, with prospects for a very busy season.

Boot and shoe workers report trade good, all of the members having steady employment, with fair wages.

Job printers have more work than they can execute.

The demand for *farm hands* greatly exceeds the supply. Farmers are paying from $15 to $30 a month and board for good farm labourers.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferriere, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of labour generally in Hull is exceptionally healthy. There are no idle people and there has been an influx of outside labourers who have found ready employment at good current wages. The reports from the country are also encouraging. All the sawmills are in full operation and there is a brisk demand for labour.

Wages for the principle trades, in addition to those mentioned last month (which remain the same as then given), are as follows :—

Builders' labourers, $1.75 per day of 9 hours.

Stonecutters, $2.75 to $3.00 per day of 9 hours.

Stonemasons, $2.75 per day of 9 hours.

The *clerks* have been unsuccessful in their attempt to secure early-closing on four nights of the week instead of two, and are having petitions signed by the people on behalf of their claim.

In the *building operations* on the city hall in Hull unionists and non-unionists are working side by side. The former, who do not work on Saturday afternoon and are not paid for the half holiday, are quite willing to let the non-unionists work on that afternoon, if they see fit. Several of the unionists have secured tickets from the heads of the union to allow them also to make full time.

The *Woodworkers' strike* in Ottawa affects about a score of Hull people, who are supposed to receive whatever assistance is given by the International Union.

The workingmen of this city are carrying on a bitter fight against the city council. Previous to the conflagration of April, 1900, the fire by-laws were not strictly enforced upon the people, and it was possible for a man of limited means to build a house in any part of the city to suit his income. A considerable number secured lots of land in the central wards. The present by-law

prohibits the erection of wooden houses within the corporation limits. In the unburned district this is not considered a grievance, as the old buildings are allowed to remain, but the owners of wooden houses which have sprung up after the fire object strenuously against the application of the by-law. Representations have been repeatedly made to the council on their behalf. The council stands firm because of the attitude of the underwriters and banks, which insist upon adherence to the by-laws.

The tie-up in *mica* still continues, and the small capitalists are becoming alarmed.

District Notes.

Shawville—Hodgins' Planing Mill was destroyed by fire last week. The losses are about $6,000. Some 35 men have been thrown out of employment.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. F. Leggatt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The outstanding features in industrial circles in Ottawa during June were the strikes. The *Tinsmiths* struck work on the first of the month, and they were out until the 17th inst. The *Carpenters and Joiners' Union* struck work on the 3rd, and so did the *Machine Woodworkers.* Both of these unions were still on strike on June 30th. The *Plasterers* were out from June 5th to June 7th. The *Machinists* who struck work on May 20th, were also still out. Forty-three tinsmiths, 350 carpenters, 200 woodworkers and 36 plasterers were affected by the strikes.

The trouble between the carpenters and their employers has had a bad effect on the building business.

In other trades business has been good.

Many attempts have been made to settle the strikes, but so far as carpenters, joiners, woodworkers and machinists are concerned, the efforts have been of no avail.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. John Coates, offered to arbitrate between the woodworkers and their employers. The employers did not accept the offer of Mr. Coates. The Mayor of the city has announced that at the first meeting of the city council in July he will ask the council to make some effort to settle the strikes.

Several of the unions not on strike subscribed to help the strikers. The Painters and Decorators' Union assessed each of its members a dollar a week to this end. There is a Building Trades Association in the city, and an effort is being made to call out all the unions in this association in order to bring the strike to a hasty conclusion. About 200 carpenters have gone back to work since the commencement of the strike, many of them having been granted the union wages. A number of carpenters in the city are not members of the union. The contractors have an association in which a large number of employers of carpenters are members. The employers of machine woodworkers also have an association.

The demands of the Tinsmiths upon their employers, were as follows :—

Clause 1.—That an increase of 15 per cent be granted to all sheet metal workers who receive 20 cents per hour or over, and that all workers who receive less than 20 cents per hour be increased to 20 cents per hour

Clause 2.—That none but union labour be employed.

Clause 3.—That no apprentice working at the trade less than four years shall be allowed to take a journeyman's place on work.

Clause 4.—That after 5.30 p.m. time and one-half be paid until 12 p.m. ; after which time double time, and double time for Sundays and holidays.

Clause 5.—We shall be pleased to either send a committee should it be desired to discuss or arrange further details or to meet a deputation of employers.

The following are the conditions on which the strike was settled :—

An increase of 10 per cent will be granted on the present scale of wages to all journeymen sheet metal workers having served an apprenticeship of four years.

An apprenticeship of four years must be served by any apprentice before being considered a journeyman

After 5.30 p.m. time and one-half will be allowed till midnight ; after midnight double time will be allowed, and double time for Sundays and holidays.

The masters will meet a committee of union grievance.

The carpenter contractors on June 14th offered a compromise to the union strikers,

but it was rejected. A committee of two contractors was instructed to offer the following :—

1. That the committee shall make it clear to the carpenters' committee that we, the contractors, must have the right to employ union or non-union labour as we may see fit.
2. That the carpenters must allow the employers of carpenter labour to make three grades of carpenters.
3. The rates of wages are to be 20, 22 and 25 cents per hour.
4. That the minimum wages for improvers be 15 cents per hour.

There was a long discussion. The contractors admitted that the carpenters were underpaid, but asked that the demands stand until next year, when matters would be satisfactorily arranged.

The union unanimously decided to reject the offer and again submit their demand for a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour.

Later the carpenters offered to appoint a committee with full power to settle the strike, but the contractors refused to meet them because of the rejection of the contractors' compromise.

The Machine Woodworkers Association complained that they were under the control of the Manufacturers' Association; that the manufacturers refused to recognize their union ; that a nine-hour day should be granted as well as a 20 per cent increase in wages. They now work 10 hours, and they claim wages are too low for the class of work they do and the daily risk they run of losing fingers. The wages now range from $1 to $1.95. The average is about $1.55, and they buy their own tools at a cost of from $50 to $80.

The *Barbers' Union* has begun a vigorous campaign against Sunday shaving, and the union has been instrumental in having one employer summoned before the police magistrate on a charge of allowing his barbers to shave customers on Sunday.

The early-closing movement which was begun some time ago has borne fruit. Some of the shop-keepers have agreed to close their shops at one o'clock on Saturdays during July and August ; while a number of others, principally grocers, are agreeable to giving their clerks a half holiday on Wednesdays. It is also suggested that all the shops close at six o'clock on Saturday evenings all through the year. The clerks are confident that next year they will make bigger gains.

The strike of the *Canada Pacific trackmen* affected about 500 men on the Eastern Division of the road. Ottawa is in the Eastern Division, and about 30 went out in this city.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The general condition of the labour market shows little change as compared with the previous month, but as compared with the corresponding period last year there has been a most marked improvement in nearly all lines.

The recent re-organization of the *Tailors' Union* and the initiation for the first time of the Tailoresses, upwards of 50 in number, have given an increased impetus to that business. The merchant tailors are showing a disposition to adopt the *Union label.*

In view of the cutting down of the price of the four pound loaf of bread from 12 to 8 cents, a general meeting between the recently formed Bakers' Union and the Master Bakers is being arranged in order to, if possible, arrive at a scale of prices that will be both fair to the employers and the workmen. This action has been endorsed by the Trades Council.

The main topic of interest in industrial circles during the month was the difficulty between the Electric Street Railway Company and its employees. The cause of the difficulty was the request of the employees, about 30 in number, including motormen, conductors and night watchmen, for an increase of 15 cents per day all round, that is:—the motormen receiving $1.25 to receive $1.40 ; conductors receiving $1 to receive $1.15 ; and the night watchmen, to receive $8.50 for seven nights' work instead of $7.50. It was proposed

that the increase should cover the period of four months, including the very busy season.

This request of the men was refused and the motormen and night watchmen agreed to withdraw their demands provided that of the conductors was acceded to. This proposal was also refused and on Saturday night, June 15, the company asked that each employee place his signature to an agreement to desist from further demands for an increase of wages ; to agree to give the company 48 hours notice before leaving ; and in default to consider themselves discharged. The men while refusing to sign the agreement as individuals offered to do so through the president and officers of the union. This offer was refused and they were consequently discharged.

After repeated demands on the part of the local officers to effect a settlement an appeal was made to the International headquarters at Detroit for assistance, and Mr. Dan. Dilworth, Chairman of the General Executive Board, came to Kingston. On June 17, the company offered to take back all the old employees and to grant an increase of five cents per day, if receipts warranted, for the next four months. This proposal was not accepted, the men proposing that the difference in the matter of wages be referred to arbitration and offering to return to work in the meantime. This course was not found necessary. Through the friendly offices of a third party, the following agreement was drawn up and signed by the parties interested:—

1. 'Former employees, motormen, middlemen and conductors to be reinstated.
2. 'The company shall allow the officers of Street Railway Men's Union, No. 150, to sign any agreement or treat for the men belonging to aforesaid union.
3. 'Any member of the union suspended, laid-off, or discharged shall be given a fair hearing by the company, said member being represented by the grievance committee.
4. 'That any man now taken on during the life of the agreement may become a member of the union.
5. 'In case of any dissatisfaction by either party to this agreement, one week's notice shall be given by the party thus dissatisfied.
6. 'The men to return to work on Saturday morning, June 22 ; increase in wages to be left to the company, and said increase to commence from date of returning to work.
7. 'This agreement is to be in force until April 1, 1902.'

In addition a scale of wages somewhat in advance of what the men asked was verbally agreed upon.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Walter S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The month of June has been a good one for labour in this district. Work is very plentiful and there is no reason why a man should be idle if he is willing to work. There is a big demand for common labourers here. Wages are $1.25 per day, an increase of 15 cents a day on last year. The city of Belleville is introducing granolithic works in the residential parts of the city and a large staff of men have been employed through the month of June. The work will last until the end of August.

Tinsmiths report a good month and bright prospects for a good season. The Tinsmiths' Union is the strongest in the city.

Machinists and *Moulders* report work plentiful and wages good.

The *Cigarmakers* report business picking up. There is no union in this branch of industry, but the men are hopeful of organizing one in the near future.

Lumbering operations are now in full swing here and a large gang of men is employed in making up rafts of logs for Deseronto and Trenton. The men are obliged to work eleven hours a day.

The local *Canning Company* employs a large staff at present, and is turning out more goods than ever before.

Work in the *mines* of North Hastings is brisk. This season promises to be an exceptionally good one. A number of new properties are to be opened up which will give employment to many persons.

Nearly all the stock of the new *pork packing* establishment has been purchased, and it is expected that the factory will be in operation shortly.

There has not been much done in the matter of building operations in this city this month. Bricklayers and carpenters residing here have sought work outside the city.

The *dock labourers* employed in unloading coal vessels were paid 25 cents an hour. On June 10, they struck for 30 cents an hour. After being out a short time they were given the extra 5 cents, and went back to work.

The *Printing trade* in this city is not in as good a condition as it was a month ago. The Daily Sun which was established six years ago, has suspended publication and a number of printers are out of employment.

Painters report a good season with plenty of work still in sight. Wages are good.

Merchant Tailors report business good. Wages are as good as in previous years. There is no union and the men are paid current rates.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

General conditions continue unchanged since last month, the labour market having an upward tendency and most classes of workers being well employed. Factories and work-shops are all busy and the demand for unskilled labour is good.

Building is active especially in the suburbs and all branches of the Building Trades find steady employment.

The *printing trade* has latterly been slack, as is not unusual at the present season, and a large number are now out of work. William Powell, the recently installed president of Typographical Union, No. 91, delivered a thoughtful inaugural address on assuming office, calling attention to some abuses in the trade. He recommended the adoption of a system of apprenticeship cards and more stringent regulations as to the contracts under which apprentices are engaged. He suggested the establishment of an out-of-work fund for the benefit of unemployed members of the union.

The *Bookbinders* are also experiencing the dullness which usually characterizes the summer months in their trade.

There are renewed complaints of sweating in connection with the manufacture of ready-made clothing. There has been, as during previous seasons, a considerable influx of aliens, principally Jews from New York and other American centres, who arrive here in the spring remaining until August, and work for low wages for the wholesale and departmental houses. There is now no organization among the garment-workers, all attempts to establish a union among this poorly-paid class having resulted in failure.

The *Cabinetmakers* were organized as a union on the 21st by Martin O'Driscoll, of Dundas, organizer for the Amalgamated Woodworkers of America, and took a charter in affiliation with that body. The charter members numbered 25, and numerous applications for membership have since been made. This is the fifth union in Toronto in connection with the Amalgamated Woodworkers. The trade in all its branches is exceedingly prosperous and there are none out of work.

The *Cigarmakers* report business good and the union increasing in strength, having added fifty to its membership in four months. W. V. Todd was recently chosen as Toronto delegate to the annual convention to be held at Baltimore in September.

The *Toronto Musical Protective Association* has affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians, being the first Canadian organization to unite with that body.

The *Broommakers* have adopted a union label, which is in use by a union shop as well as by the co-operative workshop started by some of the men who recently went out on strike. The union is keeping up the fight by urging the purchase of none but union-made goods.

The *Painters* have considerably improved their organization which is now thoroughly representative of the trade and a very active body. Their members are practically all at work.

The *Sheet Metal Workers* have demanded a nine-hour day with 22½ cents per hour wages for men engaged in indoor work, and 27½ cents per hour for those employed outside. At a meeting held on the 19th it was decided to go out on strike on July 2nd if the employers did not grant these terms in the meantime. Some half dozen firms have acceded to their demands. The union has a membership of about 140.

It has been decided to hold the Labour Day demonstration this year at the Industrial Exhibition Grounds.

The Ontario government has appointed James T. Burke, of Stratford, as Factory Inspector in place of Mr. Barber, resigned.

The annual convention of the International Association of Machinists was held in Toronto beginning on the 3rd inst., and continuing until the 10th. The delegates in attendance numbered about 200, every state in the American union being represented. Some thirty Canadian unions sent delegates. At the preliminary meeting an address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Howland. A public meeting in connection with the convention was held in St. Andrew's Hall on the 4th, which was addressed by A. W. Holmes, Toronto ; D. D. Wilson, International Vice-President ; President O'Connell, and others. Some important changes in the organization were the result of their deliberations. The convention resolved to affiliate with a new body to be called the National Metal Trades Council which meets for organization in St. Louis next month, intended to include all branches of metal workers. The membership dues were increased. A banquet was given to the delegates by the Toronto union on the 5th inst. Mr. O'Connell was re-elected president, and A. W. Holmes was chosen second vice-president. The proceedings of the convention excited special interest owing to the struggle being waged in many parts of the United States between the machinists and their employers, the headquarters of the union being transferred to Toronto while the convention was in session.

A strong effort is being made to enlist the active co-operation of other railroad employees' organizations in the C. P. R. trackmen's strike. Meetings have been held in Toronto and Toronto Junction at which the case of the strikers has been presented, but so far there has been no decisive action to give tangible form to the sympathies of other labour bodies. A meeting of the different railway brotherhoods including engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers to consider the matter has been called for June 28th at Toronto Junction.

The Peat Fuel Company has commenced the erection of works adjoining the electric station, Toronto Junction.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The state of the labour market stands about the same as during the previous month, most of the trades being fairly busy. General construction work is keeping unskilled labourers employed. The prevailing rate for labourers is 18 cents per hour, the rate set by the municipality ; still there are several firms and contractors paying only from 15 to 17 cents.

Hundreds of *Indians*, both men and women, are passing through the city from the Six Nation reserve to the surrounding country to pick berries. They earn from 50 cents to $1 per day.

The amount of wages and salaries paid out to *civic employees* in the city is very large. On Saturday, June 15, the sum of $31,700 was paid out. The week's pay-list of the board of works was $4,788, and for school teachers, police and firemen, $20,192. The firemen here are members of Federal Union No. 11, with charter from the Trades

Congress. Civic servants salaries amounted to $5,510.93.

During the month the Hollywood Paint Company, Limited, capitalized at $100,000, has been incorporated.

Blacksmiths.—This craft is fairly well employed in the several carriage factories and smith shops. The wages are good. There is no organization.

The *bakers* have a strong trades union. Several large bakeries use the union label on their output. The wages paid average $12 per week.

Cotton mill workers.—Hundreds of men and women are employed here in the several large mills in the city. Amongst the more skilled operatives the wages are fairly good, but amongst unskilled the wages are very poor

Engineers.—Both stationary and locomotive engineers are fairly well employed. The latter are members of Lodge No. 133 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Furniture workers.—Several hundred men are employed in the city in this craft. Many of them are members of the Woodworker's Union. They were all busy during the month.

Journeymen tailors.—This craft is in its busy season at present and an idle man is hardly to be found. The men are well organized and are working under a scale recently adopted between themselves and the master tailors. During the month the union fined three members $25 each for remaining at work during a recent strike when ordered to quit.

Machinists are very busy in all branches.

The *plumbers* are an organized craft, well paid and fairly busy.

Street Railway employees.—Hundreds of men here are in the employ of the Cataract Power Company, which operates all the electric lines in and near the city but one. The men receive about 15 cents an hour, and are members of Division No. 107 of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees of America.

Teamsters.—There is a strong Teamsters' Association and Carters and Cabmen's Union here. During the month several grievances between the city and the Teamsters' Association were settled by arbitration.

District Notes.

St. Catharines.—During the month ground has been broken on Ontario Street of the McKinnon Dash and Metal Works Company.

Niagara Falls.—The Grand Trunk will hereafter run three pay-cars instead of two. This will make pay-day here about five days earlier than at present.

The contractor for permanent sidewalks commenced work, during the early part of the month, giving work to a number of men.

Thorold.—A force of men and teams is engaged in grading from the quarry extension of the N. St. C. & T. Ry. The company is also putting material on the ground for the erection of its power line. Work on the siding to the Cartmell, Battle & Walker Bros. quarries began during the early part of the month. The Thorold Pulp Company had a week's idleness during the month, owing to a break down.

The tool works, axe factory and several mills are busy and mechanics' houses are at a premium, many being compelled to reside in Hamilton. The Kerr Milling Company intends erecting a large cooperage on the mill property, where it will keep a competent staff employed making the barrels it will require for the export flour trade.

Hagersville.—Work on the double tracking of the Michigan Central Railway between Cayuga and Hagersville and between Tilbury and Essex is rapidly going forward.

At the Blue Stone quarries, on the 10th ultimo, Dennis Cronin, foreman, was seri-

ously injured by flying rock from the explosion of a powder and dynamite blast 100 yards away. Mr. Cronin was knocked senseless. When picked up it was found that he had been struck on the leg, chin and breast by the flying stones.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

During the past month the workingmen of Brantford and district have had ample opportunity afforded for steady employment. Activity in the building trades is increasing.

In the *Metal trades* part of the engine works and one of the agricultural shops are running overtime and the two *binder twine factories* are being worked to their fullest capacity, affording employment to a large number of operatives.

In the rural districts haying has commenced. There is a heavy crop requiring a large number of *farm labourers.*

Blacksmiths expect to have a continuation of favourable conditions excepting in the agricultural shops where the usual midsummer lay-off for a few weeks will be experienced.

There has been a demand during the month for *Bricklayers* and *Bakers.*

Favourable conditions are also reported by the *Carpenters and Joiners, Cigarmakers, Machinists and Moulders, Polishers and Platers, Painters and Decorators, Tinsmiths, Custom Tailors* and *Teamsters.*

A demand is reported for first-class *Machinists. Plumbers* expect trade to be exceptionally good shortly.

Some of the *Plasterers* were out of employment during the first part of the month but trade prospects are bright.

There has been no agreement made by the Goold, Shapley & Muir Company with their moulders and the strike is still on.

Extensive road improvements and the construction of a number of granolithic sidewalks are giving employment to a considerable number of men.

The *Union label* is being brought forward by the Trades and Labour Council. Many local merchants are laying in a full stock of *Union-made* goods.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James T. Burke, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The labour market in this city and district is in a very satisfactory condition, there being abundance of work for both skilled and unskilled workmen. The city Board of Works and Street Commissioner have a large staff of men employed in street and road improvement work.

Carpenters, Painters, Decorators, Plumbers, Stonemasons, Bricklayers, and *Employees of Furniture Factories* report steady work, with improved conditions.

Cigarmakers report a better demand for their product.

The *Printing trade* is in a good condition, there being a steadily increasing demand for the use of the Typographical Union label.

Garment workers report steady work and fair conditions.

Iron workers and *Machine Operators* have been forced to work overtime.

Employees of the local flax and carding mill report unusual activity in the industry, necessitating employers advertising for extra help, both male and female, with good wages.

Conditions are unusually favourable in the egg dessicating factory where there are a number of vacancies where girls may be employed.

The milling company whose property was recently destroyed by fire have a gang of men engaged removing debris. It is the intention to have a new flour-mill in operation at an early date. The mill will employ about 30 hands.

The railway train service employees report long hours on duty, the result of excessive tonnage traffic.

Brick and Tile manufacturers report trade as exceptionally brisk.

District Notes.

St. Marys, Mitchell and *Sebringville.*—Reports from these towns indicate activity in the different trades, and that any person anxious to obtain employment need not be idle.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alexander Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The industrial activity going on in this city and district at the present time has not been equalled for some years. In almost every line of business no idle men are to be found.

Bricklayers report business as rushing, with all hands employed, and that several more could secure work for the summer.

Brickmakers have more than they can do ; the brick being used up as quickly as it is made.

The past month has been an exceptionally good one for the *bakers*, a result which is partly due to the extra amount of bread required for the military camp.

Brass-workers report business as fair, and that all hands are working.

The *Brushmakers* state that the last six months have been the busiest that they have had for some years.

Carpenters are all working, and have more than they can do.

The *Carriage and Wagon workers* are busy. One proprietor is building a three-storey addition to his carriage factory, to be used for paint and blacksmith shops.

The *Cigarmakers* report trade good and all hands working. Some of the factories shut down for a few days stocktaking. A shortage of hand workers is reported.

Garment workers report plenty of work on hand.

House painters report business as fair, but state that their rush will come later, as the new work is not ready for them yet.

A large number of *labourers* are still finding employment on municipal work, building sewers, cement sidewalks, etc.

Work is slack with the *linemen* at present, they having completed the removal of the telephone wires, from the poles in the central part of the city, underground and in the alleys.

Machinists report work as fair with them.

Moulders report business brisk ; ninety of them being employed at one establishment moulding an average of eighteen tons of iron per day.

In the *printing* trade there is very little doing in the job offices. The news printers are all busy.

Railroad workers report business as being good. The strike of the C. P. R. trackmen did not materialize in this locality.

The only *shoe factory* in this city is busy and could give employment to a few more lasters.

Stonecutters report enough work on hand to keep them going until the cold weather sets in.

Stove mounters, metal polishers, buffers and *platers* report plenty of work and all hands engaged.

Tailors report that this is their off-season, and that work will be slack with them for the next two months.

Tobacco workers are extra busy and expect to remain so for some time.

Quite a number of the retail merchants in this city are closing their stores on Wednesday afternoon, and allowing their employees a half holiday during June, July and August.

The headquarters of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers have been transferred to this city from Montreal.

The local labour unions will unite with the St. Thomas unions, and hold a monster demonstration in the latter city on Labour Day.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The past month has been one of activity in industrial circles. The railways are busy in the traffic department and men are working full time. The M. C. R. is having a long extension double-tracked this season, thus giving employment to a larger gang of men than usual. The connecting link of the L. E. & D. R. extension to St. Thomas has been completed.

Farmers report a scarcity of *help,* a fact which is attributed to so many young men seeking employment on railways and other work.

The local *canneries* have commenced operations.

The *building trades* report a busy season with prospects that work will be carried late into the fall.

Work on the new armoury is progressing slowly. Masonry contractors have asked the local union for all the local men available.

Tailors report a better trade this season than for years past.

A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers on July 23rd providing for the bonusing of the proposed John B. Laidlaw Shoe Factory. The amount of the bonus suggested is $6,000 cash, a free building site, water at cost and exemption from taxes, except school taxes. The company agrees to employ 60 hands, 40 of whom are to be skilled mechanics.

Local *butchers* have advanced the price of beef steak from 12½ cents to 15 cents per pound.

An agreement regarding the proposed extension of the St. Thomas Street Railway to Port Stanley has been reached. It is provided that the road shall commence within thirty days and be completed within ninety days.

There have been several labour *disputes* of comparatively minor importance during the month. About nine or ten *coopers* employed at the J. Campbell Flour Mills were receiving 4 cents per barrel for making flour barrels. A change required in putting on a few more hoops was ordered, for which the coopers asked half a cent extra and quit work. The matter was settled amicably and the extra wage has been granted.

Part of the steel gang employed on the L. E. & D. R. Railway St. Thomas extension, struck for a raise in pay about the 20th of June. The men were receiving $1.40 and asked for $1.50 per day. They returned to work the next day without accomplishing anything. The men were not organized.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

There has been little change in the labour market during the past month, men being generally fully employed in nearly all branches of trade, excepting painting which is a little slack at present. While there has been a scarcity of hands in all trades this spring wages have remained stationary at from $1.50 to $2 per day for *Carpenters* and *Painters.*

Building trades report conditions very good with a demand for carpenters and bricklayers.

Blacksmiths report plenty of work and wages satisfactory.

Coopers are very busy.

Cigarmakers, Plumbers, Printers, Foundry workers, Machinists and factories generally are reported as running full staffs.

Tailors report considerable overtime work.

A large number of men are employed in the streets making cement sidewalks and sewers.

A town hall is being put up in Wallaceburg by Chatham contractors and a number of cottages at Rondeau.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. David Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

There has been a steady demand for skilled and unskilled labour in this city and district throughout the month. Active operations have commenced in paving the streets which gives employment to all the available unskilled labour and teams in the city.

The *Building trade* continues good; some of the contractors have had to work overtime in order to get their work out as good skilled labour is scarce, especially in the carpentering line.

Bricklayers and *Masons* have all the work they can do for two months yet. More work is expected which should keep them busy until fall.

Painters, Plumbers, Tinsmiths and *Roofers* are busy.

Tailors report business good, with an increased demand for tailor-made clothing.

Longshoremen are busily engaged in loading and unloading vessels at the different docks along the river front and expect to be so engaged for some time as there is a lot of lumber to be shipped this summer.

The C.P.R. *Trackmen's strike* does not affect this end of the road as the men refused to go out.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Work is exceedingly active in Winnipeg and workmen appear to be well employed. There is not, however, any appreciable effect on wages. As to the demand for ordinary manual labour, various opinions are expressed by employment agents. Some state that there is abundance of men, while others state that they cannot fill the orders placed in their hands.

Building trades.—Resident labour and those mechanics who regularly seek work in the city in the summer months are all employed. Several new blocks are now in course of erection in various parts of the city. Further building permits have recently been issued by the building inspector. The outlook for a large crop this fall may have a tendency to increase the amount of building, but as yet there is no indication of an insufficiency of men to do the work in prospect.

Civic Works.—New asphalt pavements on Market Square and Notre Dame avenue are in course of construction and keep large gangs at work. To meet necessary demands extra large staffs are being employed at the quarries operated by the city.

Cigarmaking.—The factories maintain their steady business and continue to give their staffs steady employment.

Custom Tailoring.—Conditions are normal. There is no complaint of lack of employment.

Printing Trades.—Business has been better this month than last and indications are better. The approach of the annual summer exhibition has a tendency to brighten up the demand for work.

Lumbering.—Mills are still busy.

Milling Trade.—Mills are continuing on their usual day and night run.

Foundry and Machinists' Trade.—Employment and business are good. The Vulcan Iron Works of Winnipeg are erecting new shops on a large and modernized scale.

Railroad Construction.—Men are in demand for the Rainy River Section. The wages offered are as follows:—Diggers and muckers, $1.75 to $2 per day ; station men, 15 to 18 cents per yard ; teamsters, $30 per month ; scraper holders, $1.75 per day.

Board charges are $4.75 per week, and transportation charges are also deducted.

Railroad Employment.—Employment remains steady as reported last month.

Teaming.—Conditions are normal. There is no extraordinary demand for either horses or men.

Garment Workers.—All the factories are busy. A new factory under the management of Mr. James Love has commenced operations with a considerable staff.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed by men returning from camps against the system of payment they are subjected to. The issue of time checks payable at Winnipeg, and in some cases at Port Arthur, and the terms of the contracts required to be signed by the men are held to be objectionable. A condition which is said to exist and which is regarded as particularly offensive is one which stipulates that if the men stay till the work is done they will be paid at the rate of $26 per month, but if through any cause whatever they leave before the completion of such work they are settled with at the rate of $20 per month.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been considerable improvement in the industrial outlook since the May report. Merchants state that trade has been very good and reports from the agricultural districts go to show that the crops are in splendid condition.

The *Brandon Creamery Company* which has been organized for some years is now averaging a daily output of 2,500 pounds of butter.

Building trades.—All men in this line are now busy and a good summer's work is assured.

Factories and mills.—The *flour mill* is running night and day. The decision of the Imperial government to use Manitoba flour for the navy has given great satisfaction here. *Sash* and *door* factories are running with full staffs. One firm has orders for the furnishing of five churches in this province.

Felt workers, Fur workers, Marble workers, Cigarmakers, Customs Tailors, Painters and *Paperhangers* report trade good.

Job printers find steady employment and there are some openings for hands.

Plumbers report slackness but anticipate a busy season.

Boilermakers.—There are no idle men in this branch of trade. Quite a number of men are required in local shops and on the western division of the C.P.R.

Blacksmiths report trade as fairly good, but there are few openings for more men.

With *Machinists* trade is good and there are openings for first class men on the western division of the C.P.R.

Unskilled labour.—There are a number of idle men in the city. A large number of men were taken out on construction trains last week to work on the extensions of the Pipestone branch. As soon as work trains begin to operate on the extensions that are to be made on the C.P.R., there will be work for a large number of men. It is expected that ten or twelve of these work trains will be put in operation this summer.

Railways.—Engineers, firemen and *trainmen* are making good time ; *shopmen* are busy.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

Conditions are comparatively quiet in trade circles.

Carpentering is fair. There has been a considerable influx of carpenters from White Horse, the river boats having been completed. Men receiving $100 a month last year on the river boats running from White Horse have had their wages reduced to $60 a month.

Bricklayers report trade quiet and less than half a dozen *Stonecutters* are at work.

Labourers find employment at $2 a day.

Printers report trade very quiet.

Fishermen want 12½ cents a fish for the season but the canners have not consented up to the present. A mass meeting of fishermen was held recently when a resolution was passed protesting against provincial control of the fisheries.

The *Electric Tram. Company* is rushing work on the Fairview line and expects to have it completed in a few days. Two hundred men are at work overhauling and putting the track in good repair. They receive $2 a day. The work is done by day labour as is also the construction of the track and bridge over False Creek at Granville Street.

The *Barbers* are petitioning the city council to have their shops close at 8 o'clock on all nights of the week excepting Saturdays and nights before holidays.

The *Committee* of the *Trades and Labour Council* recently brought in a detailed report regarding the building of the 'Lord Roberts' and 'Admiral Seymour' schools, the former work being done by contract and the latter by day labour. The report favoured the day labour system.

The strike of *Machinists* and *Boilermakers* did not affect Vancouver.

Atlin Notes.

The *Miners* of Atlin district have formed a union.

The hydraulic companies have commenced reducing wages. Prices are reported high. The following is a list of prices of a few staple articles, as charged by storekeepers:—

Flour, $7 per sack of 50 pounds.
Sugar, 15 cents per pound.
Rice, 15 cents per pound.
Beans, 15 cents per pound.
Bacon, 29 cents per pound.
Potatoes, 15 cents per pound.
Fresh meat, 40 cents per pound.
Butter, 60 cents per pound.

The hydraulic companies are paying 40 cents an hour and require the men to board with them at the rate of $1.50 a day. This means that a man gets about $2.50 for a day of 10 hours. Four months steady work is a good average for the season.

There are reported to be plenty of men in Atlin and the spring has been exceptionally late.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

George Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

During the past month work has been brisk in the building trades, although the outlook for the month of July is not so promising. This is especially the case for bricklayers and stone masons, several large contracts being almost completed. In the district considerable building has been carried on. Crops are not looking as well as heretofore owing to dull, cold weather. The strike of the C.P.R. trackmen is still on, with no prospect of a settlement. The fishermen of the Fraser river are still uncertain regarding the price to be paid per fish for this season. Several meetings of the cannery owners and fishermen have been held without a settlement being arrived at. There have only been 1,300 licenses issued so far to fishermen this season as the white fishermen will not pay the $10 license until a settlement is arrived at.

During the past month the city has been visited by a serious fire which swept out of existence the mill of the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. The property consisted of the mill office, cedar planing mill, dry kiln and a stock of manufactured and raw material. The loss is estimated at $30,000 with $20,000 insurance. About twenty men, principally Japanese, were thrown out of employment.

During the month the city council passed the following by-law:—

EARLY CLOSING TO-MORROW.

To-morrow being the 18th day of June, the recently enacted Shops Regulations By-law will come into force, and, therefore, the stores and

business places throughout the city will close in the evenings as follows :—

Men's furnishings, clothing, boots and shoes, dry goods, hardware, groceries, furniture or jewellery stores not later than 6 p.m. ; butcher shops, 6.30 p.m. ; booksellers or stationers, 7.30 p.m. ; and barber shops, 8 p.m.

On Saturdays and other days preceding holidays, 10.30 p.m. will be the closing hour for all except barber shops, which have till midnight. Exceptions are also provided for exhibition and Christmas weeks, &c.

There is a great demand at present for female help as nurse girls, domestic servants and general house help.

Bricklayers and Masons report work as slackening off.

Cigarmakers are fairly busy.

There is a demand for *machinists.*

Plumbers are kept busy.

Shipwrights and Caulkers report conditions good. The men are fully employed.

Painters.—There are no idle men at present. A large number of small contracts are being carried out.

Plasterers have all the work they can do.

Lathers and Shinglers are all working full time.

District Notes.

A large amount of work is being carried on in the district surrounding the city, a large number of men being employed in dyking and repairing dykes at Delta Riding. There is a good demand for shingles and lumber for the eastern trade. The mills are all running at their full capacity.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market during the month was good, but the supply was quite equal to the demand. With the opening of navigation on the Yukon and other northern rivers the surplus of marine engineers, firemen and steamboat men generally will find steady employment for the summer months.

Building Trades.—The conditions prevailing may be summarized as follows :—Carpenters and painters, good; bricklayers, plasterers and stonemasons, fair ; and stonecutters, dull.

Bakers.—Business is good, but the conditions prevailing for employees is not satisfactory. Wages range from $12 to $15 per week, while the hours of labour are unlimited.

Cigarmakers report trade fair.

Custom tailors report trade very dull.

Metal Trades.—As a whole the conditions prevailing are satisfactory. The different branches report as follows:—Blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists and tinsmiths, good ; and moulders, fair.

Printers and *Pressmen* report trade good.

Sealing.—During the month the sealing fleet consisting of 25 schooners, cleared from this port for Behring Sea, in order to be there when the season opens on the 1st of August. The crew of each schooner consists of whites and Indians. The 25 vessels employ 173 white men and 645 Indians. Twelve other schooners from this port, now cruising off the Japan coast and Copper Islands, will join the fleet in Behring Sea.

Shipwrights and Caulkers.—Good mechanics continue to find steady employment.

The trouble between the Albion Iron Works and the Boilermakers Union, mentioned in last report, has not been entirely disposed of. On the 1st of the month the owners of the steamer 'Garonne' again requested the Albion Iron Works Co. to complete the repairs to the steamer, which the company was quite willing to do, provided the boilermakers and machinists in their employ would consent to do the work. The men employed by the company were also willing to do the work if the boycott placed on the boat by the International Boilermaker's Union could be raised. As the boycott had been put on at the request of Seattle Union, a delegation consisting of two boilermakers, two machinists, and the president of the Trades and Labour Coun-

cil visited that city with the object of laying the matter before the responsible unions, in the hope that they would consent to the boycott being raised. After a lengthy conference the decision was arrived at that the boycott should not be raised.

The British Columbia Electric Street Railway Company have decided to expend between $175,000 and $200,000 on their system in this city. The money will be spent in the erection of a new and commodious car shed and repair shop, and in retracking and improving the road bed.

The Royal Commission on Chinese and Japanese immigration has concluded its enquiry in the west. Before going east the commissioners visited Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco, where much valuable information was gathered.

On the 24th instant, four by-laws were endorsed by the ratepayers authorizing the city council to raise the sum of $282,000 for the purpose of civic improvements, as follows :—$75,000 for a bridge across Victoria arm ; $150,000 for the reclamation of James Bay mud flats ; $27,000 for street paving, and $30,000 for a high school building. It is announced that these improvements will be commenced at an early date.

A union of teamsters and draymen was formed on the 24th inst., with John Freeman as president, and Wm. Coulson, secretary.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Arthur E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The conditions of the labour market during the month have been fair, work in some cases not being very steady while other branches have been quite active.

In the *Lumber trade* the local business has been fair, but the foreign trade is reported as dull at present. In the woods work is steady but there is no demand for more men.

The *Building trades* report conditions as rather quiet at present, but they expect trade to improve soon, as there are several buildings to be built as soon as the contracts are let.

Painters report work as fair, but not rushing.

Other trades report business as fair for the time of year.

Quartz mining is very active. In the Mount Sicker district work is steady, with prospects of improving. On Texada Island there have been some good strikes made and companies formed to develop them, and there is quite a lot of work going on. On the West Coast Beach Diggings work is being rushed with very good results. At Alberni and surrounding district several companies are working their properties and the whole district is coming into general notice. At present there is no general demand for men as a sufficient number are going in all the time to fill the demand.

The *Coal Mining Industry* shows no change from last month. The mines are all working full time.

The *trouble at the Alexandra Mine,* South Wellington was settled on the 10th of this month. Mr. Dunsmuir met the men, and, after a conference with the committee, agreed to open the mine and to pay the same prices as just before the mine was shut down. He refused to recognize the union although there is to be no discrimination between union and non-union men. These terms being accepted, work was resumed by about 100 men.

As was mentioned in last month's report, the miners of Extension drew up a scale for the consideration of the management. On the return of the president of the company the committee presented the scale, but it was not accepted. A new scale was then given by the company which involved quite a reduction. This was refused by the men who, however, decided to continue at work until the committee try to come to an amicable arrangement.

CONCILIATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

ON June 25th a settlement of the differences between the miners in the employ of the Nova Scotia Steel Company and that company was affected at Sydney Mines under the Canadian Conciliation Act. Some time ago the Provincial Workmen's Association, which is composed of miners in many of the most important centres of Nova Scotia, made a demand upon the employers of local mines for an increase of 22 per cent in the rates of wages paid to miners, to take effect in part in January and May of the present year. Also an increase of 50 cents per day to mechanics, and 25 cents a day to ordinary labour employed about the mines. This demand was based upon the increased price of coal which had been considerable during the previous year. In some of the mines this demand was conceded in part by employers without any serious conflict arising. In others, the demands were met or compromised only after a strike had been inaugurated. In the case of the men belonging to the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. of Sydney, the matter was submitted to arbitration under the provisions made in the Miners Arbitration Act of the province. A board of arbitrators was appointed and evidence given before this board by both the employers and the men. The board rendered its decision on April 25th last, and the decision given was in effect that in view of the position of the company the demands made upon it could not be granted.*

The mines of the Nova Scotia Steel Co. are opposite those of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. on the other side of the Sydney Harbour. At the time at which the employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. submitted their case to arbitration under the previous Act, the employees of the Nova Scotia Steel Co. made an appeal to the Honourable the Minister of Labour for the intervention of the Department of Labour to effect a settlement between the company and themselves under the Conciliation Act of the Dominion. In their communication to the Minister of Labour the employees pointed out the nature of their demands and stated that they were anxious to effect a settlement of these without the necessity of having recourse to a strike, and suggesting that the Minister should lend the friendly offices of the department to bring about an amicable adjustment of their claims. The communication was signed by a committee of the employees of the mines of the company, some 700 in all.

On receipt of the communication from the miners' committee, the company was informed of the contents of the communication, and the letter sent to the company contained the statement that the Honourable the Acting Minister of Labour was pleased to offer the services of the department in order to prevent a possible serious industrial dispute between the company and its employees and to effect the bringing-about of a settlement in regard to the rates of wages in question which might be satisfactory to both parties, and the company was asked to signify its willingness as to the acceptance of the friendly offices of the department in the matter. After a brief consideration of the letter of the department, with which was enclosed a copy of the Conciliation Act, the company replied that it was agreeable to the intervention of the department under the Act.

As soon as a date convenient for a conference of all parties was arranged, Mr. King, the Deputy Minister of Labour, left Ottawa to effect such settlement as might be possible, after conference with the interested parties.

Mr. King arrived at North Sydney on the 21st, and on the day following met a committee of the miners at Sydney Mines, and had their claims submitted to him and explained by the committee. He left on the

*For a full account of the award in the case of the employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., *see* the *Labour Gazette*, Vol. I., No. 9, page 507.

day following for New Glasgow where the head office of the company was located, and met there the managing director, the manager and general superintendent of the company. These gentlemen reviewed briefly the position of the company in regard to the demands of the men and submitted evidence in support of their contention. It was shown that considerable advances had been made to a number of mechanics since the beginning of the year, some of which were in excess and others equivalent to the demands being made. Attention was also drawn to advances in the nature of bonuses which had been made to the miners after the time at which their demands had been preferred

Settlement effected.

The company maintained that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, which had its mines in the near vicinity, was a keen competitor, and that the arguments which weighed in favour of the contentions of that company at the time at which the demands of its employees were submitted to arbitration under the Provincial Act, applied to a degree in its own case. It was then proposed that the rates of wages obtaining in the mines of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company should be made a basis for the rates to be paid to the employees of the Nova Scotia Company. The managers agreed to this proposition as a basis of settlement, and Mr. Fraser, the general superintendent, left New Glasgow with the deputy minister to discuss the proposal with a committee of the men at Sydney mines. The company's proposition was then presented by the deputy minister to the men's committee, who accepted it as entirely satisfactory. A question was raised as to the allowing of the payment of the amount due as a bonus in cases where men had worked less than the specified number of days for which the company had required work before allowing payment of the bonus. It was argued by the men that where men worked less than twenty days in the mine they could not under the existing arrangement claim a bonus on any part of the work performed during any period less than the twenty days, notwithstanding the fact that absence from the mine during a part of the time might have been due to unavoidable causes. The company agreed to remedy this by making provision that where satisfactory evidence was produced to show that a miner had been absent from work through causes over which he had no control, as for exemple, sickness or other reasonable cause, he should be entitled to the amount of the bonus on so much of the coal as had been mined during the time at which he was employed in the mine.

A comparison was made by the deputy minister from the books of the company of the rates being paid to the employees of the two companies, and where obvious differences were pointed out, the company thereupon agreed to raise their rate in accordance with their previous agreement. As to the other rates, it was provided that these should be adjusted by the new resident manager, who at that time was the assistant manager at the mines of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, and who on the week following was to be resident manager of the Nova Scotia Company's mines.

Provision for the Future.

To secure the satisfactory carrying out of this agreement, and to prevent the possibility of future differences in regard to the same assuming serious proportions or giving rise to a strike or lock-out, it was agreed by both parties that the resident manager should at all times be prepared to meet a committee of the men to discuss with them any matters relating to the condition of their employment. If the conference with the resident manager did not afford a satisfactory explanation or settlement of the differences, the men's committee were to meet the general manager of the company in conference with the resident manager. In the event of a difference still existing, the point of difference or the question in dispute was to be referred to arbitration. Three arbitrators were to be appointed, one to be chosen by the employees, a second by the company, and the third by joint agreement of

the two representatives already chosen, or failing an agreement on their part as to the third arbitrator, the latter to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the province of Nova Scotia. To prevent unnecessary recourse to arbitration, and to secure as much fair play to each side as possible, it was agreed that the party against which the decision of the court might be made should pay the costs of the arbitration.

The nature and terms of the settlement having been fully explained and concurred in by each of the parties separately a joint conference of the representatives of the company and of the men was held, at which the whole matter was reviewed by the deputy minister in the presence of both, and there agreed to. The new resident manager was also given his instructions in accordance with the terms of the agreement, by the general superintendent of the company in the presence of the deputy minister.

In the effecting of this settlement the task of the representative of the Department of Labour was a comparatively easy and pleasant one, owing to the evident disposition on the part of the employees to come to a settlement on a fair basis and a no less evident desire on the part of the employers to meet their employees in a friendly manner and to deal fairly with them. Neither party were desirous of having recourse to arbitration, if a settlement could be effected without, although each had expressed a willingness to so submit the matters in dispute if necessary, and it was doubtless owing to the latter disposition that a settlement through conciliation alone was so speedily brought about.

THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

FOR some years past the farmers of Canada, have in an increasing degree, devoted attention to the dairying department in connection with their farms. The disposition to improve the grade of the stock and the process of manufacture have resulted in the turning out of a superior product and this fact, together with improved cold storage accommodation and other transportation facilities, and an increased appreciation of Canadian produce in the British market, have made the production of butter and cheese relatively important among the agricultural activities of the Dominion.

The phenomenal development which has taken place in the export trade in Canadian butter and cheese in the past five years may be seen from the following statement of the amount, value and direction of the exports :—

BUTTER.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To France.	To Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British Indies.
	Lbs.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1896..	5,889,241	1,052,089	893,053	2,729	.....	9,370	34,490	105,472	7,166
1897..	11,453,351	2,089,173	1,912,389	6,233	.....	8,513	33,490	115,754	12,794
1898..	11,253,787	2,046,686	1,915,550	3,738	.....	17,574	31,619	51,045	27,160
1899..	20,139,195	3,700,873	3,526,007	3,984	.....	12,384	41,810	74,813	41,875
1900..	25,259,737	5,122,156	4,947,000	5,044	.....	7,210	43,176	66,069	53,657

CHEESE.

1896..	164,689,123	13,956,571	13,924,672	10,359	299	.....	4,861	7,509	8,871
1897..	164,220,699	14,676,239	14,645,859	4,486	94	.....	5,861	11,954	8,457
1898..	196,703,323	17,572,763	17,522,681	14,604	.....	.....	6,889	12,784	14,377
1899..	189,827,839	16,776,765	16,718,418	17,739	.....	.....	11,701	13,293	15,614
1900..	185,984,430	19,856,324	19,812,670	4,836	.....	.....	8,774	16,651	13,393

The amount and value of the imports of butter and cheese into Great Britain in the years 1896-99 were as follows (English Board of Trade Return):

Year.	Butter.		Year.	Cheese.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£ stg.		Cwt.	£ stg.
1896	3,037,718	15,344,364	1896	2,244,525	4,900,342
1897	3,217,802	15,916,917	1897	2,603,178	5,885,521
1898	3,209,153	15,961,783	1898	2,339,452	4,970,805
1899	3,389,251	17,213,516	1899	2,384,069	5,503,004

DAIRYING IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES.

Whilst the home churn is still extensively used, the patronage of butter and cheese factories has steadily increased. These factories not only supply the export trade, but to a large extent the home market as well. The following review of the present position of the dairying industry in the several provinces of the Dominion has to do with the experience of these factories.

In Prince Edward Island.

In Prince Edward Island dairying is becoming increasingly popular and is causing a greater degree of attention to be paid to it by the farmers of the province. One report received at the Department of Labour from one of the leading dairy establishments on the Island says :

'Dairying is a comparatively new industry in Prince Edward Island. It is developing fast, however, and is giving encouragement to farmers. As the result of this influence, together with improved methods of farming and the keeping of improved stock, we are looking forward hopefully to better time on the Island.' (a)

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has withdrawn from the management of the dairy stations in Prince Edward Island. Concerning the present experience of these stations, the report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion for 1900, says :

'I am informed that the cheese factories and creameries on the Island, which had been under the management of this department, are now conducted by the directors of the several dairying companies with economy, efficiency and success.

'It is reported that about 60,000 boxes of cheese were exported from the Island for the season of 1900. The winter butter-making movement has been extended ; and I am informed that at many factories in Prince Edward Island winter butter-making was carried on during the winter of 1899-1900. This shows a rapid development of co-operative dairying in the province from 1892, when there was but one factory taken charge of by the department.' (b)

In Nova Scotia.

In the province of Nova Scotia there were 33 creameries and cheese factories in 1900, distributed as follows :—

Annapolis, 4 ; Antigonish, 5 ; Colchester, 6 ; Cumberland, 3 ; Halifax, 1 ; Hants, 3 ; Inverness, 3; King's, 4; Pictou, 3; Yarmouth, 1.

A statement compiled by the Provincial Department of Agriculture shows that in 1900 the total number of patrons of 23 of these factories from which reports were received, was 1,203. The amount of milk received was 10,205,862 pounds; the amount of butter made, 273,626 pounds ; and the amount of cheese made, 365,205 pounds. The main part of the product was sold on the local market.

Estimating the value of the cheese made at 10 cents per pound, and the butter at

(a) Department of Labour records, Ref. No. A 51.

(b) Report of Minister of Agriculture, Canada (1900, p. xviii).

from 20 to 22 cents, the total value of the dairy products of the province last year was about $112,000.

Commenting on the dairying situation the Secretary for Agriculture for the province, in his report to the department, said :

'That dairying is one of the most profitable branches of farming nearly all will admit, and the production of butter and cheese by the creamery and cheese factory process on the co-operative plan, is many years beyond the experimental stage in Canada. Then why are we not making greater progress in this work? The government have since 1893 been giving substantial aid in equiping creameries, and some of them are doing good and progressive work, but many are lagging behind. The only solution to this regrettable fact is that our farmers are not keeping the proper dairy cow and not feeding and caring for her that she may produce milk at a profit. The farmer who expects good returns from his milk, must remember that it costs as much to manufacture 1,000 pounds of butter or cheese in a day as 2,000.' (c)

During the year 1900, the Dominion Department of Agriculture started a creamery in Nova Scotia towards the end of the season and manufactured 250 pounds of butter. There will be three creameries operated by the department in Nova Scotia during the season of 1901.

In New Brunswick.

In New Brunswick there were 54 cheese factories in operation in 1900, distributed as follows :—Gloucester, 1 ; Kent, 5 ; Westmoreland, 7 ; King's, 18 ; Albert, 2 ; Queen's, 2 ; Sunbury, 1 ; York, 7 ; Carleton, 9 ; Victoria, 1 ; and Madawaska, 3. The total number of patrons was 1,895 ; the amount of milk used, 19,343,300 lbs.; the amount of cheese made, 1,882,432 lbs.; and the total value, $189,704.44.

In 1899 the number of factories was 55, with 1,600 patrons ; the amount of milk used, 16,790,963 lbs.; the amount of cheese made, 1,657,953 lbs.; and the total value, $157,505.53.

Thus in 1900 the number of patrons increased by 295 ; the amount of milk used by 2,547,337 lbs.; the amount of cheese made by 224,479 lbs., and the total value by $32,200.91.

The number of creameries and skimming stations in New Brunswick in 1900 was 33, as follows :—Carleton, 10 ; Victoria, 3 ; King's, 8 ; Westmoreland, 3 ; Kent, 5 ; Northumberland, 1 ; and Madawaska, 3. The total number of patrons in 1900 was 1,199 ; pounds of milk used, 10,143,890 ; pounds of butter made, 462,606 ; and value of produce, $94,618.56. In 1899 the number of factories was 25 ; number of patrons, 861 ; pounds of milk, 6,837,588 ; pounds of butter made, 303,905 ; and value of product, $36,124.16. The increases during 1900 were thus : patrons, 338 ; milk used, 3,306,302 lbs.; butter made, 158,701 lbs.; and value of product, $36,124.16.

Of the dairying industry in the province the commissioner of agriculture for New Brunswick in his latest annual report says :

'The dairy industry in New Brunswick is now beginning to be recognized as one of the leading industries, and as it is one upon which a bright future for the province largely depends, we can, therefore, fairly assume that during the next decade its development will be very rapid.'

In Ontario.

In the province of Ontario there were 1,203 cheese factories in operation in 1899, distributed as follows:—Algoma, 2; Brant, 9; Bruce, 18; Carleton, 60; Dufferin, 3; Dundas, 52; Durham, 13; Elgin, 24; Essex, 10; Frontenac, 72; Glengarry, 67; Grenville, 41; Grey, 10; Haldimand, 5; Haliburton, 5; Halton (estimated), 2; Hastings, 94; Huron, 16; Kent, 6; Lambton, 18; Lanark, 45; Leeds, 85; Lennox and Addington, 31; Lincoln, 3; Manitoulin, 1; Middlesex, 34; Muskoka, 3; Norfolk, 23; Northumberland, 44; Ontario, 5; Oxford, 5; Parry Sound and Nipissing, 6; Peel, 5; Perth, 25; Peterborough, 36; Prescott, 70; Prince Edward, 22; Renfrew, 27; Russell, 46; Simcoe, 13; Stormont, 46; Victoria, 18; Waterloo, 8; Welland, 3; Wellington, 11; Wentworth, 7; York, 8.

(c) Nova Scotia Agriculture Report, 1900, p 31.

The number of factories in operation, the quantity of milk used and cheese made, the gross value of the cheese, the average number of patrons, the milk per pound of cheese, the value of cheese per 100 pounds of milk, and the amount paid to patrons for milk at the factory for each year from 1890 to 1899 are set forth in the following table:—

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Year.	Factories in operation.	Quantity of		Gross value of cheese.	Average number of patrons.	Milk to make one pound of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 pounds.	Amount paid to patrons for milk at the factory.	
		Milk used.	Cheese made.					Total.	Per 100 lbs. of milk.
								$	Cents.
1899	1,203	1,311,530,927	123,323,923	12,120,887	60,443	10·63	9·83	10,682,193	81·4
1898	1,187	1,374,399,482	128,116,924	10,252,240	65,121	10·73	8·00	8,417,535	61·2
1897	1,161	1,455,937,148	137,362,916	11,719,468	66,104	10·60	8·53	9,709,004	66·6
1896	1,147	1,108,124,659	104,393,985	8,646,735	57,635	10·62	8·28	7,040,927	63·5
1895	1,164	1,174,008,592	109,230,340	8,607,389	65,661	10·75	7·88	6,922,962	59·0
1894	1,011	1,027,577,831	97,284,547	9,441,247	54,839	10·56	9·70	7,931,022	77·2
1893	897	911,791,204	86,166,719	8,338,709	50,870	10·58	9·68	.....	.....
1892	856	984,356,444	93,848,948	8,959,939	48,601	10·49	9·55	.....	.....
1891	838	865,453,574	81,929,042	7,656,484	45,066	10·56	9·35	.....	.....
1890	817	836,387,516	79,364,743	7,189,957	44,838	10·54	9·06	.....	.....

The following table shows the development in the operations of the creameries in the province of Ontario for the seven years, 1893-99 :

Year.	No. of creameries in operation.	Butter made.		Average number of patrons.	Average price of butter per pound.	Milk to make one pound of butter.	Amount paid the patrons for milk or cream.
		Quantity.	Value.				
		Lbs.	$		c.	Lbs.	$
1899	323	9,113,964	1,746,362	22,090	19·16	23·75	1,448,411
1898	282	9,008,992	1,632,234	22,741	18·12	23·99	1,294,220
1897	214	7,708,265	1,403,609	18,909	18·21	23·97	1,139,463
1896	170	6,033,241	1,101,232	12,245	18·25	24·13	
1895	135	4,553,708	868,382	9,664	19·07	24·75	
1894	115	3,162,550	662,297	8,298	20 94	23 79	
1893	74	2,707,570	574,156	7,852	21·21	23·58	

The number of creameries operated includes the skimming stations.

In Manitoba.

In the province of Manitoba there are 29 creameries and 32 cheese factories. During the year 1900 the total output amounted to 3,338,431 pounds, valued at $541,661.04. The total output of cheese was 1,021,258 pounds, valued at $102,330.05; making the grand total of dairy products for the province, $643,991.09. The production of butter and cheese during each year since 1895 is set forth in the following table:—

Year.	Butter. Pounds.	Butter. Value.	Cheese. Pounds.	Cheese. Value.	Total value.
		$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
1895	1,763,252	217,066 74	553,192	107,170 24	324,176 98
1896	2,245,025		986,000		
1897	2,397,464	366,317 84	987,007	83,895 59	450,213 43
1898	2,116,644	340,087 98	800,084	69,367 28	409,455 26
1899	2,357,049	383,578 93	848,587	86,980 16	470,559 09
1900	3,338,431	541,661 04	1,021,258	102,339 0	643,991 09

Concerning the prospect for the present year, the bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration for Manitoba on June 12, 1901, says:—

'The majority of the Creameries and Cheese Factories opened this season between the first and fifteenth of May. The success of last year's operations has been such as to induce the patrons to increase their herds, and the fine condition of the pasture up to the present time assures an increase in all lines of dairy products over last year's production.

'Improvements in factories and equipment, increased attention to cows, and more care in handling milk, are indications that the dairy work of the province is in a prosperous condition.

'Many enquiries are made of the Department, asking for information about starting new factories, so the prospects are that a number of new factories will be established the coming winter for next year's work.

'The quality of the butter made this season has been very good, and no complaints have reached the Department.'

In the North-west Territories.

The creameries in the North-west Territories are under the management of the Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Concerning their operation the report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1900, says :—

'The department has continued to manage the creameries in the North-west Territories. During 1900, butter was manufactured at 20 creameries ; and 15 cream-separating or cream-collecting stations tributary to those were also under the charge of the department. A charge of 4 cents per pound for manufacturing was made. In cases where loans had been made to the manufacturing association, an additional charge of one cent a pound was made for a loan fund. The total quantity of butter manufactured from May 1 to October 31 was 636,998 pounds.

'Two of the creameries in Alberta were continued in operation during the winter of 1898-9, and four of them were continued during the winter of 1900-1.

'The butter-makers at most of the creameries in Alberta and Assiniboia report that there are good prospects for an increase in the output of butter from them next season.'

A recent statement places the value of the output for 1900 at $125,636.* The number of patrons in 1900 was 1,169, as compared with 1,072 in 1899, and 1,051 in 1898.

The patrons are distributed as follows : Calgary, 65 ; Churchbridge, 127 ; Edmonton, 51; Grenfell, 83; Innisfail, 130; Maple Creek, 15 ; Moose Jaw, 31 ; Moosomin, 67 ; Olds, 31 ; Prince Albert, 38 ; Qu'Appelle, 57 ; Red Deer, 92 ; Regina, 49 ; Saltcoats, 53 ; Saskatoon, 10 ; Tindastall, 75 ; Wetaskiwin, 66 ; Whitewood, 68 ; and Yorkton, 61.

*Dept. of Labour Records, Ref. No. A51.

A small quantity of cheese is also made at private dairies in the Territories, but statistics respecting their output are not available.

SOME GENERAL TENDENCIES.

Not only does the extent to which the dairying industry is pursued vary greatly in different parts of the Dominion, and even within the limits of particular provinces, there are wide local variations in the capacity of the factories, the plan upon which they are conducted, the nature of the contract made with the cheese or butter maker and the experience of the particular factory financially.

Capacity of Factories.

Thus there are in actual operation factories with twelve or thirteen patrons, and using as little as 100,000 pounds of milk per annum, and others having as many as 150 patrons and using as much as six millions of pounds of milk. These two extremes are, however, exceptional, the majority of the factories having from 25 to 80 patrons and using from 250,000 to 900,000 pounds of milk.

As between the provinces, the larger factories are much more general in Ontario and some parts of Quebec than in the other provinces, where the industry as a main activity in the agricultural districts, is comparatively new.

Method of Operation.

The existing factories fall into one or other of three groups: (1) Co-operative factories owned and operated by the farmers who supply the milk. In these cases it is quite usual for the members of the co-operative association to employ a cheese or butter maker for a stipulated sum or percentage and divide the receipts of the factory among themselves in proportion to the amount of milk supplied by each.

(2) Factories owned and operated by private parties, who either purchase the milk outright from the farmers either at the farms or delivered at the factory, or agree with the farmers to make their cheese for a specified amount per pound of cheese made.

(3) Between these two classes there stands a third class, which partakes of the nature of both, and which might be described as exhibiting a modified form of co-operation. In these cases the company usually consists of a limited group of farmers in the neighbourhood owning and operating the factory, and dealing with the patrons much as a private proprietor would, the difference lying in the fact that the members of the company are themselves usually among the patrons of the factory, and it is possible for other farmers to become members by buying stock in the company.

In addition to these factories there are twenty creameries in the North-west Territories and one in Nova Scotia, owned and operated by the Dominion government. (d)

Cheese and Butter Makers.

An important factor in the dairying industry is the 'maker' of butter and cheese, as the case may be. In the smaller factories one man with the occasional assistance of a temporary helper has charge of the operations. In some of the larger factories at least one assistant is regularly employed in addition to the maker. The nature of the contract made with the maker varies considerably in the different factories. In some cases the proprietor of the factory is himself the cheese-maker ; and, in the case of some of the smaller factories, he not only operates the factory, but, with the assistance of his family, keeps a general store as well. In cases where the maker is an employee, the contract made with him falls under one of several headings. He may be employed under a yearly contract for an annual salary, a course which is not unusual where factories are operated throughout the year, as is usual where butter and cheese are both made in the same

(d) There will be 3 creameries operated in Nova Scotia by the Dominion Government in 1901 ; making a total of 23 creameries at present under the supervision of the Government.

factory. In other cases he is hired for the working season of from three to eight months at a stipulated monthly salary. In some few cases he is hired by the day. In a large number of factories, however, particularly in Ontario, the maker works on a piece work basis, being allowed a stipulated amount for every pound of cheese made, the usual practice in such cases being for him to find the boxing and other supplies required in the manufacturing process, and to pay his own helpers.

Examples of these several systems are to be found in privately conducted as well as in co-operative factories.

The amount of remuneration to the maker varies considerably, although it frequently happens that the best paying factories employ the most expensive men. Indeed, in a number of cases, the makers continue to be employed for a considerable term of years, despite the fact that many men offer their services for considerably less money. No qualifying examination is insisted upon as preliminary to engagement in a factory, although, especially in recent years, a preference is given to men who have had a thorough training in an agricultural college and who hold references as to their competency from well conducted factories.

While there does not appear to be any general demand for cheese or butter makers, there seems to be a disposition on the part of the factories to employ better men, and to retain thoroughly competent ones when they have once secured them.

FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE OF FACTORIES.

Whilst the greatest variety exists in the financial position and experience of the factories, a result which is variously attributed to the amount of the milk supply available ; the nature of the country upon which the factory must rely ; the opportunity for securing good 'makers' ; the number of factories in the district to be drawn from and the extent to which the farmers do their part intelligently, the reports received at the department agree in showing that the past year was a very favourable one. As a rule the reports show the factories, even the small ones, to be on a paying basis. In some cases, however, small factories owned and operated by private proprietors have been forced to close owing to competition or other causes, whilst in other cases co-operative factories with a limited number of patrons, and labouring under other disadvantages, have not been very satisfactory to the patrons, although they continue to be operated by them. As a rule where factories have a fair amount of patronage, the returns have been eminently satisfactory, even in cases where the expenses of drawing milk are heavy, and a large outlay for exceptionally competent 'makers,' has been involved. This is true both in the case of privately owned and of co-operative factories. In the cases where factories have been operated on a thorough-going basis for a considerable number of years past, the reports go to show a steady improvement in the last few years, the general result being to indicate that the dairying industry, both in itself and as furnishing a means of materially increasing the revenue of the farmer, is a most pronounced success.

Where factories are engaged only in cheese making the working year, as a rule, ranges from three to eight months ; from spring to fall. In cases where cheese and butter are both made, in some factories the rule is to make cheese during six months, in the summer season, and butter during the remaining six months. While these divisions of seasons represent the general practice, it is not unusual for cheese factories to be operated throughout the year, nor for the butter factories to be operated during the summer months as well as in the winter.

Considerable variety exists as to the nature of the contracts made with the makers of butter or cheese, as the case may be. As it will be noticed, however, from the following table the return paid to the maker is greatest in the cases of the best paying factories, even in cases where the percentage paid on manufacture is small.

EXPERIENCE OF CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES, CANADA.

COUNTY.	Co-Operative or Otherwise.	Number of Patrons.	Amount of Milk Used (pounds).	Amount Paid to Patrons for Milk at Factory (cents per 100 lbs.)	Value of Output per Annum.	Duration of Working Season.	Salary Paid to Man in Charge.	Remarks.
				Cents.	$		$	
Prince Edward Island—								
King's	C	....	....	C. 82, B. 79	C. 15,105 B. 2,569	C. May 15—Oct. 31 B. Nov. 1—May 15	C. $500—B. $300	Maker provides his own help.
King's	C	....	....	....	C. 9,337 B. 500	April 1—Jan. 30	$68 per month	Average for island 77c. per 100 lbs. of milk, after all expenses paid.
Prince	C	....	....	Average 73½	25,354	C. July—Oct. (4) B. Oct.—July (8)	$50 per month	Stockholders received 8 per cent last season.
Nova Scotia—								
Inverness	C	25	8,000 per day	....	....	....	$65 per month	First season in operation; 350 lbs. butter per day; factory under supervision of Dominion Government.
Halifax	P	45	350,660	76¼	3,538	12 months	$50 in summer; $35 in winter	Factory run by owner; now paying 12 per cent. Could make 3 or 4 times as much if had milk.
Yarmouth	C	....	....	....	....	....	....	Creamery—went into liquidation—not operated.
Annapolis	C	90	400,000	....	4,000–5,000	May—December	$50 per month	Debt, 6 years ago, $1,200, aver. $300. Hauling expenses high, $700 for season.
King's	C	110	8,000 daily	80	15,000	12 months	$600	Butter factory.
King's	C	52	749,212	....	7,136	April 9—Nov. 11	1c. per lb.	
King's	C	22	253,696	....	2,261	5 months	$40 per month	
Hants	C	13	189,475	1st m'th 60 2nd " 65 afterw'ds 70	....	June 4—Nov. 4	$45 per month	
Hants	C	43	238,483	65	2,281	4—6 months	$50 per month	Hauling milk expensive
Colchester	C	47	464,442	80	4,000	12 months	....	
Colchester	P & C	70	1,124,615	70 and skim milk.	10,329	12 months	$40 per month	Butter, chiefly.
Cumberland	C	49	590,200	80	5,714	June 1—Oct. 31	$65 per month	Maker pays helper $10 for 3 to 4 months.
Cumberland	C	35	700,000	65	6,000	12 months	$600	A butter factory.

Cumberland	P	63	412,262		3,500	4—5 months	Man. $50; asst. $15.	Co. hauled milk and made butter for 4c. per lb.; cheese for 2c.; didn't pay. Becoming co-operative this year.
Pictou	C	60	224,835	80	2,140	4 months	$162 (exclusive of board).	Factory has paid during past two years.
Antigonish	P	42	419,837	85	4,410	4½ months	$50 per month.	
Antigonish	P				15,000	June 1—Sept. 30	$30 to $40 per month.	
New Brunswick—								
Albert	C	26	234,768	83	2,315	May 7—Oct. 1	$45 per month.	
Westmoreland	P & C	28	174,930		2,000	3½ months	$45 per month	Co. owns plant, and charges enough rent to make 6 per cent on work; rest to patrons.
Westmoreland	P	40	254,648	75—85	2,640	4 months	$50 per month	Co. expects this season to pay, allowing patrons 85c. per 100 lbs.
Gloucester	P	58	507,000	83	4,935	6 months	$50 per month	Stockholders received rent; patrons $24\frac{27}{100}$ cents gross per lb. for butter fat, and lessee 1½c. per lb. for manufacture.
King's	C	65	C. 925,604, B. 45,000	84	9,000	C. 6 months. B. 6 months.	$50 per month.	
King's	C & P	63	6,400 daily	83	10,000	6 months	$1.05 per 100 lbs.	Ninth year; increased each year. Same maker.
King's	C	25	608,373	90				
King's	C	57	791,904		30,000-40,000	12 months	$50 per m. in summer, less in winter.	
King's	C	80	C. 25,000, B. 2,231	Summer 82 Winter 100	22,000	12 months	$1,100, includes man, sec., and helper.	
King's	P & C	21	298,718	83½	2,917	May 1—Nov. 1	$45 per m.; assist., $8 per m.	Expects to double output this year.
Queen's	P	40	205,434	2c. lb. for m'f'g cheese.	2,101	3—4 month	$45 per month	Co. charges patrons 2c. per lb. for manufacturing cheese.
York	P	25	195,678	75	2,150	3½ months		
York	P	90	768,570	80	7,510	May 28—Sept. 22	$45 per month and board.	Co. pays 70c. for milk at patrons' gate; costs 10c. for hauling. Factory run in connection with a general store, and pays.
York	P & C	36	506,266	60	4,500	May 25—Oct. 1	$2 per day; $1 per day, assistant.	Owner guarantees 60c. per 100 lbs. at house, and patrons get advantage of market.
Carleton	P	26	209,795	1½c. per lb. of cheese.	2,000—3,000	June 1—Sept. 30	$40 to $45 per month.	Proprietor receives 1½c. per lb. of cheese made; thinks this method pays best.
Carleton	P	20	105,972	75	2,000	About 100 days		Proprietor makes the cheese himself; also runs a store. Combination pays.
Carleton	P	48	378,570	79	3,530	102 days. June 1—Sept. 30.	$40 and board; assistant, $15 and board.	
Carleton	P	65	656,349	80¼	6,234	18 weeks	$10 per week	Pays, in connection with other busine s

EXPERIENCE OF CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES IN CANADA—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Co-Operative or Otherwise.	Number of Patrons.	Amount of Milk Used (pounds).	Amount Paid to Patrons for Milk at Factory (cents per 100 lbs.)	Value of Output per Annum.	Duration of Working Season.	Salary Paid to Man in Charge.	Remarks.
				Cents.	$		$	
New Brunswick—Con.								
Carleton	P	29	236,946		2,000	4 months	$40 per month and board.	Pay for butter fat, 18c. per lb. in June; 17½c. in July; 19c. in August, and 20c. in Sept. Not much margin.
Victoria	C	62	510,924 (1901, average 4,000 daily).		4,962	5 months. (Expect 7 mos. in 1901).	$52—$62 per month.	23c. per lb. for butter fat. Conditions steadily improving.
Madawaska	P	44	357,365	82	3,438	5 mos. June 4–Nov. 4	$208.04 for 5 months.	
Quebec—								
Gaspé	P	85	7,000 daily	69–95	8,000	6 months	$250	Butter factory.
Rimouski	C	56	7,025 "	76	7,894	6½ "	374	
Rimouski	C & P				5,057	5½ "	300	Company made $750 in 1900.
Temiscouata	P	104	10,000–12,000 per day	65–70		6 "		
Charlevoix	P				1,500	5 "		Maker paid 1¼c. per lb. of cheese.
Montmorency	C	50	5,000 daily	B. 70 in June	C. 6,000	May 1–Nov. 15	$50 per month	Butter factory.
L'Islet	C	29	218,128	86¼	2,183	5 months	$35 "	
L'Islet	P	60	725,511	80		6½ "	$300	Butter made for 17 p. c. of selling price. Paid patrons $5,603.
L'Islet	P	25	3,000 daily				$20 per month	Factory does not pay. Use of small separators by farmers blamed.
Montmagny	P	25	360,190	77 1/20		May 15–Nov. 10	$192	
Montmagny	P	125	9,000–10,000 daily	72–75		8 months	$40 per month	Factory pays well. Manager receives $800–$900.
Bellechasse	P	73	7,000 daily	91	10,000	6½ "	$40 "	Factories charge 1c. for making cheese. Year's income of $1,200 and satisfies patrons.
Bellechasse	C	75	85,698	63½	B. 6,912	May 1–Nov. 1	$240 for 6 months	
Bellechasse	P	75	7,000 daily	68	10,000	7 months	$350	A butter factory.
Bellechasse	P	30	2,500 "	80		6 "	$26 per month	Doing better this year than last.
Bellechasse	P	112	1,099,085	75⅓	9,633	May 15–Dec. 1	$40 "	Maker is also proprietor.
Portneuf	P	93		84	1,725	April–Dec.	$39 per mo., helper $35 per mo.	Butter factory.

Dorchester	C	70	517,962	82 21/100		138 days	$262.94	
Beauce	P	21	1,500 daily	71½		May 20–Oct. 31	175	Conditions usually more favourable.
Megantic (4 factories)	P	24	3,000 per day 411,450 per season.				205	
		26	2,500 per day 281,730 per season.				200	At price of manufacturing, as a rule only the first two of these factories pay.
		14	2,000 per day 171,600 per season.				150	
		8	1,000 per day 150,000 per season.				150	
Megantic (3 factories)	P	60	1 000 lbs. daily in June and July.	68½		6 months	$35 per month	Difficulty in getting milk up to grade.
Compton	P	33	556,217	83 3/10	5,458	5½ months, May 15–Nov. 1.		Owner is himself maker. Output more than doubled in last two years. Bright prospect.
Stanstead	P				C. 6,000 B. 20,000	6 months	$40 per month	3c. per lb. for gathering and manufacturing, as well as sale of buttermilk. In future intend running butter year round and cheese 5 months.
Sherbrooke	P & C	95	303,541 during May	65½ during May.	23,000	Whole year	$750 per year	Stock principally held by patrons.
Richmond	P				6,779	6 months	40c. per 100 lbs	Too many small factories.
Wolfe	C	17	1,800 daily		2,800	5 "	$28 per m. and board.	Difficulty in getting enough milk.
Brome	P	29	6,500 "	71 in May		9 "	Helper $10 per month and board.	
Missisquoi	P				9,937	B. 2½ mos., C. 5½ mos.	$42–$50 per month	Proprietor receives 3c. lb. for butter and 1¼c. for cheese in boxes ready for shipment. Does his own work, but could get good help for from $42 to $50 per month. Complains of cutting of rates.
Maskinongé	P	15	191,772	88 7/10		6 months		Proprietor himself the maker.
Joliette	P	65	6,000 daily	70	6,000	6½ "	$30 per month	A butter factory.
Two Mountains	P	65	8,000 "	86½	12,100	9 "	$500 per season	
Argenteuil	P	20	12,000–15,000 per wk.	65–100	2,000–3,000	6 "	$175–$200 per season.	Inferior railway service. Factory pays small profits.
Argenteuil	C	11	2,000 daily	100			$150 and board	Butter factory.
Jacques Cartier	P	60	832,675	76½		6 months	$100	
Labelle	P	26	3,100 daily	70	3,000	6 "		Operated by proprietor, who finds it to pay.
Labelle	P	21	3,000 "	70	3,376	26 weeks		" " " "
Labelle	P	24	3,200 "	74		May 7–Nov. 7		" " " "
Labelle	P	24	2,600 "	75	3,500	170–180 days	1¼c. per lb. cheese	Competition narrows profits.
Labelle	P	27	272,199	88		6 months	$30 per month	Only butter factories pay.
Wright	P	22	318,000	83 7/8	3,201	5½ "		Proprietor is maker. Complains of competition. Patronage has doubled in four years.
Pontiac	C	65	867,468	79	8,538	5 "	$578 57	After paying all expenses gave patrons 95c. for milk and had a dividend of 6 p.c. on capital invested.

EXPERIENCE OF CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES IN CANADA—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Co-Operative or Otherwise.	Number of Patrons.	Amount of Milk Used (pounds).	Amount Paid to Patrons for Milk at Factory (cents per 100 lbs.	Value of Output per Annum.	Duration of Working Season.	Salary Paid to Man in Charge.	Remarks.
				Cents.	$		$	
Ontario—								
Prescott	P	.....	.....	.....	6,000	6 mos., April–Nov. B. first part of Apl. C. in Nov. and Dec.	$150 with board, $210 without board, for 6 months.	Too many factories to make it pay proprietors. Competent cheese-makers scarce.
Prescott	P	50	1,124,149	86¾	.....	Apl. 16–Nov. 30	$480	
Stormont	P & C	.....	.....	.....	20,000-21,000	May 1–Oct. 31	$75 per month	Jointstock company of farmers. Running 20 years. Same maker for 19 years. Factory pays well.
Stormont	C	.....	.....	.....	18,000-25,000	April 1–Nov. 30	$600–$800	Maker paid 32c. per cwt. cheese, and pays his own help.
Stormont	C	30 sh'r h'ders	.....	.....	24,112	April 15–Nov. 15	$900	Maker receives 36c. cwt. cheese and furnishes help.
Stormont	C	...	.....	.....	25,000	April–Jan., 9 mos	35c. per cwt. of cheese	
Stormont	C	.....	.....	.....	8,000	6 months	$320	Farmers took over the business last year and did well.
Dundas (4 factories)	P	.....	.....	.....	71,222	April 15–Nov. 15	$1,700	Complaint *re* inferior thermometers being sold.
Dundas	C	.....	.....	.....	17,872	8 months	$685	Bad roads and small factories are difficulties.
Carleton	P	50	1,190,926	86	11,586	May 10–Oct 30	$450	
Grenville	P	78	2,363,333	88	22,805	April 2–Dec. 26	$425	Patrons pay 1⅓c. per lb. for having cheese made.
Grenville (2 factories)	P	.....	.....	.....	27,722	7 months	$350 each, helpers $100 each.	One factory is a combined butter and cheese factory and the other a cheese factory.
Grenville and South Lanark (6 factories)	P	130	3,922,113	.....	40,498	May 1–Nov. 1	30 to 35c. per 100 lbs. cheese.	Conditions satisfactory.
		110	2,625,780	.....	2[illegible],264	" "	" "	" "
		70	1,575,000	.....	19,500	" "	" "	" "
		45	1,200,000	.....	12,480	" "	" "	" "
		42	1,600,000	.....	16,533	" "	" "	" "
		30	700,000	.....	7,350	" "	" "	" "

Lanark and Carleton (5 factories).	P	90	2,345,428		22,990	May 1–Nov. 1	30 to 35c. per 100 lbs.	ditions satisfactory.
		63	2,007,280		19,405	" "	cheese. "	" "
		73	1,565,025		15,517	" "	" "	" "
		55	1,369,600		13,120	" "	" "	" "
		38	777,600		7,646	" "	" "	" "
Lanark	P	50	667,710	80·2	6,618	May 7–Oct. 31	250	
Lanark	P				6,400-40,400	8 months	$1,300	Factory pays about 10 p.c. on investment.
Lanark	C	80	1,183,332		12,114	May 1–Oct. 31	$450	Maker pays his helper. Running expenses average $1,700 per annum.
Lanark	C & P	67	1,396,091	80 9/10 av.	13,366	May 7–Nov. 5, working 157 days.	$321 for season	Stock company. Part of stock held by patrons. New cheese maker engaged at 30c. per cwt. cheese made. Last year stock company realized $2,089.95 for manufacture of cheese at 1 2/3c. per lb., including drawing of milk. Net proceeds for patrons, $11,219.
Lanark	C				11,858	May 1–Oct. 1	35c. per cwt. of cheese =$401 for season.	Average cost per lb. of cheese was 1¼ to 1⅓c., including drawing of milk and returning of whey.
Leeds	P	40	1,129,458	87 1/10	10,939	April 9–Nov. 30	$35–$50 per month	Proprietor gets $1 per cwt. for making cheese and furnishing everything.
Leeds	C & P				14,000	May 1–Nov. 1	36c. per cwt. =$512	Joint stock company, 160 shares of $5. Last year repairs of $100 made and 10 p.c. paid on capital.
Renfrew	P				8,500	May 15–Oct. 30	$275	Working 14 years.
Renfrew	C				6,500	" "	$275	
Renfrew	C	30			8,410	May 10–Nov. 1	$327.13	30 farmers hold stock amounting to $1,750. Factory has cost $1,650, at 6 p.c. Principal and interest paid since 1894. Patrons received $6,820 last year.
Renfrew	P	34	600,000	75	4,500	5½ months	$47 per month	
Renfrew	P	80	1,221,895	87¾	12,448	5½ "		Paid 2c. lb. cheese for making and drawing. Past season exceptionally profitable.
Renfrew	P	42	382,192		3,873	May 20–Oct. 31	1c. per lb.	
Renfrew	P	50	864,869		9,000	6 months	$500	Hauling expensive.
Lennox and Addington	P	70	1,477,742	85¾	14,081	6 "	$1,107.02	Premises and plant owned by different persons.
Lennox and Addington	P	70	1,302,539	83 86/100	12,613	6½ "	32c. per 100 lbs. for all labour.	
Lennox and Addington (4 factories).	P				9,000-30,000	8 "	$250–$600	Output ranges from $9,000 in small factories to $30,000 in large factories. Makers paid from $250 to $600.
Lennox (Napanee)	P	67	1,896,306	82·54	18,337	200 days	$400	Factory running 29 years. Output increasing, though in a grain district.

EXPERIENCE OF CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES, CANADA—*Continued.*

County.	Co-Operative or Otherwise.	Number of Patrons.	Amount of Milk Used (pounds).	Amount Paid to Patrons for Milk at Factory (cents per 100 lbs.)	Value of Output per Annum.	Duration of Working Season.	Salary Paid to Man in Charge.	Remarks.
				Cents.	$		$ cts.	
Ontario—Con.								
Lennox and Addington	P & C	22	376,852	99	3,738	6 months	$301.86	
Prince Edward	P	.....	.....	.....	33,000	7 "	.....	One of proprietors has charge. About 25 factories in the county —½ private, the rest joint stock.
Hastings	C	24	288,917	.....	2,865	6 "	$300	
Hastings	C	36	812,716	88c. up.	7,861	6 "	7⅞ mills per lb	
Northumberland	P	120	1,360,835	.....	12,465	6 "	1½c. per lb	Owned and operated by proprietor. Larger business this year.
Peterborough	C	70	C. 1,708,640 B. 307,310	C. 84, B. 78	19,135	12 "	$50 per month	Co-operators satisfied.
Peterborough	P	50	601,500	85	6,100	5½ "	.....	Owned and operated by proprietor, who received $1,067. Patrons paid $24 for each standard of milk at factory.
Peterborough	P	60	10,000 daily	60–70	8,000	6½ "	1c. per lb	Factory pays well.
Durham	P & C	93	1,044,506	73½	9,674	6 "	80c. per cwt. of cheese made.	Cheese season May–Nov., butter season Nov.-May. There are 40 shareholders and 93 patrons. Company employ a cheesemaker and milk driver. Charge for making and drawing about 1¾c. per lb.
Durham	P	126	1,970,342	77½	18,388	May 1–Nov. 1	.....	1⅞c. per lb. covers expenses of making. Proprietor is cheesemaker.
Victoria	P	54	456,806	80	450	6 months	2½c. per lb	
Victoria	P & C	40	499,385	61·4	4,171	Feb. 15 Dec. 31	C. 4½c. per lb. B. 2½c. "	Cost of hauling milk high.
Ontario	P & C	....	465,211	67	4,116	May 8–Oct. 30	90c. per cwt.	Joint stock company. Employ a cheesemaker and milk drivers (generally patrons). Income of company is 2½c. per lb. of cheese made. In 1900 payments to cheesemaker and drivers exceeded the income of 2¼c. per lb.

Ontario	C	70	898,560	60	7,114	6 months	$50 per month	
Ontario	P & C	60	395,300	71 at stand. 81 at factory.	3,628	6 "		
Ontario	P & C				11,587	April 9–Nov. 14	$400	Factory operated by a joint stock company.
York	P	46	428,408	81½	3,667	May 14–Oct. 1	2c. per lb.	Hauling expensive—26 miles round trip.
York	P & C	23	30,540	82½	2,962	137 days	$210	Joint stock company.
Simcoe	P & C				4,000	5 months	$50 per month	" "
Simcoe	P				8,560	May 21–Nov. 3		Proprietor runs factory himself. Extra help $120. Expenses of running factory, drawing milk and manufacturing cheese done for 2¼c. per lb. cheese. Whey taken back to patrons by milk drivers. Patrons received average of 77c. for milk last year. Hauling expensive.
Dufferin	C	104	1,643,145	75	15,415	5 months	1,206.61	Kept man last 10 years. Factory has paid for 20 years, but never better than last year.
Wellington	C	133	2,900,241	76 4/10	26,464	164 days	$25 per month and board.	Joint stock company. Operated by board of directors. Twenty years in existence.
Wellington	C	144	2,233,340	75 84/100	21,039	5 months	8c. per 100 lb. cheese	8c. per 100 lbs. cheese paid to maker includes all labour and material, except milk, used in manufacture.
Perth	P				27,400	April 15–Nov. 15	55c. per 100 lb. cheese, or $1,650. He pays his own help.	Factory pays about 10 p.c. on investment. Factory valued at $6,000.
Perth	C	95			40,000	C. April 15–Nov. 15. B. Nov. 15–April 15.	54c. per cwt. cheese, $2.15 " butter, $2,400 per year.	Factory very successful. A surplus nearly every year.
Perth	C				13,064	May 10–Nov. 3	$440; pays his own helper.	Withdrawing the cost, $1,078.44, shareholders received $15.91 per ton of milk clear of all expenses.
Perth	C	80	1,378,223	73·5	12,612	7 months	80c. per cwt. or $990.55.	Maker finds his own help, fuel, boxes and other material used in the cheese. Heavy cost of haulage.
Perth	P	150	1,720,000	77	15,000	6 "	$2.15 per cwt	
Perth	P	150	2,256,000	84	22,417	B. 6 months.. C. 6 "	$40 per month	
Perth	P	70	1,118,623	75	10,190	May 1–Nov. 1	$25 per month with board and washing.	
Perth	C	100	1,877,876	75	16,813	May 1–Oct. 31	70c. per cwt. cheese. He pays supplies and assistants.	Company received $415 for whey at factory. In 3 years company has paid off $600 on mortgage. Patrons paid 75c. per 100 at farms. 6 draw milk to factory at a cost of about 75c. per 1,000.

EXPERIENCE OF CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES, CANADA—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Co-Operative or Otherwise.	Number of Patrons.	Amount of Milk Used (pounds).	Amount Paid to Patrons for Milk at Factory (cents per 100 lbs.)	Value of Output per Annum.	Duration of Working Season.	Salary Paid to Man in Charge.	Remarks.
				Cents.	$		$ cts.	
Ontario—Con.								
Middlesex	C	140	2,554,497		24,167	6½ months	70c. per cwt. cured cheese.	
Oxford	P & C		B. 509,004 C. 4,782,360	Non-stockholders $82\frac{5}{100}$, stockholders $85\frac{9}{100}$.	C. 44,944 B. 5,175 Whey 869	C. 7 months B. 5 "	2¼c. per lb. butter, $530.22; 75c. per cwt. cheese, $3,257; total, $3,787.22; as salesman, $50.	Joint stock company. Cost of manufacturing includes all supplies, labour, &c. The company furnish the plant, oil, &c., and team the produce to the station. The cost of teaming was $5,032 48.
Oxford	P & C				30,000-40,000	C. 7 " B. 5 "	70c. per cwt.; furnishes boxes, cotton, &c.	A rate is fixed annually which the company charges for drawing milk, making, boxing and selling cheese.
Oxford	P	85	4,001,265	83		April-Nov.	$1 per cwt. cheese	
Oxford	P & C	70	3,000,000	85	25,781	12 months	$1,500	
Brant	P & C	116	2,016,485	90	18,134	C. April 16 Nov. 17. B. Nov. 17–April 16.	80c. per cwt. cheese; furnishes ev'rything	
Brant	P	40	468,158	$89\frac{41}{100}$		6 months		Proprietor is maker.
Halton	P	75	1,888,600	75	16,627	12 "	$1.50 per day	
Wentworth	C	80	590,423	82·109	5,637	May 1 Oct. 31	75c. per cwt. cheese	Maker supplies boxes ready for shipment.
Lincoln	P	150	1,789,740	72	16,135	6½ months	$42 per mo., assistant $20 to $25 per mo.	Factory operated by a company which charges 2c. per lb. for making cheese. Last year's balance of $150 over all expenses to apply on debt of $600.
Lincoln	P & C	65	713,452	75¼	6,791	6 "		Proprietor also maker. Drought bad effect latterly.
Lincoln	P	160	1,516,423	73	13,785	156 days	$50 per month	Proprietor receives about $300 rent.
Welland	P	156	1,814,910	73	16,500	April 30–Nov. 10	$350 for 7 months	Owned by joint stock company. Operated by a private individual. Joint stock company receives $210 rental.
Norfolk	C	216	3,613,837	78·3	33,434	8 months	75c. per cwt.	Maker furnishes boxes and everything necessary for manufacturing. Hauling milk expensive.

Haldimand	P	140	1,580,334	73	14,036	April 30–Nov. 10	$400 for 7 months	Lessee pays proprietor $250 per year rent.
Haldimand	P	143	1,370,757	73	12.196	"	$350 for 6 "	
Kent	C	93	926,049	64	7,932	May 1–Oct. 31	75c. per cwt. cheese	Drawing milk expensive. Good grain land.
Lambton (shareholders)	C	113	424,080	68·16	3,848	5 months	75c. per cwt.; maker furnishing supplies, boxing, &c., $706.55	Had been dull. At one time 135 patrons. Improving latterly.
Lambton	C	65	545,630	68·43	4,846	May 20–Oct. 31	$405.30	
Lambton	P	85	922,000	70	6,445	5½ months	80c. per cwt.; maker to furnish supplies; $670 in 1900.	Farmers had disposed of stock. Hence conditions not good until recently.
Lambton								Factory closed—didn't pay.
Lambton	P	100	C. 960,923, B. 273,668	C. 86·7 B. 1·10 (in winter).	C. 9,187 B. 2,617	12 mos., 6 mos. each.	Assistant $20 per mo.	Proprietor is operator and pays assistant.
Huron	C				17,000	6½ months	70c. per cwt. Pays his own help.	Only 4 changes in maker in 23 years.
Huron	C	116	1,140,720	72	10,451	6 "	85c. per cwt. cheese	
Bruce	C	75	600,000	72	4,400	5 "	75c. "	
Bruce	P & C	120–150	1,646,100		15,355	6 "	75c. "	Joint stock company operating 16 years. Same maker for 15 years. So far only cheese; may make butter also next year. Company doesn't buy milk, but hauls it to factory and make it into cheese for $1.70 per cwt.
Grey	P & C	74	1,141,600	$88\frac{42}{100}$, less $08\frac{82}{100}$ for drawing.	10,095	May 15–Nov. 15, 141 days.	$750	Joint stock company.
Grey	P	65	744,686	79·11	7,332	5 months	80c. per cwt. cheese; furnishes his own help and supplies.	
Muskoka	P & C	27-37	243,860	72	2,454	4½ "	$200	When principal of loan is paid factory belongs to patrons. After paying 1½c. per lb. for making cheese and drawing milk they received 72c. per 100 lbs. Last season cost 14c. per 100 lb. for drawing milk.
Parry Sound	C	22	287,044	73	2,072	132 days	1c. per lb., and finds necessaries for marketing.	Drawing last year cost 12c. per 100 lbs. milk. Some of it 8 miles over rough roads.
Algoma	C	40			4,000	4½ months, commencing June 1.	About $30 to $35 per month and board; board costs $10 to $12 per month.	
Manitoba—								
Rosevelt								Closed for want of cows.
Meadow Lake	P				1,000	160 days		Proprietor is maker.
Stuartburn	P			90	4,000	6 months	$60 per month	Patrons paid 1½c. per pound of cheese for the making.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES—SERIES A.—No. 51.

EXPERIENCE OF CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES IN CANADA.—*Concluded.*

COUNTY.	Co-Operative or Otherwise.	Number of Patrons.	Amount of Milk used (pounds).	Amount Paid to Patrons for Milk at Factory (cents per 100 lbs.)	Value of Output per Annum.	Duration of Working Season.	Salary Paid to Man in Charge.	Remarks.
				Cents.	$		$	
North-west Territories—								
Spring Creek								This and two other factories in the district have ceased operation, not being able to get enough milk. They were all co-operative. The government creamery at Moosomin collects cream from the districts previously covered by these factories.

The preceding table, which sets forth the experience of a number of factories in different parts of the Dominion, is based upon returns made to the Department of Labour by those in charge of the factories whether privately owned or co-operative, and by secretaries of cheese boards and others.

In the column 'co-operative or otherwise,' the co-operative factories are indicated by the letter 'C,' privately owned factories by the letter 'P' and factories which are partly co-operative by the letters 'P' and 'C.'

In the column 'Amount of milk used' the returns generally show the amount used during the season of 1900; in some cases, however, the present consumption is given instead, usually the daily consumption being given. In this column 'C' indicated for cheese-making; and 'B' for butter-making.

In some cases the factories purchase the milk at the houses of the patrons. Where these cases appear in the table, however, the fact is indicated in the column headed 'Remarks.'

The extent to which the co-operative system is adopted varies in different localities. Thus in the district covered by the Perth cheese board in Ontario, there are about 25 cheese factories, of which all but 4 or 5 are co-operative. In the Peterborough district, which includes Peterborough and parts of Northumberland and Durham, there are 42 factories tributary to the board and of these four-fifths are co-operative. In the district covered by the Napanee board there are about 20 factories tributary to the board, of which five are co-operative. At the Sterling cheese board, Hasting's County, there are 16 factories represented, of which 14 are co-operative. In some districts, particularly in parts of the province of Quebec, the percentage of co-operative factories is much smaller.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1901.

Among the measures of interest to labour passed by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia during the Session 1901 were the following:—

Bill No. 18, An Act to amend Villages Fire Protection.
Bill No. 25, An Act to provide for the Collection of a Tax on Persons.
Bill No. 26, An Act to amend the Shops Regulation Act, 1900.
Bill No. 28, An Act to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act, and amending Act.
Bill No. 31, An Act respecting the inspection of Steam Boilers and Engines, and the Examination and Licensing of Engineers in charge of Steam Boilers and Engines.
Bill No. 47, An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act.
Bill No. 80, An Act to amend the British Columbia Immigration Act, 1900.
Bill No. 83, An Act, to amend the Dairy Associations Act.
Bill No. 96, An Act respecting the Fisheries of British Columbia.
Bill No. 100, An Act to amend the Explosives Storage Act.
Bill No. 106, An Act to amend the Health Act.
Bill No. 109, An Act to amend the Land Act.

Fire Protection in Villages.

Bill No. 18, An Act to amend the Villages Fire Protection Act defines the powers of Fire Wardens. These powers include the visiting and inspection of all buildings and erections in a town or its vicinity and generally the taking of such steps for the prevention of and protection against fire in a town as they may deem fit. The Fire Wardens are empowered to regulate the storing of powder or other explosives and of industries of a character likely to cause danger from fire ; to compel the owner of any lot situated within a town and within 20 feet of a dwelling house to remove all timber, brush or other material of an inflammable nature when in their opinion such material is a menace to the safety of the town from fire ; to forbid the discharge of firearms within the town limits, and the setting of fire to standing trees and the burning of brush, logs or refuse within the limits of the town unless with a written permit of the fire warden.

The word 'town' is defined as including any neighbourhood in which any 25 adult males, not being Chinese, Japanese or Indians, reside and which is laid out as a town site, the plan of which has been deposited in the land Registry Office.

A Tax on Persons.

Bill No. 25, provides for the imposition of an annual revenue tax of $3 on every male person above 18 years of age within the province. This tax may be increased by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to $5 any time after January 1, 1902.

The exemptions include militiamen and all male persons over the age of 60 years whose last year's annual income did not exceed $700.

Provision is made that employers are to pay the tax of their employees and to deduct the amount from the wages of the latter. The employer is further required to furnish the collector with a list of employees liable to the payment of taxes. For failure to pay the tax, to furnish a list of employees, or for making false statements a penalty not exceeding $100 is imposed. The collector of the tax may demand the production of the tax receipt from any person liable to pay such tax and in default may levy by distress. The tax or penalty may be recovered by summary proceedings before a justice of the peace, a police magistrate or a stipendiary magistrate.

Concerning Bake Shops.

Bill No. 26, An Act to amend the Shops Regulation Act, 1900, provides for the incorporation in the Act of last year of a series of regulations for the conduct of bake shops. All bake shops are required to be constructed and kept in a sanitary condition. A proper wash-room, closet and other conveniences are required to be kept

for the employees. The sleeping places are to be kept entirely separate from the bake-shop and such shops must be provided with proper fire escapes. The hours of labour of employees are to be not more than 12 hours in any one day nor more than 60 hours in any one week, except with the permission of the inspector in writing. No employer shall require, permit or suffer any person to work on Sunday. No employer shall require, permit or suffer any person to work in his bake-shop who is afflicted with consumption, scrofula, with any venereal disease or with any communicable skin disease and every employer is required to maintain himself and his employees in a clean and healthy condition. No person under the age of 18 years is permitted to work in any bake-shop between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m., and no person under 14 years of age shall be permitted to work in a bake-shop. In future it shall be unlawful to let or occupy as a bake-shop any room or place situated in a cellar or underground which was not so let or kept before April 1, 1901.

The penalties attached are for a first offence from $20 to $50, besides costs ; for a second offence, from $50 to $100, besides costs, and in default of payment imprisonment for from 30 days to 6 months with hard labour at the discretion of the magistrate ; and for a third or subsequent offence, imprisonment for a period of not less than 6 months nor more than one year, with hard labour in the discretion of the magistrate.

The Act further provides that the 'Shops Regulation Act, 1900,' is to apply to the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster.*

Inspection of the Metalliferous Mines.

Bill No. 28, an Act to amend the 'Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act' and amending Act, provides for the appointment of an inspector or inspectors of metalliferous mines, who shall have had at least seven years practical experience. The provincial mineralogist shall have the powers and may exercise the functions conferred on an inspector or metalliferous mines by the Act.

The Act further provides that accidents must be reported forthwith to the Minister of Mines and to the inspector of the district in which the mines is situated. A monthly return is required to be made to the Department of Mines setting forth the name of the mine, its extent, the name of the company or person operating it, the quantity of ore treated and any other particulars deemed necessary by the Minister of Mines. The mine recorder is to be notified of the shipping or the treating of ore from or at any mine.

The Act includes a new code of mine signals, to be known as the British Columbia Code of Mine Signals.

It is further provided that from and after the 1st January, 1902, no person shall be allowed to operate for more than 8 hours in every 24 hours any first-motion or direct-acting hoisting engine, any geared or indirect-acting hoisting engine at any mine employing 15 or more men underground, where the duties of a fireman are performed by the engineer in charge ; nor shall any stationary engineer be allowed to operate a stationary engine developing fifty or more horse power, where such engineer has charge or control of a boiler or boilers in addition to other duties performed by him. This Act shall not, however, apply to such steam plants as are in continuous operation or as are operated 20 or more hours in the 24 hours.

Inspection of Steam Boilers.

Bill No. 31, an Act respecting the inspection of Steam Boilers and Engines, and the Examination and Licensing of Engineers in charge of Steam Boilers and Engines,' includes within its scope all steam boilers operated in the province of British Colum

*The text of the British Columbia Shops Regulation Act, 1900, was not available in time to be incorporated in the review of legislation for the protection of employees in shops and stores made in the *Labour Gazette*, Vol. I, No. 5. The Act is described as 'An Act respecting the Closing of Shops and the Employment of Children and Young Persons therein.' (64 Vic., c. 34).

bia, excepting railway locomotives on railways under the supervision of the Dominion of Canada ; boilers subject to inspection under the Dominion Steamboat Inspection Act and boilers with a capacity of two horse power or under.

It is provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may constitute the Province of British Columbia into a Steam Boiler Inspection District or as many districts as he may deem proper. The Act provides for the appointment and qualifications of inspectors who shall form part of a board, to be called the Board of Steam Boiler Inspection, for the inspection of boilers, for the imposition of penalties for constructing or operating defective boilers, for the providing of steam gauges, water gauges, try-cocks, blow-off connection, feed water arrangement, brick flues, fusible plugs and other parts of the equipment, and for the qualification and classification of engineers.

Provision is made that the owner of every boiler within the scope of the Act shall pay yearly fees amounting to not more than $5 ; these fees to form part of the consolidated revenue of the province.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is authorized to make rules and regulations for the inspection of steam boilers and for the examination of persons in charge of same. All rules and regulations made under the authority of this section shall, after publication in the *British Columbia Gazette*, have the same force as if incorporated in the Act. (a)

Regulation of Coal Mines.

Bill No. 47, an Act to amend the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act' provides for the addition to that Act of a chapter dealing with the examination of coal miners, fire bosses, overmen and shot-lighters. It is provided that no person shall be employed as a coal miner, fire boss, overman or shot-lighter in any coal mine who is not in possession of a certificate of competency as such in the form set forth in the Act. Certificates of competency are to be granted by a board of five examiners to be constituted at each mine. Such boards shall consist of the following persons :—(a) One appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council ; (b) Two to be appointed by the owners or managers of the mine; and (c) Two coal miners actually working in the mine and who shall have at least three years experience as working miners, and after the going into force of this Act, possessed of the certificate of competency as such. Such coal miners shall be elected by the coal miners actually working in a mine. It is provided that the two coal miners who act on the board of examiners for the first year after the coming into force of the Act shall not be required to hold a certificate of competency.

The members of the board are to hold office for one year or until its successors are appointed.

No certificate of competency shall be granted to any coal miner, fire boss, overman or shot-lighter who does not satisfy the majority of the Board of Examiners that he is sufficiently conversant with the English language, and with the provisions of the Acts relating to coal mines and rules and regulations made thereunder as to render his employment as such safe. In order to qualify for a certificate a coal miner must have been employed in a coal mine for at least 12 months previous to the date of his application for the certificate ; he must have a sufficient knowledge of the methods of coal mining to render him competent to perform the duties appertaining to his employment ; and if he is a shot-lighter, fire boss or overman in addition to the foregoing, he must have a good knowledge of the character and effects of explosives and must be fully competent to perform his duties.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is authorized to issue from time to time regulations and forms for carrying out the provisions of the Act, such regulations shall, after publication in the *British Columbia*

(a) This Act, which is to succeed the Steam Boiler Inspection Act of 1899, will be more fully dealt with in a separate article dealing with steam boiler inspection.

Gazette, have the same effect as if incorporated in the Act.

Every owner, agent or manager of a mine who gives charge of a working place to any person who is not a holder of a certificate of competency, and every person who obtains or seeks to obtain such employment by means of a false or fraudulent certificate shall be guilty of an offence under the Act. Every owner, agent or manager of any mine or any person who refuses to allow coal miners to hold a meeting to elect examiners or who in any way interferes with the working of the Act is also guilty of an offence under the Act.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to authorize the payment of all necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act from the consolidated revenue of the province.

Immigration Act Amended.

Bill No. 80, an Act to amend the 'British Columbia Immigration Act, 1900,' provides for a change of the wording of section 6 of that Act by striking out the word 'wilfully' in the provision which imposes a penalty upon a corporation assisting an immigrant to contravene the Act. The effect of the change is to make any corporation which shall in any way assist an immigrant to contravene the provisions of the Act liable to a penalty of $500.

Several of the Acts for the incorporation of railway companies passed during the session contain a clause providing that no aliens shall be employed upon the railway during construction unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council that the work cannot be proceeded with without the employment of aliens.

Dairying and Live Stock.

Bill No. 83, an Act to amend the 'Dairy Associations Act,' provides for a change in the name of the Act to the 'Dairy and Live Stock Associations Act.' It is furthermore provided that the Minister of Finance and Agriculture and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture shall *ex-officio* be directors of the association. The association is empowered to import and sell live stock.

Protection of Fisheries.

Bill No. 96, an Act respecting the 'Fisheries of British Columbia,' provides for the appointment of a board of fishery commissioners to act as an advisory board to the Lieutenant Governor in Council in the framing of regulations and otherwise as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act; for the appointment of fishery overseers; for the prohibition of the use of nets and snares without license; for the buying or selling or having fresh fish in close season; and for other regulations for the protection of the fisheries under the supervision of the provincial government.

Storing of Explosives.

Bill No. 100, an Act to amend the 'Explosives Storage Act,' does away with all express exemptions from the operation of the Act excepting the exemption respecting magazines or stores for the naval or military force. The exemptions heretofore included magazines in connection with coal mines and railways. It is provided that the cases in which powder magazines may be kept within a town or city shall include mines actually existing or become established within any city or town or within two miles of the limits thereof. In such cases, however, the magazine must not be within one-quarter of a mile of any inhabited house, and, in case of any dwelling being subsequently built within that distance, such must be made absolutely safe by natural mountains or hills or by artificial mounds of sufficient height and thickness, and the inspector of mines for the district shall first certify that such magazines comply with the requirements. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may from time to time grant such special licenses for the erection and maintenance of powder magazines otherwise prohibited by the Act at such places and upon such conditions as shall appear expedient.

To Check Consumption.

Bill No. 106, an Act to amend the 'Health Act,' provides a number of regulations concerning the cleansing, purifying and disinfecting of trams, hotels, boarding-houses, etc.; for the making by medical health officers of full returns of existing cases of tuberculosis and for the prohibition of the use or sale of the milk or flesh of cows suffering from tuberculosis so as to prevent the spread of that disease.

Pre-emption of Small Holdings.

Bill No. 109, an Act to amend the 'Land Act,' provides for the pre-emption of Crown lands which have been subdivided by survey into lots, not exceeding 40 acres, to any of His Majesty's subjects for the purpose of bona fide personal occupation and cultivation for agricultural purposes. The price of such lots and terms of payments to be such as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may from time to time establish in respect to particular localities. The fee under the Act for pre-emption is increased from $5 to $10. Provision is also made for the selling of unsurveyed, unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands. The law is also amended in the matter of returns of leases of Crown lands.

UNIONS FORMED DURING JUNE, 1901.

During the month of June, organizations were formed in the following crafts :—

Halifax, N.S.—Newspaper Pressmen, Carriage Journeymen, Horse-shoers and Boilermakers.

Montreal, Que.—Ship Carpenters.

Victoria, B.C.—Teamsters and Draymen.

Atlin, B.C.—Miners.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

The *Labour Gazette* publishes herewith the second of a series of statistical tables dealing with the rates of wages and the hours of employment in the various branches of the building trades in this country. This series was opened in the June number which contained information concerning the current rates of wages and hours among bricklayers, masons, builders, builders' labourers, scaffolders, carpenters, carpenters' helpers, shinglers and joiners. The present series gives similar information regarding stair builders, lathers, plasterers, ordinary labourers, excavators, quarry men and derrick men.

The series will be continued in the August and September numbers, when information will be given concerning powder men, stone drillers, stonecutters, glaziers, plumbers, steamfitters, gas fitters, slate, metal, felt and gravel roofers and their helpers, galvanized iron workers, tinsmiths, electricians, steel workers, coppersmiths and bell hangers.

As was stated in the June number, the information given in the tables has been supplied by a large number of contractors, secretaries of unions belonging to the building trades and correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in all parts of Canada.

What has been said regarding the general wages and hours curve in regard to the first group of tables in the series, will be found to apply equally in the case of the present group.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 3.—Stair Builders,

LOCALITY.	STAIR BUILDERS.							LATHERS.				
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays.)	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.
New Brunswick—	Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.			
Grand Falls								20	12.00	10	10	60
Hartland	30	18.00	10	10	60		8	15	9.00	10	10	60
Moncton	30											
St. John		9.00–12.00	9	9	54	1½	8		9.00	9	9	54
Nova Scotia—												
Antigonish		7.50	10	10			6		12.00	10	10	
Bridgeport	20	12.00	10	10	60			40		10	10	60
Clark's Harbour												
Digby	25	12.50	10	10	60	1½	8	15	7.50	10	10	60
Guysboro'	20	12.00	10	10	60		7	15	9.00	10	10	60
Hantsport	20	12.00						15	9.00			
Halifax	18		10	9		1½–2	12	17–20	10.00	10	9	
Milton		12.00							7.50			
Musquodoboit Harbour									12.00			
Three Brooks												
Yarmouth	25	15.00	10	10	60		6	15–17½	9–10.00	10	10	60
Port Maitland	17½	10.50					10	12½	7.00			
Truro	25							15–20				
Quebec—												
Buckingham												
Cap Santé												
Granby								15				
Hull	20	12.00	10	8	58		12	16	9.50	10	8	58
Huntingdon								20	12.00			
Isle Verte	20	12.00						15	9.00			
Lachute	20	12.00	10	10	60							
Montreal	17–25	12.00-13.75	10–10½	7½–10	60	1½	10–11½	20–22½	10–13.50	10	10	60
Nicolet		10.00							6.00			
Nictaux	25							15				
Ormstown	15	9.00	10	10	60		12	15	9.00	10	10	60
Poiré	30	18.00	10	10	60			15	9.00	10	10	60
Portage du Fort	30	18.00						20	12.00			
Quebec	16-25	12.00-15.00	10	10	60		7-8	12½–15	7.50-9.00	10	10	60
Rivière du Loup	25	15.00	10	8	58		7	12	7.20	10	8	58
Sherbrooke	20	12.00	10	9	59		12					
St. Casimir												
St. Hyacinthe												
St. Jerome	20	12.00	10	10	60		10	15	9.00	10	10	60
St. Simon												
Shawville												
Vaudreuil												
Yamachiche	15	9.00	10	10	60		11½	12½	7.50	10	10	60
Ontario—												
Avonmore												
Beamsville									15.00	10	10	60
Breslau												
Belleville	12½–20	7.50–12.00	10-	9	59	1½	8–10	15–20	9–12.00	10	9	59
Brantford	17½–22½	11.80-13.37	10	5–9	50–59	1½	9–11	20–27½	11–16.00	10	5–9	50–59
Bridgen	25	15.00	10	10	60		8	25	15.00	10	10	60
Brockville												
Camden East												
Chatham	20–22½	12.75	10	9	59	1½	10	15–20	9.75	10	9	59
Cornwall	25	15.00	10	10	60	1½	8	16	9.60	10	10	60
Credit Forks	17½	10.50	10	10	60		8	17½	10.50	10	10	60
Depot Harbour	25	15.00	10	10	60		12	20	12.00	10	10	60
Dundas								20	12.00	10	10	60
Embro	20–22	12.00-14.00	10	10	60							

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

Department of Labour,
Statistical Tables, Series B--No. 4.

Lathers, Plasterers and Painters.

Plasterers.									Painters.							
Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.
		Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.					
....	7	25	15.00	10	10	60	....	7	20	12.00	10	10	60	....	7
....	8	20	12.00	10	10	60	....	8	20	12.00	10	10	60	....	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1½	8	33⅓	18.00	9	9	54	1½	8	30	8.00–12.00	9	9	54	1½	8
....	6	.....	12.00	10	10	.....	....	6	.....	12.00	10	10	.....	....	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	12.00	10	10	60	....	....
....	.....	20–25	12.00-13.50	10	10	60	....	7–12	20–25	12.00-13.50	10	10	60	....	7–12
1¼	8	25	12.50	10	10	60	1¼	8	17½	8.75	10	10	60	1¼	8
....	7	25	15.00	10	10	60	....	7	20	12.00	10	10	60	....	7
....	8	15	9.00	....	....	....	....	8	20	12.00	....	....	....	....	8
1½	7	28	.....	9–10	9	45	1½–2	7–7½	18	.....	10	9	....	....	7
....	....	.....	15.00	....	....	....	....	....	20	11.00	10	10	60	....	.....
....	....	....	12.00	....	....	....	....	....	.....	12.00	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	25	15.00	10	5½	55½	1¼	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	8	25	15.00	10	10	60	....	8	15–20	10.50	10	10	60	....	8–9
....	6	20	10.00	....	....	....	....	6	20	12.00	....	....	....	....	8
....	.....	15	25	....	....	....	....	....	15–25	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	.....		30	....	....	....	....	.....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	8.40	10	10	60	....	7
....	8–12	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	17½	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	12	25	15.00	10	8	58	..	12	16	9.50	10	8	58	....	12
....	5	25	15 00	....	....	....	....	6	20	12.00	....	....	....	....	8
....	....	20	12.00	....	....	....	....	.....	15	9.00	....	....	....	....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12½	7.50	10	10	60	....	....
1½	10–11	20–30	10.00-15.00	9–10	4–10	49–60	1½	10–12	15–22	9.00–12.00	10–10½	6–10	59–60	1¼-1½	8–12
....	....	....	15.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.00	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	12	25	15.00	10	10	60	....	10	20	12.00	10	10	60	....	12
....	....	30	15.00	10	10	60	....	.....	20	12.00	10	10	60	....	.....
....	....	30	18.00	....	....	....	....	....	20	12.00	....	....	....	....	....
....	7–8	20–25	12.00-15.00	10	10	60	....	7–8	15–20	9.00–12.00	10	10	60	....	7–8
....	7	25	15.00	10	8	58	....	7	20	12.00	10	8	58	....	7
....	....	27	16 50	10	9	59	....	6	15–20	9.00–12.00	10	9	59	1¼	12
....	.....	30	18.00	10	10	60	....	9	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	22½	13.50	10	10	60	....	5	15–17½	9.00–10.50	10	10–8	60–58	..	8
....	9	25	15.00	10	10	60	....	8	25	15.00	10	10	60	....	8
....	....	....	11.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	.....	18.00	10	10	60	....	6	.. ..	15.00	10	10	60	....	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	15.00	10	10	60	....	10
....	....	20	12.00	10	10	60	...	6	14	7.50	10	10	60	....	.....
....	....	20	12.00	10	10	60	....	8	15	7.50	10	10	60	...	8
....	8	....	15.00	10	10	60	....	8	.....	15.00	10	10	60	...	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	9.00	10	10	60	....	....
1½	8–10	25	15.50	10	9	59	1½	8	17½	10.50	10	9	59	1½	9–8
1¼	8–9	25–30	13.75-16.20	9–10	5–9	50–54	....	8	16–20	9.45–11.00	10	5–9	50–59	1½	9–10
....	8	25	15.00	10	10	60	....	9	20	12.00	10	10	60	....	9
....	.....	30	16.20	9	9	54	....	.....	25	15.00	10	10	60	....	.....
....	....	25	12.50	10	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1½	8	22½–30	15.75	10	9	59	1½	10	15–20	10.50	10	9	59	1½	10
1½	8	20	12.00	10	10	60	1½	8	20	12.00	10	10	60	1½	8
....	8	17½	10.50	10	10	60	...	8	17½	10.50	10	10	60	....	8
....	12	25	15.0	10	10	60	....	12	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1¼	7	25	15 00	10	10	60	1¼	7	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	20–30	12.00-18.00	10	10	60	...	.....	20	12.00	10	10	60	....	....

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 3—Stair Builders,

LOCALITY.	STAIR BUILDERS.							LATHERS.				
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.
Ontario—Con.	Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.			
Finch	20	12.00					8	15	9.00			
Gananoque	20	12.00				1¼		15	9.00			
Guelph	22½	13.50	10	9	59	1¼	8	15	9.00	10	9	59
Hamilton	25-30	14.00	10	5	55	1½	9					
Huntsville	25	15.00	10	10	60		7	20	12.00	10	10	60
Hotham												
Ingersoll												
Iroquois	25	15.00	10	10	60		8	25	15.00	10	10	60
Kingston	20-25	12-16.00	9	9	54	1½	11-12	20	10-11.00	9	9	54
Lakefield												
Lambeth												
Lancaster	20	12.00	10	10	60		6-7	12⅓	7.50	10	10	60
London	22-30	14-20	9	9	54	1¼	8-9	20	10.80	9	9	54
Meaford	25	15.00	10	10	60			12½	7.50	10	10	60
Mildmay	25											
Morrisburg	25-30	15-18.00	10	10	60		10	20-30	12-18.00	10	10	60
Niagara Falls	20	12.00	10	10	60	1½	9	20	12.00	10	10	60
Norval									15.00			
Orangeville								25	15.00	10	10	60
Oakville	25	12.50	10		50		8	12½	6.25	10		50
Ottawa	25	12-13.50	9	9	54		7-9	20	10.00	9	9	54
Owen Sound	20	12.00	10	10	60		10					
Paris								25	15.00	10	9	59
Pembroke	20	12.00	10	10	60		8	15	9.00	10	10	60
Picton	20	12.00	10	10	60		8	15	9.00	10	10	60
Prescott												
Rat Portage	30	18.00	10	10	60		6	25	15.00	10	10	60
Rockwood												
Sarnia	20	12.00	10	9	59							
St. Catharines	22½-25	13.50	9	9	54	1½	10					
St. Thomas	22½	13.50	10	10	60		8-9	22½	13.50	10	10	60
Stratford	25-30	16.00	10	10	60	1¼	10-12	25-28	15.00	10	10	60
Strathroy	20	12.00					8-9	17½	10.50			
Thorold												
Toronto	30	15.00	9	5	50	1¼	10			Paid by the Yard.		
Tweed												
Webbwood	25	15.00	10	10	60		8	15	9.00	10	10	60
Wellington	20	12.00										
Windsor	25		9	9			10	22½-25		9	9	
Woodstock	20							20	12.00	10	9	60
Manitoba—												
Brandon	20-25	14.00	10	9	59		7	25-30	17.00	10	9	59
Elkhorn								20-30	12-18.00	10	10	60
Stonewall												
Winnipeg								30	18.00	10	10	60
British Columbia—												
Greenwood												
Kamloops	40	24.00	9	9	54	1½	12	30	18.00	9	9	54
Nanaimo												
Nelson	50	24.00	8	8	48	1½						
New Westminster	40	19.20	9	9	54	1½	7	33⅓	18.00	9	9	54
Revelstoke	30							25				
Vancouver	33⅓-40	16-20.00	9	5	50	1½		25-30	16.50	9	5	50
Victoria	36-38	19-21.00	9	9	54	1½	9					
North-west Territories—												
Calgary	30	18.00	10	10	60							
Medicine Hat								30	15.00			
Qu'Appelle												

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 4.

Lathers, Plasterers and Painters—*Concluded.*

PLASTERERS.									PAINTERS.						
Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.
		Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.					
....	8	25	15.00	....	..	.....	....	10	25	15.00	.....	...	.....	.. .	10
....	.....	25	15.00	...	...	.. ..	1¼	.....	17½	10.50	...	...	.....	1¼	.....
....	7	22½	13.50	10	9	59	...	7	15	9.00	10	9	59	....	8–10
....	.....	22½–25	12.37½	10	5	55	1½	7	20–25	12.37	10	5	55	1½	7
....	7	17½	10.50	10	10	60	....	7	20	12.00	10	10	60	...	7
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12.00	10	10	60	....	8
...	.....	15–20	9–12.00	10	10	60	....	.....	15	9.00	10	10	60	....	....
...	6	30	18.00	10	10	60	....	6	15	9.00	10	10	60	...	6
1½	11–12	33–40	18–21.00	9	9	54	1½	9–10	17–22½	13–15.00	9	9	54	1½	8–10
....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	17½	10.50	10	10	60	.. .	8
....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	20	10.00	9	5	50	....	8
....	6–7	25	15.00	10	10	60	...	6–7	20	12.00	10	10	60	....	6–7
1¼	8–9	25–30	13.50-14.10	9	7–8	47–53	....	8	19–22⅔	10.25-12.25	9	8	53	....	7–9
...	.....	25	15.00	10	10	60	.. .	.....	25	15.00	10	10	60	....	....
...	...	25	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	20	.....	....	....	.....	....	....
....	8	25–30	15 18.00	10	10	60	...	8	20	12.00	10	10	60	....	9
1½	9	30–35	18–21.00	10	10	60	1½	9	17½–20	10–12.00	10	10	60	1½	9–10
....	.....	25	15.00	10	9	59	....	7	.....	.....	....	..	.....	....	....
...	7	25	15.00	10	10	60	....	9	20	12.00	10	10	60	....	9
...	6	25	12.50	10	....	50	....	6	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....
....	9	28–30	12–16 00	9	9	54	....	8–10	20	9–10.80	9	9	54	...	7–9
....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	17–20	10.50	10	10	60	....	9–10
....	7	25–27½	15–16.50	10	9	50	....	.....	15–17½	9–10.50	10	9	59	...	8
....	8	30	18.00	10	10	60	.. .	8	20	12.00	10	10	60	....	8
....	8	25–30	15–18.00	10	10	60	...	9	17½–20	10–12.00	10	10	60	....	7
..	.....	30	18.00	10	10	60	...	.....	12½–15	7–9.00	10	10	60	...	8
...	6	40	22.50	10	5	55	...	6	25	15.00	10	10	60	..	6
....	.. .	20	12.00	10	9	59	....	10	12½	7.50	10	9	59	....	12
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17½	10.50	10	9	59	....	....
....	.. .	35	.....	9	9	54	1½	8	20–25	....	9	9	54	1½	10
....	5–6	25	12.00	10	9	50	..	7–8	17½	10.50	10	9	59	....	9–10
1¼	10	20–25	12.00	10	10	60	1¼	8–10	18–25	11.00	10	10	60	1¼	8–9
....	8	25	15.00	....	....	.. ..	....	8	15	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.. .	8
...	.....	30	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	22½	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....
....	....	30–34	13-50-14-95	8	4	44	1½	10	25	11.25-12.50	8–9	4–5	45–50	1½	10
...	.....	30	15.00	....	....	....	....	.....	20	12.00	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
....	8	22½	13.50	10	10	60	....	8	22½	13.50	10	10	60	....	8
...	...	25	15.00	....	....	.....	....	.....	20	12.00	....	....	.....	....	.....
. ..	10	25–30	.....	9	9	....	...	10	22–25	....	9	9	.....	...	10
...	9	22½–25	12–13.50	10	9	60	....	8	20	12.00	10	9	.....	....	9
. ..	7	30–32⅔	20.00	10	9	59	....	7	20–23	16.00	10	9	59	....	7
1½	7	40	24.00	10	10	60	....	7	25–27½	15–16.50	10	10	60	1½	7
....	.....	30	18.00	10	10	60	...	5	25	12.50	10	10	50	....	6
....	6	38	21.00	9	9	54	....	6	25	15.00	10	10	60	....	8
.....	.....	66	36.00	9	9	54	....	7	39	21.00	9	9	54	...	10
1½	12	55	30.00	9	9	54	1½	12	30	18.00	9	9	54	1½	12
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33⅓	18.00	9	8	53	....	7–9
....	.....	75	36.00	8	8	48	1½	10	44½	21.00	8	8	48	1½	9
1½	7–8	45–50	24–27.00	8	8	48	1½	6–12	28–33⅓	15–18.00	9	9	54	1½	8–10
....	....	30	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	30	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....
1½	...	40–50	24–27.00	8	8	48	1½	7–10	33⅓	16–18.00	9	9	54	1½	8
....	....	44½	24 00	9	9	54	1½	9	30–33⅓	16–18.00	9	9	54	1½	9
. .	.....	40	24.00	10	10	60	....	.....	20–27½	12–16.50	10	10	60	....	..
....	6	45	27.00	....	....	.....	....	6	25	15.00	.....	.....	.....	...	6
....	...	40	.....	....	....	.....	....	8	22½	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	7

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 4.—Ordinary Labourers,

LOCALITY.	ORDINARY LABOURERS.							EXCAVATORS.				
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.
	Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.			
New Brunswick—												
Hartland	12½	7 50	10	10	60		12					
Moncton	11	6 60										
St. John		7 50	9	9	54	1½	8		8 00	9	9	54
Nova Scotia—												
Antigonish		6 00	10	10	60		10					
Bridgeport	15	9 00	10	10	60			15	9 00	10	10	60
Guysboro'	12½	7 50	10	10	60		7	15	9 00	10	10	60
Hantsport	10	7 00										
Halifax	14	6 25	9-10	9	45	1½	7-8	14-15	6 60	9-10	9	45
Port Maitland	12½	6 72				1½	12	12½-15	6 72			
Milton	10-12	6-7 00	10	10	60		12	10-12	6 7 00	10	10	60
Musquodoboit Harbour		6 00							6 00			
Three Brooks	12	7 20	10	5½	55½							
Yarmouth	15	8 00	10	10	60		6					
Quebec—												
Bordeaux								15	7 50	10	10	55
Buckingham	15							15				
Cap Santé	10	6 00	10	10	60		12					
Hull	13	7 00	10	8	58		12	15	8 00	9	8	53
Huntingdon	10	6 00					10	10	6 00			
Isle Verte	10	6 00						10	6 00			
Lachute	12½	7 50	10	10	60							
Montreal	12-15	6 25-7 56	10	9-10	59-60	1½	8-10	12½	6 25-7 50	10	9-10	59-60
Nicolet		9 00										
Nictaux	10							18				
Omstown	10	6 00	10	10	60		12					
Poiré	10	6 00	10	10	60			12½	7 50	10	10	60
Portage du Fort	15	9 00						15	9 00			
Quebec	10 12½	6-7 50	10	10	50-60		5-7	10-12½	6-7 50	10	10	50-60
Rivière a Pierre	12½							12½				
Rivière du Loup	12	7 20	10	8	58		7	10	6 00	10	8	58
Sherbrooke	11½	6 90	10	9	59	1¼	6	11½	6 90	10	9	59
St. Alban												
St. Hyacinthe	10	6 00	10	10	60			10	6 00	10	10	60
St. Jérome	10	6 00	10	10	60		11	11	6 60	10	10	60
Shawville		7 50	10	10	60		6					
Yamachiche	10	6 00	10	10	60		8	10	6 00	10	10	60
Ontario—												
Arnprior	15	7 50	10	10	50		8½	15-18		10	10	60
Avonmore	10	5 00	10	10	60		11					
Beamsville	15	7 50-9 00			60		9		10 50			60
Breslau	10	6 00	10	10	60			10	6 00	10	10	60
Belleville	12½	7 50	10	9	59	1½	8-10	12½	7 50	10	9	59
Brantford	12½	6 87-7 40	10	5-9	50-59	1¼	9-12					
Brigden	12½	7 50	10	10	60		9	12½	7 50	10	10	60
Chatham	10-15	6 00-8 00	10	9	59	1½	8	12½	7 50	10	9	59
Cornwall	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1½	8	12½	7 50	10	10	60
Credit Forks	13½	8 00	10	10	60		8	13½	8 00	10	10	60
Depot Harbour	15	9 00	10	10	60		10					
Finch	12½	8 00					8	12½	8 00			
Gananoque												
Guelph	15	8 10	9	9	54		7½	15	8 10	9	9	54
Hamilton	18	9 50	9	5	50	1½	9½	15-18	9 00	10	10	60
Huntsville	12½	7 50	10	10	60		7	12½	7 50	10	10	60
Hotham	13½	8 10	10	10	60		8					
Ingersoll	10	6 00	10	10	60							

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 4.

Excavators, Quarrymen and Derrickmen.

Quarrymen.									Derrickmen.							
Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.
		Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.					
1½	8		9 00	9	9	54	1½	8		8 00	9	9	54	1½	8
		15	9 00	10	10	60			15	9 00	10	10	60		
	6	15	9 00	10	10	60		6	15	9 00	10	10	60		6
		15	9 00												
1½	7	14		10	9		1½	7	14		10	9		1½	7
1½	8–9	14	7 50				1½	9	20					1½	10
	9														
			6 00							6 00					
1¼	10	20	12 00	10	10	55	1¼	12	20	12 00	10	10	55	1¼	12
		30													
	12	15	8 00	9	8	53		12	15	8 00	9	8	53		9
	6	12½	7 50					6	12½	7 50					6
									15	9 00					
1½	8–11	12½–18	7 50–9 00	10	5–10	59–60	1½	8–11	14–20	7 50–12 00	10	5–10	59–60	1½	7–11
										7 00					
		20													
		15	9 00	10	10	60			12½	7 50	10	10	60		
		30	18 00						15	9 00					
	5–7	12½–15		10	10	60		5–7	15–20	9–12 00	10	10	60		5–7
		13½							20						
	7	12	7 20	10	8	58		7	12	7 20	10	8	58		7
1¼	5	11½	6 90	10	9	59	1¼	5	17	10 50	10	9	59	1¼	5
		12	7 50					6							
		12½	7 50	10	10	60			15	9 00	10	10	60		
	10														
			9 00	10	10	60		6							
		12½	7 50	10	10	60		5	15	9 00	10	10	60		7
	9	20	10 00	10	10	50		8	18	9 00	10	10	50		8
	11	17½	10 50			60		11	17½	10 50			60		11
1½	8–10	12½–15	7 50–9 00	10	9	59	1½	8–10	12½–15	7 50–9 00	10	9	59	1½	8–10
	9														
1½	8	15	9 00	10	9	59									
1½	8														
	8	16	9 00	10	10	60		8	13½	6 75	10	10	60		8
	8	15	9 00					8							
		15	9 00				1¼								
	7½	15	8 10	9	9	54		7½	15	8 10	9	9	54		7½
	9½	18	9 62	9	9	54	1½	11½	18	9 62	9	9	54	1½	11½
	7	12½	7 50	10	10	60		7	15	9 00	10	10	60		7
		15	9 00	10	10	60									

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 4—Ordinary Labourers,

LOCALITY.	ORDINARY LABOURERS.							EXCAVATORS.				
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.
	Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.			
Ontario—Con.												
Iroquois	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....	6	12½	7 50	10	10	60
Ivanhoe	12½	7 50	10	9½	59½	.....	12	12½	7 50	10	9½	59½
Kingston	16⅔	9 00	9	9	54	1½	6–9	15–16⅔	8–9 00	9	9	54
Lancaster	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....	6–7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	15–20	8–9 40	9	4½ 8	47–53	.....	9	15–18	8–9 50	9	8	53
Meaford	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	.....	12½	7 50	10	10	60
Mildmay	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mille Roches	13½	8 40	10	10	60	1½	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morrisburg	10–12½	6–7 50	10	10	60	.....	10	15	9 00	10	10	60
Niagara Falls	12½–15	7 50–9 00	10	10	60	1½	9–10	12½–15	7 50–9 00	10	10	60
Orangeville	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakwood	12½	6 25	10	.....	50	.....	8	12½	6 25	10	....	50
Ottawa	15–17	8–9 00	9	9	54	.....	10	15–17	8–9 00	9	9	54
Paris	12½	7 50	10	9	59	.....	6–10	12½	7 50	10	9	59
Pembroke	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	6	15	9 00	10	10	60
Picton	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....	8	10–12½	6–7 50	10	10	60
Prescott	12½	7 50	10	10	50–60	.....	8–10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage	17½	10 50	10	10	60	.....	6	17½	10 50	10	10	60
Rockwood	10	6 00	10	9	59	1¼	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia	12½	7 50	10	9	59	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	15–17	.....	9	9	54	1½	8–9	15–17	.....	9	9	54
St. Thomas	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	8–9	15	9 00	10	10	60
Stratford	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1¼	8	12½–15	7–9 00	10	10	60
Strathroy	12½	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	12½	7 50	.....	.....	.....
Thorold	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	15–20	9–10 00	9	5–9	45–53	1½	9	15–18	7 20–8 75	9	5–9	45–53
Webbwood	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	12	15	9 00	10	10	60
Wellington	10	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6 00	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	1½	9	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	12½	6 87	.....	9	53–55	.....	8	12½	6 87	.....	9	53–55
Manitoba—												
Arden	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brandon	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	7	20	12 00	10	10	60
Elkhorn	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	6–9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stonewall	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	17½	9 45	9	9	54	.....	7	15–17½	9 50	10	10	60
British Columbia—												
Greenwood	30	18 00	10	10	60	.....	9	30	18 00	10	10	60
Kamloops	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	12	20	12 00	10	10	60
Nanaimo	27⅔	15 00	9	8	53	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelson	27½	15 00	9	9	54	.....	12	27½	15 00	9	9	54
New Westminster	20–25	11–13 50	9–10	9–10	54–60	1½	6–12	20–25	11–13 50	8	8	48
Revelstoke	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver	22½	12 00	9	9	54	1½–2	8	20–22½	10–12 00	9	9	54
Victoria	22½	12 00	9–10	9–10	54–60	1½	9–12	22½	12 00	9–10	9–10	54–60
North-west Territories—												
Calgary	15–17½	9–10 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	17½	10 50	10	10	60
Medicine Hat	17½	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	20	12 00	....	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle	15	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	9	15	.....	.....	.....	.....

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B—No. 3.

Excavators, Quarrymen and Derrickmen—*Concluded.*

		QUARRYMEN.							DERRICKMEN.						
Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.
		Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.					
....	6	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	6	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	6
....	12	15	9 00	10	9½	59½	....	12	15	9 00	10	9½	59½	....	12
1½	10	16⅔–20	8–11 00	9	9	54	1½	6–11	16–22	10–12 00	9	9	54	1½	9–10
....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18–20	8 50–9 50	8	7	47	....	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	8	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	8
....	8	12½–20	7 50–12 00	10	10	60	....	12	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	....
1½	9	17½	9 00	10	10	60	1½	....	17½	9 00	10	10	60	1½	....
....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	7–10	15–20	9–10 00	9	9	54	....	8–11	17–20	9 00	9	9	54	....	9–11
....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	6	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	6	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	6
....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	6	22½	13 50	10	10	60	....	6	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	6
....	....	12½	7 50	10	9	59	1¼	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1½	8–9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	8–9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	9–10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	17½	....	....	....	....	....	....	17½	....	....	....	....	....	....
1½	9	15–25	9–12 50	10	10	60	....	8	23	9 20	8	4	40	1½	8
....	6	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	6	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1½	9	20	12 00	....	....	....	....	9	25	15 00	....	....	....	....	9
....	8	20	10 60	....	9	45	....	7½	20	10 60	....	9	45	....	7½
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	17½	8 75	10	10	50	....	6	17½	8 75	10	10	50	....	6
....	7	17½–20	10 00	9	9	54	....	10	20	10 50	9	9	54	....	7
....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1¼	12	30	18 00	10	10	60	1½	8	25	15 00	10	10	60	1½	8
....	12	40	19 50	8	8	48	1½	5	33⅓	18 00	9	9	54	1½	5
....	8–12	28½	13 68	8	8	48	1½	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....
1½	8	25–33½	16–18 00	9	9	54	1½	8	30–35	16–18 00	9	9	54	1½	8
1½	9–12	25–30	13–16 20	9–10	9–10	54–60	1½	9–12	25–30	13–16 20	9–10	9–10	54–60	1½	9–12
....	....	20–25	12–15 00	10	10	60	....	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	....
....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

INTERESTING information concerning the operation of Conciliation and Arbitration in New Zealand is to be found in a report recently published by the Department of Labour, New Zealand, containing the text of the awards, recommendations and agreements made by the Boards of Conciliation and the Court of Arbitration under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of that colony from August, 1894 (when the Act came into force) until June 30th, 1900. (a)

Particulars are given regarding 210 cases. Of this number 8 transpired in 1896 ; 39 in 1897 ; 46 in 1898 ; 79 in 1899 ; and 38 in 1900. . The distribution by industrial districts was as follows : Auckland, 30 ; Taranaki, 1 ; Wellington, 43 ; Nelson, 1 ; Westland, 21 ; Canterbury, 62 ; Otago and Southland, 52.

The distribution of the awards according to the trades affected shows : Bakers, 20 ; bootmakers, 25 ; butchers, 2 ; carpenters, 18 ; carters, 2 ; coachbuilders, 2 ; compositors, 6 ; curriers, 3 ; drivers, 34 ; engineers, 2 ; furniture trade, 13 ; grocers' assistants, 2 ; match factory employees, 1 ; moulders (iron and brass), 3 ; millers, 2 ; miners (coal), 15 ; miners (gold), 6 ; painters, 13 ; pastry cooks, 2 ; plumbers, 6 ; saddlers, 4 ; seamen, 12 ; tailoresses, 11 ; tailors, 14 ; tinsmiths, 4 ; tramway employees, 2 ; and wharf labourers, 3.

An analysis of the returns shows that 109 cases came before the Board of Conciliation, 68 cases before the Court of Arbitration, and 24 cases were adjusted by agreement between the two parties. In two cases, that of Christ Church Grocers' Assistants in 1899, and that of J. Craig & Co., and the Auckland Carters' Union in 1900, the Court of Arbitration held that it had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as the organizations involved were not industrial unions within the meaning of the Act.

In one case, that of Ireland Bros., and the Auckland Curriers' Union in June, 1900, the dispute referred to the Court for settlement was withdrawn, as all the parties thereto had entered into an industrial agreement. An application by the union to have the agreement enforced was heard and acted upon by the court, which ordered the payment to the union of a fine and costs.

In one case, that of the Christ Church Plumbers, the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration came under review in the Court of Appeal. In the course of his judgment, Stoup, C.J., said : 'This court has no control over the Court of Arbitration in matters within its jurisdiction. It may in such matters act on its own interpretation of law, and its own findings of facts, without appeal from any of its decisions. No court can control it once it is shown to have dealt with an "industrial dispute" as defined in the statute. For the reason I have given I am of the opinion that the Court of Arbitration can, if it chooses, give the preference mentioned, and, therefore, the appeal must be dismissed, with costs on the middle scale, and as from a distance.'

Of the 109 cases before the Board of Conciliation, the award of the board was accepted in 28 cases, and partly accepted in two cases. Seventy-three cases were sent to the Court of Arbitration ; two cases were sent to the Court of Arbitration but withdrawn, and one was referred to the Court of Arbitration but settled outside. (b)

(a) Awards, recommendations, agreements, etc., made under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, New Zealand, from August, 1894 (when the Act came into force), to 30th June, 1900 ; 471 pages ; Department of Labour, New Zealand ; Government Printer, Wellington, N. Z.

(b) The tribunals provided under the New Zealand Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act are : (1) Boards of Conciliation ; and (2) a Court of Arbitration.

A Board of Conciliation is required to be established in each industrial district in New Zealand to have jurisdiction with regard to industrial disputes occurring in such districts. These disputes may be referred to the Board by one or more of the parties to an industrial dispute or by industrial agreement. (New Zea-

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION COMMISSION—*(Continued).*

(The following particulars regarding the evidence taken at Nanaimo, New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C., by the Royal Commission appointed to investigate into and report regarding Chinese and Japanese immigration have been supplied by correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* at these three places. As has already been stated in the May number of the *Labour Gazette*, the commission is composed of Messrs. R. C. Clute, K.C., Toronto ; D. J. Munn, New Westminster, B.C.; and Chris Foley, of Rossland, B.C. F. J. Deane, of Kamloops, B.C., is secretary of the commission.

At Nanaimo.

Concerning the session of the Commission at Nanaimo, Mr. Arthur E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reports as follows :—

In opening the session at Nanaimo, Mr. Clute gave an outline of the scope and objects of the commission similar to that given at Victoria. The Chinese and Japanese were represented by counsel during the entire proceedings. A large amount of important evidence was given, especially by the employers of labour, and by representatives of the different industries in the district. From the evidence given the following figures were obtained :—

Chinese attending the public schools in Nanaimo, 3 ; in Comox, 2.

Taxes collected in Nanaimo for 1900 : Chinese, $624 ; Japanese, nil.

Road taxes collected in Nanaimo for 1900 : Chinese, $416 ; Japanese, $16.

The city clerk reported great difficulty in making collections.

Provincial tax for the year 1900 for this district outside of city, : 559 Chinamen and 8 Japanese at $3 each, $1,701.

For the Nanaimo saw-mill, the following monthly wages statement was given :—

Wages paid to white labour.....	$3,845
Wages paid to Chinese labour....	368
Wages paid to Japanese labour...	140

Employed by the New Vancouver Coal Co.:—

White labour below ground.....	918
White labour above ground.....	175
Chinese employed above ground at present time	178

An authentic record of the Chinese and Japanese employed in other capacities could not be obtained.

From the Extension Mines, the following figures were obtained :—

Miners and labourers employed under ground, about	800
Chinamen and labourers employed under ground, about	3
Chinamen employed on surface about	110

---

land Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as amended, Sec. 30.)

(1) Every Board of Conciliation is to consist of such equal number of persons as the Governor may determine, being not more than six or less than four persons, who shall be chosen by the industrial unions of employers and of workers in the industrial district, respectively, such unions voting separately and electing an equal number of members to the Board. (Sec. 31, 32).

If the Board shall report that they have been unable to bring about any settlement of any dispute referred to them satisfactorily between the parties, the clerk, on receipt of such report, shall transmit a copy to each party to the industrial dispute, whereupon such party may in the manner prescribed, require the clerk to refer the dispute to the Court of Arbitration. The clerk shall thereupon transmit all the papers and proceedings in the matter to the Court. (Sec. 46).

(2) There is one Court of Arbitration for the whole colony for the settlement of industrial disputes pursuant to the Act. This Court consists of three members to be appointed by the Governor, one to be so appointed on the recommendation of the councils or a majority of the councils of the industrial associations of workers in the colony, and one to be so appointed on the recommendation of the councils or a majority of the councils of the industrial associations of employers of the colony. No recommendation shall be made as to the third member, who shall be a judge of the Supreme Court and shall be appointed from time to time by the Governor. This third member shall be president of the Court, and in case of the illness or unavoidable absence of such judge at any time, the Governor may appoint some fit person, being a Supreme Court Judge, to be and act as president, who shall hold office only during the illness or unavoidable absence of such judge.

The Court shall have jurisdiction for the settlement and determination of any industrial dispute referred to it by any Board of Conciliation under the Act, or by reference in the case of a dispute in connection with a government railway or by industrial agreement, or by either party to an industrial dispute, which has arisen in the district where any Board has been constituted, and for such purposes may summon any party to an industrial dispute to appear before it.

The Act sets forth the machinery provided for the enforcement of the awards, it being provided among other things, that the award in each case shall be specific. (Secs. 47, 48, 49, 74, 82 and 83).

In the case of both Boards of Conciliation and the Court of Arbitration, the term of office is three years.

At Comox.

The Commission went to Comox on the 23rd and held several sittings there, when the following figures were obtained from the manager of the Union Colliery Co. :—

White men employed under ground..	301
Chinese employed under ground.....	261
Japanese employed under ground....	77
White men employed above ground.	111
Chinese employed above ground	102
Japanese employed above ground....	25

After closing the Commission in Comox the Commissioners proceeded to Vancouver and other places on the mainland.

At Vancouver.

Concerning the session of the Commission at Vancouver, Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reports as follows :—

A considerable amount of important testimony was taken here, among those who gave evidence being clergymen, merchants, large employers of labour and representatives of workingmen.

The following statement supplied from the testimony of the managers of ten different concerns, shows the distribution of white, Chinese and Japanese employees in these ten establishments :—

	Whites.	Chinese.	Japanese.
Manufacturer of brick, Victoria.....	25	85	..
Saw-mill, Chemainus, Vancouver, Id....	50	108	..
Wellington Coal Mines, Cumberland, V.I..	300	500	200
Hastings saw-mill, Vancouver.....	164	..	93
Barnett saw-mills, Burrard Inlet, near Vancouver	45	46	..
Saw-mill, Moodyville (opposite Vancouver, Burrard Inlet)	60	40	10
Spicer's Mill, Vancouver.....	20	31	5
McNair's Mill, Vancouver and woods.....	159	27	42
Heap's Mill, Vancouver	56	21	27
Royal City mills, Vancouver..	90	11	60
Totals....	969	869	437

Of the above number of whites it is estimated that about 900 are skilled workmen, leaving 69 white labourers, as compared with 1,307 orientals.

There are 40 canneries, averaging 200 men each year, or 8,000 in all. Each cannery would average 10 whites, chiefly skilled workmen, 400 in all ; making 7,600 orientals, as compared with 400 whites. There are about 8,000 fishermen, of which number nearly 4,000 are Japanese.

The evidence also went to show that out of a population of probably 14,000 Chinese and 4,000 Japanese, of common labourers between the ages of 18 and 45, probably 300 are married.

The superintendent of the western division of the C.P.R. stated that the company gave regular employment to about 90 Chinese and 70 Japanese. This number was increased at certain times by 500, when surface work or shovelling snow or slides off the track was required.

At New Westminster.

Concerning the session of the commission at New Westminster, Mr. George Hargreaves, correspondent, reports as follows :—

The commission held its first sitting in New Westminster on May 13, all three commissioners being present. The Provincial Government, the Chinese Merchants' Association and the Japanese were severally represented by counsel.

A large amount of evidence was taken bearing upon the various phases of the Oriental immigration question and the effect of Chinese competition in agriculture, in the fishing and canning industry, in domestic labour and in other fields of activity.

Among the statements submitted was one to the effect that the recent census shows 748 Chinese in a total population of 6,700 now in New Westminster.

The proprietor of one of the canning factories submitted a statement showing the cost of operations at his salmon cannery for the last four years. This statement showed the total amount paid for Chinese labour to have been :

1897	$14,376 54
1898	5,868 51
1899	6,027 78
1900	4,051 39

During the same years the outlay for white labour was as follows :—

1897	$8,316 23
1898	7,950 51
1899	7,720 95
1900	8,091 71

White men were paid from $40 to $100 per month, including board, which cost $12 per month.

The Chinese were paid for actual time only and in all cases they boarded themselves. Their wages varied from $35 to $70 per month.

During these years a total of 74,030 cases of salmon were packed. The cost for Chinese labour averaged 40 cents per case, and for white labour 68 cents.

The fisheries officer submitted a statement regarding the salmon industry of the province. The number of employees and capital invested for the last four years, according to his statement, were respectively as follows :—

Year.	Number of employees.	Capital invested.
1897	19,850	$2,350,260
1898	20,695	2,480,245
1899	20,027	2,145,173
1900	20,262	2,829,904

The value of the salmon packed by districts during the year 1900 was given as follows :—

Fraser River	$1,590,532 80
River Inlet	459,617 00
Skenna River	707,144 00
Naas River	96,960 00
Vancouver Island	82,080 00
Total	$2,911,844 80

The number of Chinese at each cannery was reported to be about 100.

SETTLEMENTS BY ARBITRATION.

During the month two disputes were referred by the contending parties to boards of arbitrators and satisfactorily settled. These were the strike of the boilermakers' helpers at Toronto and that of the carpenters at Halifax.*

At Toronto.

(The following particulars regarding the arbitration of the matter in dispute between the boilermakers' helpers in Toronto and their employers have been furnished by Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* in Toronto.)

The questions in dispute between the boilermakers and shipbuilders' helpers and their employers were submitted to arbitration on May 20th last, on which date the strike ceased and the men went back to work. The arbitrators selected were : For the employers, Hon. William Hardy, Mr. J. P. Northey and Mr. W. H. Laurie ; for the men, Mr. T. H. Harnett, Mr. R. W. Woodward and Mr. D. A. Carey. The arbitrators met on the 4th of June and on the following day a decision was reached, in accordance with which an agreement was entered into covering a period of one year. Under this agreement the minimum wage is placed at 13 cents per hour for three months, dating from May 20th, and 14 cents per hour for the remaining nine months of the year. It is stipulated that unskilled men have to serve an apprenticeship of three months at a scale of wages to be determined by the employers. On the other hand the men have gained the recognition of their union and an increase of the minimum rate from $1.25 to $1.40 per day (12½ to 14 cents per hour).

At Halifax.

(The following particulars regarding the reference to and settlement by arbitration of the carpenters' strike at Halifax, have been prepared by Mr. James H. Phair, correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* at Halifax.)

The matters in dispute in connection with the carpenters' strike at Halifax were referred to a board of arbitrators on June

*A difficulty between the employees of two of the boot and shoe manufacturing establishments and their respective employers in Quebec was also referred to arbitration, the question at issue being the refusal of union men to work with non-union men or those in arrear with their dues to the union. A decision had not been announced at the end of the month, but the men had in the meantime returned to work.

19th, the board being composed as follows : For the union, Alderman A. B. Crosby ; for the master builders, the Hon. Mr. Chisholm, M.L.C. ; appointed by the Provincial government, Mayor Hamilton and Judge Wallace, and Professor Howard Murray, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Evidence was heard from representatives of the two parties, and on the 20th of June the award of the arbitrators was handed out, and was as follows :—

That the rate of wages payable to carpenters should be 22 cents an hour ; this rate, however, not to come into effect until August 1st, A.D. 1901, the former rate of 18 cents an hour to prevail until that date. Those supporting this decision were Professor Murray, Mayor Hamilton and Judge Wallace. Hon. Mr. Chisholm considering that a rate of 20 cents an hour would be fair and equitable, but dissenting from awarding any higher rate. Alderman Crosby favoured the fixing of the rate at 22 cents an hour, but dissented from the postponement of the operations of the new rate.

That should any difficulty or dispute arise in the future between carpenters and master builders, which cannot be settled by the parties themselves, such difficulty or dispute should be promptly submitted to arbitration without suspension of work. (This clause passed unanimously.)

That whenever any demand for increased wages is to be made by the workmen hereafter, the contractors shall be notified of such proposed demand before the first of March of the year when such change is desired. (This clause also passed unanimously.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works).

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of June, together with the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract.

High Level Dock and Dredging at Sorel, P.Q. Contract dated June 25, 1901. Amount of contract, $255,632.43.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Contractor's engineer	$5.00 per day.
" assistant engineer	2.50 "
" draughtsman	2.00 "
" foreman carpenter	2.50 " of 10 hours.
" " mixing concrete	2.00 " "
" " laying "	2.00 " "
Carpenters	1.75 " "
Carpenters' helpers	1.50 " "
Timekeepers	2.00 per day.
Dredge captain	60.00 per month with board.
" engineer	60.00 " "
" fireman	25.00 " "
" cranesman	50.00 " "
" deck-hands	20.00 " "
Tug captain	50 00 " "
" engineer	50.00 " "
" fireman	25.00 " "
" sailors, each	20.00 " "
" cook	16.00 " "
Scowmen, each	20.00 " "
Divers, with complete outfit	8.00 per day of 10 hours.
" without outfit	5.00 " "
Divers' helpers, each	1 25 " "
Driver with one horse and cart	2.00 " "
" two horses	2.50 " "
" one horse	1.50 " "
" two horses	2 00 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.00 " "

Wharf at Little Bras d'Or, N.S. Contract dated May 7, 1901. Amount of contract, $5,930.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. Not less than the following:
Contractor's foreman carpenter	$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	1.75 " "
Carpenters' helpers	1.25 " "
Blacksmiths	2.50 " "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.50 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.25 " "
Driver with one horse and cart	2.25 " "
Driver with two horses and wagon	3.00 " "
Driver with one horse	2.25 " "
Driver with two horses	3.00 " "

Wharf extension at Back Bay, N.B. Contract dated May 31, 1901. Amount of contract, $6,750.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. Not less than the following:
Contractor's foreman carpenter	$ 2.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	1.50 " "
Carpenters' helpers	1.25 " "
Blacksmiths	1.75 " "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.25 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.25 " "
Driver with one horse and cart	1.75 " "
Driver with two horses and wagon	2.50 " "
Driver with one horse	1.75 " "
Driver with two horses	2.50 " "

Landing Pier at Grande Vallée, P.Q. Contract dated June 29, 1901. Amount of contract, $53,900.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. Not less than the following:
Contractor's foreman carpenter	$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	1.50 " "
Carpenters' helpers	1.25 " "
Diver, with complete outfit	8.00 " "
" without outfit	5.00 " "
Divers' helpers	1.25 " "
Blacksmiths	1.75 " "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.25 " "
Driver with one horse and cart	2.00 " "
Driver with two horses and wagon	3.00 " "
Driver with one horse	2.00 " "
Driver with two horses	3.00 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.25 " "

Repairs to portions of Breakwater, &c., at New London, P.E.I. Contract dated June 18, 1901. Amount of contract, $5,493.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. Not less than the following:
Contractor's foreman carpenter	$2.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	1.50 " "
Carpenters' helpers	1.00 " "
Blacksmiths	1.50 " "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.00 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.00 " "
Driver with two horses and wagon	2.50 " "
Driver with one horse and cart	1.50 " "
Driver with one horse	1.50 " "
Driver with two horses	2.50 " "

Post Office and Public Building at Deseronto, Ont. Contract dated June 25, 1901. Amount of contract, $25,678.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. Not less than the following:
Contractor's foreman, masonry and concrete	$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
" " carpenter work	2.50 " "
Excavators	1.50 " "
Masons	2.50 " "
Stone cutters	2.75 " "
Stone carvers	3.00 " "
Wood "	3.00 " "
Bricklayers	2.50 " "
Carpenters	1.75 " "
Stair builders	3.00 " "
Joiners	2.00 " "
Builders' labourers	1.50 " "
Plasterers	2.50 " "
Plumbers	1.75 " "
Steam fitters	1.75 " "
Painters and glaziers	1.50 " "
Electricians	1.75 " "
Tinsmiths	1.50 " "
Metal roofers	1.50 " "
Slater	.... " "
Shinglers	1.75 " "
Lathers	1.75 " "
Bell hangers	1.50 " "
Quarrymen	1.75 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " "
Driver with one horse and cart	2.50 " "
" two horses and wagon	3.00 " "
" one horse and wagon	2.25 " "
Timekeeper	1.50 " "

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during June, 1901:—

Canadian Mineral Statistics.

Annual Report of Mineral Statistics and Mines, Geological Survey of Canada, 1899; King's Printer, Ottawa; 142 pages.

According to this report the total mineral production in Canada for the year 1899 was valued at $49,584,027. To this amount the metallic minerals contributed $29,282,823, and the non-metallic, $20,001,204; the estimated value of the unspecified and unreported product being placed at $300,000.

A comparative statement of the production for the years 1886 to 1899 shows the following to have been the value of the metallic and non-metallic mineral products in these years:—1886, metallic, $2,118,608; non-metallic, $7,852,647; 1887, metallic, $2,073,746; non-metallic, $8,997,585; 1888, metallic, $2,628,692; non-metallic, $9,640,602; 1889, metallic, $3,251,299; non-metallic, $10,512,614; 1890, metallic, $3,614,488; non-metallic, $12,898,865; 1891, metallic, $5,421,659; non-metallic, $13,304,957; 1892, metallic, $3,698,697; non-metallic, $12,679,720; 1893, metallic, $4,630,495; non-metallic, $15,154,887; 1894, metallic, $4,685,852; non-metallic, $14,995,306; 1895, metallic, $6,078,114; non-metallic, $14,311,859; 1896, metallic, $8,030,633; non-metallic, $14,303,880; 1897, metallic, $13,780,314; non-metallic, $14,631,116; 1898, metallic, $21,741,865; non-metallic, $16,655,156; 1899, metallic, $29,282,823; non-metallic, $20,001,204.

The very rapid increase in the contribution of the metallic minerals to the total production in the last three years is largely accounted for by the rapid growth in the out-put of gold, copper and nickel. Thus the production of gold in 1894 was valued at $1,128,688; in 1895, $2,083,674; in 1896, $2,754,774; in 1897, $6,027,016; in 1898, $13,775,420, and in 1899, $21,261,584. The production of copper in 1894 was of the value of $736,960; in 1895, $836,228; in 1896, $1,021,960; in 1897, $1,501,660; in 1898, $2,134,980, and in 1899, $2,655,319. The value of the production of nickel in 1894 was $1,870,958; in 1895, $1,360,984; in 1896, $1,188,990; in 1897, $1,399,176; in 1898, $1,820,838, and in 1899, $2,067,840.

Massachusetts Industrial Chronology.

Industrial Chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1900; State Printers, Boston; 60 pages.

This report, which gives a review of the industrial chronology by towns and industries, of the State, shows that in 1900 there were 48 new establishments started as compared with 47 in the previous year. The net increase of capital stock during the year was $1,188,000, as compared with $3,114,700 in the previous year. A statement is given showing that the number of commercial failures in the United States in 1900 was 10,774. The total liabilities were $138,495,673 and the total assets $88,079,555. Of the total number of failures 1,123, or 10·42 per cent were in Massachussetts, with liabilities of $15,300,835, and assets of $7,817,381, an increase for 1899 so far as relates to Massachussetts of 180 in the number of failures, but a decrease of $455,376 between the amount of liabilities and decrease of $839,200 in the amount of the assets.

United States Labour Bulletin.

Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Washington, May, 1901. (Bi-monthly). Washington Government Printing Office; 185 pages.

This report contains, in addition to the usual review of decisions affecting labour and of foreign statistical publications, three special articles: one on Labour Conditions in Puerto Rico; another on Social Economics at the Paris Exposition; and the third on The Workmen's Compensation Act of Holland.

Survey of Northern Ontario.

Report of the Survey and Exploration of Northern Ontario, 1900; King's Printer, Toronto; 308 pages.

This report, which is freely illustrated from engravings, sets forth the observations of the exploration and survey parties sent out last year by the Ontario government. There were ten exploration survey parties, each of which presents a surveyor's report, a land and timber estimator's report, and a geologist's report.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF JUNE.

The number of strikes during the month of June exceeded that of any previous month in the year. This was mainly owing to the fact that the majority of these strikes had to do with the building trades, which are particularly active during that month. Demands were made by employees upon their employers some time previous, and these not having been conceded by the first of the month the men went on strike at that date or shortly after.

The strikes of the month have been due, with one or two exceptions, to a refusal of employers to grant an increase in the rates of wages or a reduction in the hours of labour of their employees. As to the latter, the nine-hour day is specially noticeable as a feature of the demands made.

There were at the close of the previous month several strikes which had not been settled during the month in which they were commenced, and this probably helps to account for the extent of the schedule of the present month. The following is a brief summary of the main features of the strikes arising from the above cause, in so far as the department has secured information in regard to these :—Total number of strikes due to demand for increased wages or reduction in hours, 23 ; number of employees concerned in these strikes, 10 ; number of these strikes successful or partly successful, 10 ; affecting 942 employees ; number successful, 2 ; affecting about 13. In the case of 11, no settlement has been reported to the department at the end of the month.

Ottawa and Quebec Strikes..

A noticeable feature of the month was the number of strikes which occurred in the cities of Ottawa and Quebec, the total number of strikes in these two cities making in all about one-third of the total number of strikes reported for the Dominion during the month. In the case of Quebec the strikes were for the most part of short duration or affected only a small number of men, and in two cases were settled summarily by the Board of Arbitration recently established in connection with the boot and shoe industry in that city. In Ottawa, however, both the numbers affected were large, and no settlements had been effected at the end of the month in regard to three of these strikes, although the date of their commencement was early in the month. From the point of view of the numbers affected and still unsettled at the end of the month, the strikes of the Machine Woodworkers and the Carpenters and Joiners were the most important. The strike of the plasterers which involved 36 men was settled successfully after the men had been out for three days, their demand for an increase in wages and a reduction in hours of labour having been settled in full.*

*As it was resolved at a meeting of the city council of Ottawa held on July 2nd, and at a public meeting held in the City Hall on the 3rd, to ask the employers concerned to submit the questions in dispute to arbitration, the men having signified from the beginning their willingness to have the matter settled in this manner, it is deemed inexpedient to publish in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette* any account of the contentions of either party to this dispute or of the steps taken during the month to bring about a settlement. A full account of the whole matter will, however, be recorded in the next issue of the *Labour Gazette*.—Ed.

Trackmen on the C. P. R.

Most important as to the numbers affected and as to the possible consequences which may follow a continuance of the dispute, was the strike of the maintenance-of-way or trackmen in the employ of the C. P. R. This strike commenced on the 17th of the month, and according to the statement prepared for the department by the secretary of the strikers' committee the strike is alleged to have been due to the refusal of the company to recognize the chosen representatives of the trackmen or to enter into any kind of an agreement with them setting forth the terms and conditions of their employment. The department had not, at the end of the month, received from the company an official communication in reply to its letter requesting same for publication in the *Labour Gazette*, but it is understood that the demand was made upon the company for an increase in the wages of the trackmen of from 10 to 20 cents per day according to locality, and that this increase has been refused on the ground that this demand has been made to the C. P. R. alone, the company maintaining that the rates it pays are higher than those being paid by other lines with which it has to compete. Reports differ as to the number of trackmen affected by the strike. The statement received from the men goes to show that 5,000 went out in accordance with the orders of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen. Transportation though somewhat interrupted was not seriously affected during the month. At the end, however, no settlement had been effected, and it was impossible to say what the results, either to the men, the company or the interested public, were likely to follow from a continuance of the strike.

Street Railway and Other Strikes.

Of the other strikes of the month the most important were those of the street railway employees at Kingston and Hamilton ; the carpenters in Halifax ; and the building trades at Sydney.

The strike of the Kingston Street Railway men arose through the refusal of the company to concede the union's request for an increase in wages. They asked for an increase of 10 cents per day for motormen, 15 cents per day for conductors and 17½ cents per day for middlemen. After being out about two weeks an agreement was arrived at through the intervention of a prominent citizen, by which motormen received $1.25 per day and middlemen $1.15 a day, an increase of 15 cents ; and conductors $1.10 a day, an advance of 10 cents. In addition to these concessions the men succeeded in having their union recognized.

The strike of the street railway employees on the suburban lines at Hamilton was also for an increase in pay, the men demanding an advance from 12 to 14 cents an hour to conductors and motormen and payment for time lost during the changing of cars. This strike lasted but one day, the men obtaining all their demands.

The Halifax carpenters asked for an increase of 7 cents per hour, and, their demands being refused, they struck on June 1st. On the 19th of the month the matter was referred to a board of arbitration, who handed out their decision the following day, awarding the strikers 22 cents an hour, an increase of 4 cents.

The strike in the building trades at Sydney, which commenced on the first of the month, was for a nine-hour day and nine-hours pay. The number affected is between 300 and 400 men, and at the end of the month no settlement had been reported to the department.

The following table is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of June, and which have been reported to the department :—

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly	Indirectly			
Ontario	Brantford	Moulders	Against alleged reduction in wages	1	14		Mar. 18		No settlement reported at end of month.
N. B.	St. John	Moulders	Refusal of employers to accede to union's demand for increase of 25 cents per day.	2	23		April 18		*No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec	Montreal	Cigarmakers	Refusal of employers to accede to union's demand for revision of existing wage scale.	10	600		" 19		No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec	Montreal	Printers	Refusal of employers to grant scale of wages asked by union.	1	15		May 7		No settlement reported at end of month.
B. C.	Chemainus	Loggers	Decrease in wages from 25 cents to $1 per man.	1	100		" 16	June —	Unsuccessful. Strikers, since commencement of strike, have scattered to obtain employment elsewhere.
Ontario	Ottawa	Machinists	Refusal of employers to grant union's demand for 9-hour day and increase of 12½ per cent in wages.	6	34		" 20		No settlement reported at end of month.
N. S.	Halifax	Carpenters	Refusal of employers to grant increase of 7 cents per hour.	23	159		June 1	June 19	Referred to Board of Arbitration. Settled by Board allowing men 22 cents per hour instead of 18, as formerly.
N. S.	Sydney	Bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers.	To obtain 9-hour day and 9 hours' pay	5	400	300	" 1		No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Hamilton	Builders' labourers.	Refusal of employers to grant men's demand for increase from 18½c. to 21c. per hour.	10	70	100	" 1	June 3	Compromise effected at 20 cents per hour.
Ontario	Toronto	Builders' labourers.	Refusal of employers to grant increase in wages from 18½ to 21 cents per hour.		40		" 1		No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Ottawa	Metal workers	Refusal of employers to accede to union's demand for increase of 15 per cent in wages; that none but union men be employed in shops, and that no apprentice working at trade less than four years be allowed to take a journeyman's place on work.	10	38		" 1	June 17	Increase of 10 p. c. in wages obtained.
Ontario	Ottawa	Carpenters and joiners.	Refusal of employers to grant union's demand for minimum wage of 25 cents per hour and employment of union men only.	50	370		" 3		No settlement reported at end of month, but union states that some contractors have signed agreement and about 200 men are at work on conditions asked.

Ontario	Ottawa	Machine wood-workers.	Refusal of employers to concede union's request for 9-hour day and 20 per cent increase in wages.	12	350		"	3			No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Ottawa	Plasterers	Refusal of employers to grant union request for 30 cents per hour for 7 months of the year and 28 cents for winter season, and for Saturday half holiday with 4 hours' reduction in pay.	11	36		"	5	June	7	Demands conceded in full.
Quebec	Quebec	Labourers	Refusal by employers of demands of labourers engaged in asphalting roads for increase from $1.15 to $1.25 per day.		80		"	5	"	7	Granted increase of $1.25 for 10-hour day.
Quebec	Quebec	Shoe workers	Men struck to try and force delinquent members of union to pay their dues.	1	250		"	6	"	8	Matter referred to Board of Conciliation in boot and shoe industry, which Board ordered strikers to return to work at once.
Ontario	St. Thomas	Coopers	Strikers refused to put on extra hoops without extra remuneration of ½c. per barrel.	1	6		"	7	"	8	Demand for increase granted.
Ontario	Belleville	Coal shovelers	Refusal by employers of men's demands for increase from $1.25 to $1.50 per day.	1	13		"	7	"	8	Unsuccessful. Four strikers returned to work, the other nine obtained employment elsewhere.
Ontario	Toronto	Brass moulders	Refusal of employers to grant men's demand for 25 cents per hour and working week of 55 hours.	1	10		"	8	"	10	Settlement arrived at by which firm agreed to grant demand if other firms would do the same.
Ontario	Kingston	Street railway employees.	Refusal of employees to concede union's request for increase for motormen of 10 cents per day, for conductors 15 cents per day, and for middlemen 17½ cents per day of 10 hours.	1	27		"	8	"	22	Motormen received $1.25 per day, middlemen $1.15 per day, an increase of 15 cents, and conductors $1.10, an advance of 10 cents. Company recognize union.
Quebec	Quebec	Builders' labourers	Refusal of employers to grant demand for $1.25 per day of 9 hours.		†500		"	11	"	15	Demand for increase to $1.25 per day granted; but no concession made as to hours, which were 10 per day. Rates formerly from 75 to 90 cents.
N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., N. W.T. and B.C.	Route of C. P. R.	Railway trackmen	Strikers state cause due to C.P.R. refusing to recognize its maintenance of way men's chosen representatives or to enter into any kind of an agreement with them setting forth the terms and conditions of their employment. It is understood that demand of union was for an increase of 10 to 20 cents per day, according to locality.	1	‡5,000		"	17			No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec	Quebec	Shoe workers	To enforce payment by members of union of dues in arrear.	2	80		"	20	June	28	Referred for settlement to Board of Arbitration in boot and shoe industry.
Ontario	St. Thomas	Railway steel gang	Refusal of employers to grant increase from $1.40 to $1.50 per day.	1			"	21	"	22	Unsuccessful. Men had no organization and returned to work on day following.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF MAY—*Continued.*

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly	Indirectly			
Ontario	Toronto	Brass moulders...	Refusal of employers to grant demand for working week of 55 hours and wages at rate of 25 cents an hour, overtime at one and a half rate ; limitation of number of apprentices.	7	23	12	June 21	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec.....	Quebec.....	Cigarmakers	Refusal of employers to grant demand for increase of piece work prices based approximately for a 25 per cent increase all round.	2	24	.....	" 22	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec.....	Montreal.....	Cigarmakers ..... (Spanish & Cuban)	Sympathy with union cigarmakers on strike.	1	29	...	" 24	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec.....	Quebec.....	Fur cutters.....	Men quit work because it is alleged that five of their number who were said to have joined the union were discharged for that reason.	1	53	...	" 26	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Hamilton ...	Suburban street railway employees.	Refusal of company to grant demand for increase of from 12 to 14 cents an hour to conductors and motormen and payment for time lost during changing of cars.	1	16	....	" 28	June 29	Strikers successful; all their demands conceded.

* See June number of *Gazette*. † The builders' labourers having gone on strike, the bricklayers and masons were obliged to stop work. ‡ The estimate given by the secretary of the Brotherhood of R. T.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

The Seventeenth Annual Session of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will be held in the City of Brantford, Ontario, commencing on Tuesday the 17th of September. All labour organizations in the Dominion have been invited to send representatives. The basis of representation will be as follows :—

Trades Unions, Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labour and Federal Unions shall be allowed one delegate for each one hundred members or under, and one for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof ; Trades Councils, Central Labour Unions, National Trades Unions and District Assemblies of the Knights of Labour, three delegates each. Two or more Trades Unions or Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labour, whose aggregate membership does not exceed 150, may unite to send one delegate. No proxy representative will be allowed, and all delegates must be members of the bodies they represent (except in the case of bodies composed of delegates from local organizations) at least six months prior to and at the time of election, but nothing in this clause shall be construed to prevent unions or assemblies from combining to send one representative who is a member of one of such unions or assemblies ; also provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent organizations being represented not six months organized.

All delegates will be required to produce certificates of election (blank forms of which are forwarded) signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the organization they represent and bearing the seal of the same, where such exist. Where two or more organizations have united to send a delegate, the credential must bear the signatures of the presiding officer and secretary of such organizations, and seals of the same, where such exist.

Notice of election of delegates, together with their names and addresses and the number of members in the organization they represent, must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Congress, on or before Monday, September 2nd, 1901.

The expenses of the Congress shall be met by a per capita assessment on the membership of the organizations represented at its sessions, and such other organizations as may signify their willingness to contribute to its funds.

All organizations which have not contributed to the income of the Congress during the last past year, and wishing to be represented by delegates at any Annual Session, will be required to pay to the Secretary-Treasurer the amount of one-half year's per capita in advance, the same to count as the instalment due and payable on the 15th of November ensuing.

That the wisdom of bodies which, through any cause, may be unrepresented by delegates, may not be lost to the Congress, it is being requested that such bodies forward, by resolution, such views as they may entertain on any particular phase of labour, or the tenor of any question which in their judgment may be worthy of discussion or action by the Congress.

Mr. P. M. Draper is Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress, and Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., President. The Secretary will be pleased to furnish available information to persons desiring further particulars in reference to the work or session of the Congress.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada—

ONTARIO CASES.

Liability of Electric Company for Negligence of Motorman.

According to the Workmen's Compensation Act (Ontario) an employer is responsible to his employees for the acts of a 'person who has charge or control' of any of his works, machinery, &c. A motorman of a local electric car negligently allowed the car to collide with a passing vehicle, whereby the conductor, who was properly standing on the side step of the car taking the fares, as he was bound to do, was struck and injured. It was held that the motorman was a 'person who had charge or control' within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that, therefore, the electric company was bound to pay damages

to the conductor for the injuries caused him by reason of the negligence of their motorman.

(Snell *vs.* Toronto Railway Co. Judgment given by Supreme Court of Canada, 1st April, 1901.)

Infringement of Union Trade Mark.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, through one of their members named Robinson, of Hamilton, has brought a suit against a merchant named McLeod, of the same city, to restrain the latter from continuing an alleged infringement of the Union's registered trade mark. The plaintiff was ordered to give minute particulars of the alleged infringement. He appealed from this decision, but it was confirmed by the higher court.

Robinson *vs.* McLeod. Decision given by Mr. Justice Lount, May 31st, 1901.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY CASE.

Dispute between Employer and Employee.

J. M. Brown, who was employed in the North-west Territories, made a complaint to a Justice of the Peace that his employer had not paid him his wages. Upon the hearing of the complaint before the Justice of the Peace, evidence was given on behalf of the employer to show that by reason of Brown's neglecting certain orders regarding some oats the same were destroyed. The Justice of the Peace decided to allow the master's claim for damages for the lost oats to be set off against the servant's claim for unpaid wages due.

Brown was dissatisfied with this decision, and, therefore, at his request, a case was stated for a decision of a higher court. The court held that while section 2 of the Masters' and Servants' Ordinance made a servant's neglect of his duties an offence punishable by fine to be imposed by a justice of the peace, yet that fine went to the Crown and not to the employer ; and that there was nothing in the Act which gave a justice of the peace power to compel the servant to pay civil damages for such neglect, and that the justice of the peace sitting in this case had exceeded his authority in allowing such damages and setting them off against the servant's claim against his master for wages, which wage claim could properly be determined by a justice of the peace under section 3 of the same Act.

The decision of the justice of the peace was therfore reversed with costs to be paid to Brown by his employer.

Brown *vs.* Craft. Decision given by Mr. Justice Richardson in the case argued at Regina, 24th December, 1900.

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. II—No. 2. AUGUST, 1901 Price Three Cents.

The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

August 15, 1901.

The present issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains reports from twenty-five local correspondents in different parts of the Dominion. These reports, as will be seen, indicate a generally satisfactory condition as prevailing in the labour market throughout the country. A feature of the situation during the month is the unusually strong demand for farm labour, a demand which has been accentuated by the heavy harvest in Manitoba and in sections of the eastern provinces, and by the comparativcly small number of men available for employment as farm larbourers in the class of unskilled labour from which a considerable percentage of the harvest hands is usually recruited. Several large strikes which were in progress during the previous month have been settled, with the result of improved conditions in industrial circles in the districts affected by these disputes.

In the present issue will be found the first of a series of articles dealing with the growth and extent of labour organizations in Canada. The present article deals particularly with the early history of the organizations in Canada, special attention being devoted to the rise and development of the several congresses prior to the formation upon a permanent footing of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. A brief sketch of the career of this latter organization is also given.

The series of articles dealing with labour legislation in Canada, which was interrupted in the May issue in order to permit of the publication of special articles on legislation by the Dominion parliament and the legislatures of the several provinces in the current year, is resumed in the present issue in a special article dealing with the legislation in Canada for the protection of employees on railways. In this article the various enactments affecting the safety and well-being of railway employees are set forth, attention being paid, not only to those direct provisions designed to protect railway men, but also to provisions in the railway Acts and elsewhere designed for the protection of the general travelling public, but which give incidental protection to the employees on railways.

The review of the rates of wages and hours of employment in the building trades in Canada, commenced in the June issue of the *Gazette*, is continued in the present issue.

A special article deals with the investigations made into the sweating system as existing in the garment making industry in Hull by the factory inspectors of Ontario and Quebec.

The progress of the industrial disputes during the month, and the terms of settlements where such have been arrived at, are set forth in a special article dealing with the trade disputes during the month of July.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Labour Gazette* publishes in the present issue, reports from twenty-five correspondents in different parts of the Dominion. These reports go to show a generally satisfactory condition of the labour market. In some few trades which regularly have an off-season in the summer, there has been a slackening, but speaking generally, the conditions of employment are reported to be in an eminently satisfactory condition. In several localities reports indicate that the month has been so favourable as to be without parallel in recent years from the workingman's point of view. The reports of the unions which go to show that the trades are, as a rule, fully employed, taken together with the statements made by merchants and others, indicate a very healthy condition in industrial circles.

The exceptional demand for unskilled labour in several districts is especially remarked by correspondents, a fact which is partly attributed to the large number of municipal and other public quasi-public works which are in progress, the revival of mining activities in some districts, particularly in Quebec, and the drawing away of considerable numbers of men to serve as farm labourers. The scarcity of farm help in nearly every quarter of the Dominion, and the unusually high wages offered to such men as are available, are generally commented upon.

Another feature of the month, which is remarked, is the progress made by the Saturday half-holiday movement. In some cities the closing of shops and other industrial establishments on Saturday afternoons being the rule rather than the exception.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James H. Phair, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been little change in the condition of the labour market since last month. Most of the trades are well employed, and it is a very rare thing to hear of a factory shutting down nowadays in this province. Reports from various parts of the district indicate busy times among the building trades and general activity in all branches of industry.

Two *new unions* have been formed during the month and one has been reorganized. The new unions organized were the *Steamship Labourers' Union,* with Mr. M. E. Cochran as temporary president and Mr. William deWolfe as temporary secretary, and the *Freight Handlers' Union* (Government employees at the freight shed) with Mr. Michael Reilly, president, and Mr. John Feetham, secretary.

The *Coopers' Union* has been reorganized, with Mr. Phillip Ring as president.

Six new unions have been formed by the Organizing Committee of the Trades and Labour Council during the past two months.

The *Journeymen Horseshoers' Union,* a new organization, applied for and received *a nine-hour day* without strike, all the shops but one granting the shorter day without any decrease in pay.

Coopers have been very busy, a fact which is due to a very considerable extent to the large mackerel catch in this vicinity. Some cooperages have had to work overtime to fill orders for barrels.

Work on the *wharfs* continues fair, with more than enough help to do it.

Work among the *carpenters* is not as brisk as might be expected at this season. Journeymen carpenters state that the contractors being dissatisfied with the award of the arbitrators in the recent strike, are not going ahead with their work, as large numbers employed at the time of the strike have not been reinstated.

Trade continues quiet with *shipwrights* and *caulkers.*

The *boot* and *shoe workers* report work good. Some factories outside of this city

have difficulty in keeping up with orders. This is particularly the case in Amherst, where the factory has been enlarged and considerable new machinery installed.

With *bricklayers* and *masons* work has been good during the month, weather conditions having been very favourable.

Printers, and *truckmen* report work fair.

Painters report work good.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Business has continued good during the month, and the prospects are that it will continue so during the remainder of the summer. Several new buildings are in course of erection and others are in contemplation.(*)

The *early closing movement* has been prominent of late. The grocers' clerks started the movement on the 22nd July. Nearly all the stores close at seven o'clock. Since then the butchers, barbers, clothiers, tailors and milliners have done likewise. The dry-goods clerks are now asking for a Saturday half-holiday, and one firm has announced that during the month of August its store will be closed on Saturday afternoons.

Broommakers continue busy and reports for the balance of the season are satisfactory.

Brushmakers report business as brisk, but anticipate a closing down shortly for a general overhauling of the machinery.

Bookbinders report business quiet but prospects bright.

Carpenters have been steadily employed and expect work to continue brisk for the balance of the summer.

Masons and *bricklayers* are steadily employed and expect to be so for some time yet.

Cigarmakers report business excellent.

Moulders report business as good in some shops, but that the strike is still on in others.

The *printing* business is only fair. Since the publication of the directory a few hands have been laid off.

Ship labourers have had an excellent summer, as there have been a large number of steamers in port. On the last day of the month there were ten steamers loading at St. John, three of which were taking in hay for South Africa and the remainder deals for Great Britain.

District Notes.

Chatham.—A local sulphite paper company closed down its mill at Chatham on the 19th July for an indefinite period. About 250 hands will be thrown out of employment.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The past month has been a busy one in industrial circles and a number of important works are in prospect. Fifteen permits have been taken out by citizens during the month for the construction of, and repairs to, property. Capt. Price has also awarded the contract for his new building which is estimated to cost over $75,000. A number of capitalists, accompanied by an engineer, have been going over the town of Lévis with the object of starting an electric street railway to connect with the other municipalities in the county.

A large number of labourers left this city and Lévis on the 24th instant, for Thetford Mines to work at the asbestos industry. The wages paid are $1.25 and $1.50 per day.

The contractor for the Quebec bridge is advertising for men, offering $1.25 and $1.50 per day.

The contract for the construction of the new *Intercolonial Railway station* at Lévis

*In the July issue (page 3), in the paragraph referring to the District Telegraph Publishing Company, the word 'building' should read 'bindery'

was signed on the 11th instant. The work will require to be completed by the 30th of March next. The estimated cost of the new station is $50,000.

Painters have been busy continuously this summer, and one firm has work enough contracted for to keep its men in constant employment until March next.

Paperhangers are in demand, and there is abundance of work for men of this trade.

A large number of *masons* have been busily engaged in repairing the fortification walls around the city. Masons have commenced work upon the foundations of the new Ursuline Convent chapel, which is to be on a similar plan to that of the former building.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month of July in the city of Quebec has been a busy one. A large number of labourers are employed in civic improvements, asphalting streets, &c., and this has contributed largely to absorb the surplus labour. The Quebec bridge is another factor in bringing about this condition. No new industrial disturbances arose to seriously affect labour. The striking fur-cutters at the establishment of the Paquet Company, Limited, returned to work without having gained the point contended for, the reinstatement of five dismissed employees. The striking cigarmakers in the establishments of D. H. Barry & Co., and Douville & Co., have not effected a settlement and have been out all month, the employers refusing to treat with them as a body. Both establishments have been working throughout.

In the *shipping line* the month has been a quiet one, although there was an improvement as compared with June.

The *shoe trade* as yet shows no signs of revival of activity. This is nearly always the case in the summer months. Renewed activity with full time and employment for all, is scarcely expected before the month of September.

The *building trades* have been very busy during the whole month. There has been scarcely any lost time from bad weather, and there was a demand for help that in every one of the trades interested exceeded the supply.

In the *iron-working trades* the month has been a busy one, and the indications are that this condition will continue for some time.

The *Lasters' Protective Union* and the *Fraternity of Leather Cutters* have submitted their constitutions and by-laws to His Grace Archbishop Bégin, in acordance with the request referred to in the last issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

A new union has been started during the month with a membership of 40, a branch of the International Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union, their provisional officers being Mr. Robert Crotty, president, and Mr. Robert Hartley, secretary.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the past month all classes of labour have been fully employed, ordinary labourers being particularly scarce. Contractors have found it very difficult to get enough men to carry on their contracts. The contractor who is erecting the brick work at the new opera house was offering $1.50 per day for labourers and could not get enough of them to keep his bricklayers going. The high wages paid by farmers and the increasing demand for men at the mines has had the effect of drawing many away from the city.

Bricklayers during the past month have been in great demand, and one large firm of contractors had to send to Montreal for men to complete the work on hand. There is sufficient work to keep them going until well into the season.

Carpenters and *joiners* had a very good month, with a good deal of overtime. Work will be plentiful for some time to come.

The *woollen mills* are running full time with orders ahead.

The *printing trade* still keeps busy.

Both *cigar factories* report a good business.

The *machine shops* are kept busy and have work ahead.

Custom tailors report some slackness, but business is expected to pick up next month.

The *mining* operations at Thetford and Black Lake are increasing, as several companies that were putting in new plants have started and are turning out large quantities of asbestos.

The damage done by storm in the latter part of June to saw-mills along the River St. Francis threw many men out of work, but these were fortunate in securing employment at other occupations.

Farmers have had considerable difficulty in getting in their hay crops owing to the *scarcity of help.* Thirty dollars per month and board was freely offered.

At a recent meeting of the C.P.R trackmen of this district it was decided to hold out. The places of the strikers have been taken chiefly by Italian workmen.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market has not changed since last report

In the *boot* and *shoe* factories there is less work than at the same period last year.

There is plenty of work in the *woollen mills* and orders are numerous.

Carpenters have been very busy during the month, there being several buildings in course of construction.

The month, one of the best of the season, has been most favourable to the *bricklayers* and *masons,* both as regards work and weather.

Painters have been very busy, as many of the citizens are having their houses painted.

The crop is very abundant this year in this district, especially the hay crop. Farmers have experienced great difficulty in obtaining help. They have offered as high as $1.50 per day, but the average wages paid by them were $1.25 per day.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been little change in the demand for labour during the month of July from the conditions existing in the previous month. Agricultural labour has been particularly in demand and there has been opportunity for emplyoment in almost every other branch of industry.

Conditions in the *building trades* continue steady.

Stonemasons are having a very busy season. All are employed at a higher rate of wages than prevailed this time last year.

Bricklayers are all employed and expect to be so for the balance of the year.

There is a steady demand for *carpenters* and *joiners.*

Plasterers report trade fair with prospects of an unusually busy fall.

The employees of the *Diamond Glass Company,* over 800 in number, are now in their off-season. They start work again on Tuesday, September 3rd.

Custom tailors report trade very brisk and wages a little higher than last year.

Since May the Montreal Street Railway Company has been employing over 300 labourers in the construction and repairing of roads throughout the city.

Job printers report trade a little slack during the month.

Coopers are not as busy as they usually are at this season.

Garment workers report trade fair with good prospects.

The *metal trades* are having a busy season, considerable overtime being done in different foundries. This, it is expected, will continue for some time.

Brickmakers report trade very brisk, wages good, and a demand for labour.

Granite cutters are very busy and the demand is greater than the supply.

Marble workers report trade good and wages fair.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferriere, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The unusually favourable conditions in labour circles which have obtained since spring, continue unabated. The assessment roll of the city of Hull, which has just been completed, shows an increased assessment on real property of $1,000,000 over last year. Reports from Aylmer, Buckingham, and other industrial centres in this district are also encouraging.

Boat builders are kept busy on repairs at from $1.25 to $2 per day.

Bushmen are hiring at a fair advance over ordinary wages. They are paid from $20 to $40 per month according to their experience as choppers or teamsters.

Bricklayers continue to be employed at union rates of wages.

Brickmakers had a slight advance in their wages in the early part of the month. The squads are small, about 18 men all told. They are paid $1.50 per day.

Carpenters are receiving from $1.35 to $1.50 per day.

Joiners are paid from $1.25 to $1.50.

Millwrights and *machine setters* are being employed at from $2.50 to $4, and even $5 per day.

Mill hands at Aylmer, Buckingham and Hull are getting from $13 to $15 per fortnight, or from $1.10 to $1.25 per day of 10 or 11 hours.

Expert *match girls* receive from $1 to $1.10 per day.

Machinists receive from $1.25 to $3 per day all year round. The average pay is $2 per day.

Labourers at the Government docks in course of construction receive $1.10 per day. This is the average pay for all labourers, except those working for the corporation, who are paid $1.35 per day.

Some of the *linemen* receive as low as 90 cents per day.

Painters are mostly all jobbers. What day labour is done in this line at present is paid for at $1.25.

Printers are few, although Aylmer, Buckingham and Hull have shops. There is no union in existence. Wages are low.

Quarrymen number about 100 in Hull. Their pay is $1.50 per day.

Stonecutters and *masons.*—Unionists and non-unionists are working side by side on the same contract in Hull at wages varying from $2.25 to $3 per day.

A feature of the past month was the decided stand taken by the factory inspectors of Ontario and Quebec jointly in the matter of ready-made clothing. The statements made in the June number of the *Gazette* regarding the sweating system in Hull were quite borne out by the investigation made by Mr. Brown, Miss Carlyle and Mr. Guyon. It was found that seamstresses were paid one cent per hour in Hull. The sanitary inspection of homes proved most satisfactory, and by the joint action of the inspectors for Ontario and Quebec the Ontario label will be enforced upon the ready-made clothing firms of Ottawa.

Boatmen find labour scarce. About one-third of the blue fleet of lumber carriers of the Ottawa River are anchored for the season at the Hull shanties. This means that about 125 people are out of employment.

The *mines* are still quiet. The mica market is expected to improve shortly.

Mine owners have been puzzled by the decline.

Bush fires have affected some of the timber lands tributary to this district.

It is expected that a large *pulp mill* will soon be erected in Hull in connection with the power-house now being built in the vicinity of Table Rock.

The *paper mills* are now turning out about 50 tons of paper. When the three large machines now being erected and weighing respectively 350, 375 and 400 tons are running, the daily production will be over 100 tons of paper.

Farm hands are in demand in the district, and many city boys have hired at from eight to twelve dollars a month and board. The crops are good and reports from all over the district are favourable.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. F. Leggatt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

July, 1901, in Ottawa has been marked by a more general recognition of the *Saturday half-holiday movement* than has been known here before. Many of the grocers are closing on Wednesday afternoons during July and August.

The striking *woodworkers and carpenters* who quit work on June 3rd, were compelled to return to work without gaining their demands. The machine woodworkers gave up their strike on July 5th, and the carpenters' strike ended on July 16th. Efforts at arbitration failed. The employers of the woodworkers declared they had nothing to arbitrate. A compromise was almost reached between the carpenters and the contractors, but it fell through because the strikers demanded that the compromise be agreed to not only by the Contractors' Association, but also by the individual members of the Association. The strikers asked the secretary of the Contractors' Association to give the union a list of the contractors who would be parties to the agreement between the union and the association, but this the association would not do. Negotiations were dropped, and after a few days the union decided to allow its members to return to work if they wished to do so. The strike was not formally called off.

The *woodworkers* struck for a nine hour day and twenty per cent increase in wages. One effect of the woodworkers' strike was that a number of the best mechanics left the city, and after the strike had ended there was a difficulty in obtaining enough good men.

The *carpenters* demanded a nine hour day, a minimum wage of twenty-five cents an hour, and recognition of the union. Many of the striking carpenters returned to work at increased wages.

The *machinists,* who went out on strike on May 20th, are still out, although many of them have left the city to seek employment elsewhere.

Business in all trades has been good and wages are ruling high. There are few idle men in Ottawa, and that class in the district which works on farms is commanding this year much higher wages than usual, owing to the heavy crops and the scarcity of labour.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

A general satisfactory condition of the labour market continues to prevail in this city and district. The merchants report exceptional business as compared with this period last year. Trade is reported as particularly good by boot and shoe merchants, hardware men, butchers, fish and fruit dealers, retailers of sporting goods, druggists, photographers, furnishing houses, dry-goods merchants, laundrymen, lumber firms and dealers in building supplies. An unusually large number of campers, dependent on the city for supplies, are summering in the district.

Work in the various *building trades* is very brisk, and will likely continue so until the end of the year.

Work on the extension to the Queen's University buildings was commenced during the month. Upwards of 75 mechanics have been employed upon the work at good wages.

The new building of the Clarified Milk Company is nearing completion.

The month has been a dull one in the *tailoring* business, although the prospects are bright for a good season. Most of the merchant tailors display the union shop card.

Bakers report business good, but much cutting of prices prevails. A demand is being made for a close inspection as to weight.

Barbers report business brisk. On the 22nd instant a local union of the journeymen barbers, affiliated with the Local Trades and Labour Council, was organized, when twenty members were initiated. The union has adopted the maple leaf as its emblem.

There is considerable activity in *mining* at present.

Printers report good business; much holiday jobbing work being done.

The *street railway returns* are the largest in years.

Milliners and *dressmakers* have had a profitable season.

The various *bottling establishments* have been working overtime.

The *stone* and *marble cutters* are very busy, the present being reported as the best season for years.

Carriagemakers report business fair.

Furniture men report business dull, but prospects for fall trade are good.

Corset factories are busy.

Wire workers, tent, awning and *sail makers* have had a good season.

The *locomotive* works are busily engaged: they have at present on hand orders for 50 locomotives. Some of the departments are working overtime.

The Kingston *foundry* is also very busy.

The *cotton mill* is having rather a slack period.

Miss Margaret Carlyle, female factory inspector, has just completed an inspection of the various mills and factories in Kingston. Several violations of the law, chiefly with respect to the employment of minors, were discovered.

Few labour troubles have occurred during the month, and these were of a very minor character.

A committee of Typographical Union No. 204, appointed to inquire into the charge that city business men had been giving printing to outside firms, reported to the union that the charge was well founded. The report stated that work to the extent of upwards of $5,000 had been given out annually. On the recommendation of the committee, the report was subsequently considered and endorsed by the Trades and Labour Council, which decided to declare 'unfair' merchants who continued to send their work of printing away from Kingston to be done. Every printer in the city is a member of Typographical Union No. 204.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Walter S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this district for the month of July has been very encouraging, there having been an abundance of work in all branches of labour.

Carpenters report an excellent month with material improvement when compared with the corresponding month last year. Wages were never better.

Painters and *glaziers* report business good.

Machinists and *moulders* report a good month, with all the work they can handle.

Tinsmiths report favourable conditions. There have been no men laid off during the month.

Cigarmaking in this city is a growing industry, and a large staff of hands are now employed. The outlook for the establishment of a union is bright.

The *printers* report a good month. There is plenty of work and prospects are good for the summer.

There is a good demand for *common labour*, and men cannot be had. Farmers in this district report that they have never known men to be so scarce. They say it is impossible to get men to work in the harvest fields.

District Notes.

Deseronto.—The contract for the building of the new post office at Deseronto has been given out. It is understood that the contractor will employ men from this district.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Strikes and the weather have been the main drawbacks to the generally prosperous and satisfactory condition of labour matters during the month. Inquiry among the unions shows that their members are generally well employed, with few out of work, excepting in trades in which slackness during the summer season is usual.

The *building trades* continue brisk, and men in some departments are in demand. The increase in the amount of building is indicated by the fact that for the first six months of the year the number of building permits issued by the city commissioner reached a total of $1,154,265 as compared with $942,194 for the corresponding six months of 1900. During June, building permits to the extent of $384,260 were issued, being an increase of $290,000 over the same month last year. A large number of mechanics and labourers will be engaged on the new Palace Hotel, King Street, of which the foundations are now being laid.

The *Bakers' and Confectioners' Union* is steadily increasing its membership, and the men are as a rule well employed. There has been some influx of those engaged in these trades. The union is actively pushing the *bread label*, and expect shortly to have a *biscuit label* introduced in connection with the output of union factories.

The *bookbinders* report trade somewhat quiet. An important movement has been started in connection with this body in the organization of women working at the trade. On the 15th inst. the Bindery Women's Local Union, No. 84, of the International Bookbinders Union was formed, Mrs. C. Goldsmith being elected president, and Miss Robinson, recording secretary.

The *brass moulders strike* which began last month has involved a number of workers belonging to other trades employed in the shops affected, including machinists, finishers, coremakers and pattern-makers, who have refused to handle the material upon which non-union moulders were employed. About 200 men are now out. As a result of the strike a quantity of work that would otherwise have come to Toronto has gone to other Canadian cities, and in some cases to the United States.

Trade is reported first rate by the *cigarmakers*. All the members of the union are at work and the organization is increasing. There has been some influx of men belonging to this trade recently, especially from Montreal, in consequence of the strike there. A number of the strikers are now at work in Toronto.

The *tailors* (custom) had a very good season during the spring and early summer, but trade is at present slack with them, and likely to remain so during the warm season.

The *machinists* are generally employed, excepting in cases where they are affected by the brass-workers' strike. The *iron trades generally* are in a satisfactory condition and work plentiful.

The *iron moulders* are preparing for a large demonstration to be held at Exhibition Park, August 3, at which the organizations of several cities and towns will be

represented. The union recently voted $50 to the striking brass moulders.

Numerous accessions are reported by the *Pianomakers Union*, which state that all its members are at work, and that the trade is in a highly prosperous condition.

Painters have shared in the general activity of the building trades this season and have improved the opportunity by greatly strengthening their union which now includes the great majority of workers belonging to the craft. Its solidity, however, is likely to be put to a severe test as a result of the strike in James Casey's shop, Victoria Street, involving about a dozen men, which for a time threatened to become general owing to the attitude of the employing painters. It appears that a number of the strikers obtained work at their trade in other shops, but as soon as the new employers learned that they belonged to the strikers they were discharged. The strikers claim that they were black-listed. The employers deny this but admit that as a matter of etiquette they refuse to employ men coming from a shop where a trade dispute exists. At a special general meeting of the Painters and Decorators Union held on the 30th inst., to consider the case of the strike at the shop of James Casey and the alleged black-listing of men now out, it was decided not to order a general strike, but to continue the fight against the Casey establishment. Nine out of the twelve men who struck have secured employment.

The recently organized *Cabinetmakers Union* has received a large number of accessions to its ranks this month, bringing the total membership up to about 60.

The *Jewellery Workers' Union* completed its organization on the 24th inst., by electing officers. President, W. McKim ; vice-president, James Nolan ; financial secretary, Fred. Embury ; corresponding secretary, J. Strathan ; treasurer, J. Trenholme.

On Thursday the 25th inst., Mr. J. M. Adamson, manager of the Adamson Moulding Co., appeared before the Trades and Labour Council and made a full statement of his side of the case in the matter of *the gilders' strike*. The statement was well received. The question was referred to the Arbitration and Organization Committee of the Council. Negotiations between a committee of the Trades and Labour Council and the Adamson Moulding Co. have so far failed to effect a settlement of the strike. A number of the strikers have obtained employment elsewhere. An investigation into the case will be made by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labour, and until that is concluded there is no change in the situation looked for.

By an almost unanimous vote of the Labour Day Demonstration Committee of the Trades and Labour Council at a meeting held on the 17th inst., it was resolved not to solicit prizes from business houses for the games and sports which form a prominent feature of the celebration.

The election of officers of the *Trades and Labour Council* on the 25th inst., resulted as follows :—President, Samuel Moore ; vice-president, R. H. Cox ; recording and corresponding secretary, D. W. Kennedy ; financial secretary, W. R. Warde ; treasurer, John Acheson. D. W. Kennedy, Chas. March and J. H. Huddleston were chosen delegates to the Trades Congress.

In fulfilment of a promise made last year that their employees should share in the profits of the business, the firm of William and J. G. Greey, mill machine manufacturers, Church Street, have divided $4,000 among the men. The division was in proportion to the number of years the employee had worked with the firm.

District Notes.

The *brickmaking industry* at the Don Valley brick yards, Todmorden, is very active this season, and good workmen are in demand for piece work. The brick for the new Palace Hotel will be made here of a specially hard semi-vitrified kind.

An order for 1,500,000 bricks to be used in the construction of the Canadian Gen-

eral Electric Company's big factory, has been placed with three of the Toronto Junction brickmakers.

The old Hess factory, Toronto Junction, will shortly be occupied by a harness manufacturing company, which will give employment to a large number of men.

Work has now begun in earnest on the Aurora-Schomberg Railway, which is being graded from Yonge Street.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There is but slight change in the condition of the labour market since last month. Unskilled labour is well employed. However, there is a slight percentage more out of employment in the skilled trades. Unskilled labour is earning from $1.25 to $1.75, and skilled labour from $2 to $2.50 per day. One of the leading features of the month in labour circles was the Convention of the Stove-mounters Union. The delegates reported success in all parts of Canada and the United States.

The *boot* and *shoe workers* were not so busy during the present month as last, but the wages continued the same. The boot and shoe workers of Hamilton are working in conjunction with those of Toronto, Berlin and Markham with a view to the consolidation of the unions in Ontario. Mr. Ed. Odell, of Hamilton, has been appointed business agent for this district.

Bread, cake and *biscuit bakers* are having plenty of work.

Clothing.—During the month the conditions have improved somewhat with the garment-making trade. The craft is looking forward to better times, as a Montreal firm and a Toronto firm have decided to locate here.

Custom tailors.—The season is over and custom tailors are not as busy as last month, although the season has been an excellent one under the new scale of prices. Secretary Hugh Robinson, of the Local Journeymen Tailors' Union, organized several new local unions in Western Ontario.

Firemen.—The city fire department, stationary and locomotive firemen, are working steadily and receiving good wages. All are members of labour organizations.

Hatters.—With hatters work is improving, but there is still a decided dullness.

Labourers.—The weekly pay-list of the Board of Works is still increasing. For the week ended July 19, the pay-list amounted to $6,276.17, and in addition there were pay-lists of $174.47 for the sewerage department ; $433.60 for the Board of Health ; $10.11 for the markets ; $35.40 for the parks and over $1,500 for the waterworks. The bulk of the Board of Works outlay is for the tar macadam roadways and cement sidewalks.

Printers.—Advertisement and machine men are very busy and good men are at a premium. The Typographical Union has elected Henry Obermeyer as delegate to the Trades Congress at Brantford. One of the afternoon papers has decided to issue its Saturday edition at one o'clock in the afternoon until future notice, so as to give its employees a half holiday.

Painters.—The Painters and Decorators' Union reports that the painters and decorators belonging to the union are all employed.

Teamsters.—The existing difficulty between the teamsters and the Board of Works has been amicably settled. The number of loads the teamsters were required to haul to certain streets was reduced.

Tobacco workers were not so busy this month as last and a number of men are idle.

District Notes.

St. Catharines.—A typographical union has recently been formed here. The *Standard* and *Journal* now carry the union label at the head of their editorial columns. The

scale of wages of the newly established union have been accepted and a nine hour day adopted.

Great progress is being made in the erection of the new metal works factory. The buildings in course of erection are one 60 x 300, two storeys ; five 50 x 100 ; two 26 x 96 ; one 80 x 100 ; one 26 x 75 and one 50 x 60. In addition to these there will be a saw-mill. All of these buildings are to be of steel and brick and are to be completed in about two months. The company expects to occupy them in October. The cost of the new buildings will be in the neighbourhood of $60,000. It is expected the number of employees will be between 250 and 300, mostly mechanics.

Merriton.—During the month there was a little strike talk among some of the employees of the local paper mills, but the trouble was amicably settled without open disruption.

The Pioneer Wage Earners Assembly No. 1, of Canada, is making preparation for Labour Day celebration. Visiting unions from surrounding cities are invited to participate. Mr. H. W. Spears was elected during the month as president of the Wage Earners Association.

Thorold.—During the month Thorold lost two of its industries. The Rehder foundry goes to Bowmanville and the Thorold burial case works moves to Paris. While a few men may lose their situations, work is fairly plentiful at the other industries in the town. These include cement works, knitting mill, two flour mills, lumber and planing mill, an art wood planing factory, besides the work done at the stone quarries and other industries.

A meeting of the shareholders interested in the construction of the new wire fence factory was held and the $5,000 of stock was all subscribed. Plans are being prepared for the building.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows :

The condition of the labour market during the past month has been favourable regarding the situation as a whole. In *building trades* the activity reported last month continues. In *factories* the usual midsummer lay-offs are again experienced. This, however, will likely be of short duration, as trade prospects in these branches are bright.

The *Ham* and *Nott* Manufacturing Company have again *shared profits with their employees.* This firm closes its factory at noon on Saturdays the year round. A short lay-off of several weeks is experienced each year about this period. As the employees were leaving the works recently, each was handed an envelope with the following enclosed :—

DEAR SIR,—The company has decided to again share the profits with the employees. We regret that the amount will be smaller than formerly. This year competition has been such as to force us to sell a large quantity of goods at the cost of production, or lose our trade. Our profits are therefore finer, and shared in proportion We thank you for your interest in our welfare. The amount will be per plan below :

In employ one year or over—	
Married men	$21 00
Single men	13 00
Boys	6 00
In employ six months or over—	
Married men	$11 00
Single men	7 00
Boys	3 00

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) HAM & NOTT M'F'G CO., Ltd.
John Ham, President.

Blacksmiths and *bricklayers* have had a busy month. The blacksmiths in one of the agricultural shops expect the usual summer lay-off to take effect in a few days.

Cigarmakers, coremakers and *carpenters* have experienced a busy month. The two latter having been especially active.

Machinists and *moulders* : There has been steady employment for all competent men. A number have been working overtime, and this condition will continue for some weeks. In the agricultural shops some of the machinists will be laid off for a short time.

Polishers in some shops have been busy, in others they have not been so busy, their position depending upon the time of the

year during which their product is marketed.

There is no change in the *moulders' strike* since last report.

The work of arranging for the meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress, which is to be held here in September, is engaging the full attention of the local Trades and Labour Council.

A boycott has been declared against several hotel-keepers for employing *female bartenders*. This was inaugurated by the Bartenders' Union, which claims that female labour is being employed, while members of their union remain idle.

Plasterers and *plumbers* have had a busy month.

Printers report a prosperous month, all resident workmen being employed.

Tailors have not been so busy as during the previous month.

Teamsters and *carters* have worked full time, and prospects are good for months to come.

All local *journeymen tinsmiths* have had steady employment.

The *Dominion Cotton Company* closed their mills here on the 20th. It is not known when they will resume.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James T. Burke, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Business in this city and district has been exceptionally good during the month, the various classes of labour having been fully employed and in some cases having been working overtime. The district has been free from labour troubles during the month. There has been a good demand for skilled and unskilled labour, and farm hands are particularly scarce. It is expected that the high wages and strong demand for farm labour in western Ontario will make the number of farm hands available for the Manitoba harvesting excursions comparatively small.

Woollen mill employees report plenty of work for this season of the year.

Garment makers are not very busy, but are steadily employed in completing orders on hand.

The employees in the *flax* and *cordage factory* report steady employment, and a great demand for labour to pull and take care of flax. The season's output of flax is reported to be in good condition.

Conditions are reported favourable in the *dairying industry* in this district.

The *furniture* companies' employees report steady work, as do also those of the *pork packing* company ; although in the latter case the high price of live hogs is reported as affecting the industry.

The *iron workers* are fully employed, but look for a slight reduction in the staff shortly.

Messrs. *Hodd* and *Cullen's* flour mills are nearing completion, and it is expected that the mill with an extra staff will begin work about September 5.

District Notes.

St. Mary's.—The employees in the *flour* mills and *planing, door* and *sash* factories report steady employment.

Considerable *building* is being done in St. Mary's and vicinity, and all available help is being employed.

The *implement* works are being run to their full capacity, and in some cases employees are working overtime.

Employment continues steady in the local *foundry*.

Thorndale.—Employees in the local box factory report steady employment and full time.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alexander Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month of July has been the most favourable one from the worker's stand-

point that has been known in this city for many years. Men are in demand in almost every line of business and more especially so in the building trades. Seventy-three building permits have been taken out at the city engineer's office since the commencement of the season. This represents about $400,000 worth of buildings under construction this year.

Ordinary labourers are hard to get in this city at present. The sewer contractors had to employ boys of 16 and 17 years old at $1.25 per day to do the filling in, so as to get their contract completed. The men who are excavating are getting $1.50 per day. A number of them are at Springbank refacing the waterworks dam which was built last year, and are receiving $1.75 per day.

At a meeting of the *Barbers' Association* held during the month, it was decided to keep the shops closed all day on holidays instead of only in the afternoon as formerly. The change will go into effect on Labour Day.

The *building labourers* report plenty of work for all of the men engaged in the trade. At their last meeting they elected John Bell, President, and James Inch, Corresponding Secretary.

A few first-class *carpenters* could secure employment here at present. They expect the coming winter to be a good one, as there is much work ahead.

Stonecutters have enough work on hand to keep them busy for the remainder of the season.

The local *furniture* company is rushing business, having a large number of orders on hand for the export trade.

Bakers are busy, with all hands employed.

Brushmakers report this is the busiest year they have ever experienced.

Cigarmakers have no unemployed men in their ranks, and all of the factories report business good.

Machinists state that they have more work now than they have had for some time past, and that all hands are working.

Metal polishers and *buffers* were slack during the early part of the month, but owing to the number of fancy stoves, ranges, etc., which are being turned out for exhibition purposes, conditions have improved.

Stove-mounters are busy, and have all hands working.

Moulders are very busy, especially *brass moulders* and *coremakers*, it being impossible to get the number of men required.

The *printing* business has shown improvement in some of the job rooms during the month. One local company has installed two 'monoline' type-setting machines, the first to be used in book and jobbing rooms in this city.

Tailors are not doing much at present. At their last meeting they elected Mr. James G. Hussey as President, and Mr. A. S. Johnston as Corresponding Secretary.

The London Furniture Company's building, which has been standing idle for the last three or four years, has been bought by Messrs. Robinson, Little & Co., and will be used for the manufacture of shirt-waists, skirts and other kinds of women's wearing apparel. Employment will be given to over 100 hands, mostly girls.

Linemen report very little doing ; most of them have gone to other places, where business is brisker.

The *wheat crop* in Middlesex and Lambton Counties has been greatly damaged through the ravages of the Hessian fly.

Farm labourers are in demand in this district, farmers offering from $1.50 to $2 per day and board for men during the harvest season.

The Trades and Labour Council has completed all arrangements for the demonstration at St. Thomas on Labour Day. A band will accompany the excursionists. Mr. James Baker has been elected Presi-

dent, and Mr. A. S. Johnston as Corresponding Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council for the ensuing year.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market generally continues active, although there is a tendency to slacken in some lines.

The *railway employees* in the traffic department report shorter time.

The *building trades* are quite busy, but are not crowded with new buildings.

Local *bricklayers* are partially employed in other places pending the commencement of work about to be started here.

Difficulty in obtaining stone has retarded work on the new armoury, so that only a small staff of workmen is engaged.

Painters report trade slack since the setting in of the warm weather.

The *printing trade* is reported as steady, as is also the *cigarmaking trade.*

Tailors are experiencing a very slack season.

Retail merchants have adopted the Wednesday afternoon closing of their stores during July and August.

Mr. T. M. Burrows, carpet manufacturer, is installing a plant for the manufacture of carpets in this city. The factory will start with about one dozen hands.

The by-law providing for the bonusing of the proposed shoe factory, which was to have been voted upon on July 23, was cancelled by the city council before that date.

The general peaceful condition in industrial circles was disturbed about the beginning of the month by a strike of 16 coal shovellers employed by the M. C. R. The men were receiving $1.15 per day, and asked their foreman on the afternoon of the 3rd July for an increase to $1.25 per day. Upon their refusing to return to work unless the advance was granted they were discharged. The places of the discharged men have been filled by others, receiving $1.25 per day. The strikers are members of the Federal Labour Union, but acted in this case without the consent of the union. The union is endeavouring to negotiate with the company for the reinstatement of some of the men, most of whom have found employment elsewhere.

District Notes.

Aylmer.—Manufacturers of *barrels, barrel staves, headings,* &c., report slackness in this line, owing to the small prospective apple crop, but expect an increase of trade in the development of broom-handle making.

The local *shoe factory* reports a busy period. The firm state that they find difficulty in obtaining skilled hands on account of isolation, theirs being the only shoe factory in the district.

The local *canning factory* reports a slight decrease in trade owing to the extremely dry weather which has caused a corresponding decrease in the crop of vegetables.

The local *iron works* report a busy time. The company has added a new branch to its establishment for the manufacture of truck scales, requiring about 10 extra hands to commence with.

Local *builders* are kept busy in building throughout the country.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been little change in the labour market since last month. Work is plentiful in all branches of trade, so that no one need be idle who wishes to work.

Farmers experience difficulty in getting *hands* for *farm work,* $25 per month, board and washing, being offered for harvest hands. As high as $2 per day is being paid.

Building trades are in a fair condition, all branches being fully employed.

All local *factories* are running full time, with their full complement of hands employed.

There is a demand for *unskilled labour* in the planing mills and lumber yards.

Coopers report work a little slack.

Cigarmakers report trade fair.

The contractors have commenced the erection of buildings for a spring and axle factory, which when completed will give employment to from 40 to 50 hands.

Printers report work plentiful.

The *dry-goods merchants, merchant tailors, barbers* and one *newspaper office* have given their employees a half holiday every Tuesday since the 1st July. The arrangement is to continue until the 1st September. It is expected that the grocers and others will follow and so make the half holiday general.

The separate school board is erecting a fine school building here.

A large number of men are employed on street improvements and sewer construction.

A local building firm has been awarded the contract for the erection of a new building for the Bank of Toronto at Wallaceburg, and also for a residence at the same place.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. David Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market in this city continues to be satisfactory, the favourable conditions being particularly marked in the building trades.

Skilled Labour generally is hard to get and wages have been advanced by some of the contractors.

Three large brick buildings have been contracted for recently so that *bricklayers* and *masons* expect to be kept busy for two or three months.

Plumbers and *tinners* are all busy.

Painters have all the work they can handle.

Planing mills and *lumber yards* report trade good with a strong demand for lumber of all kinds.

The *bent goods works* are very busy just now and are running overtime to fill their orders.

Salt works have an extra gang of men employed.

At a largely attended meeting held on the 22nd of July, the *Carpenters' and Joiners' Union* enrolled six new members, making a total of 104. The union has only been organized four months.

District Notes.

Walkerville. — The manufacturers of Walkerville report a busy season and state that they cannot get men enough to do their work.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The demand for manual labour is excellent from a workman's standpoint. All enterprises are affected more or less by the great crop prospects in the province of Manitoba, which have a tendency to stiffen wage rates prevailing as well as to create a feeling in favour of advances. No labouring man with the least enterprise in him and a fair knowledge of the country can offer a reasonable excuse for not being at work. For many years such a condition has not existed in the city of Winnipeg. As a further advance is made into the harvest season the demand for labour will become very acute, and it can be reasonably expected that the rate of wages will take an upward jump. With one or two minor exceptions, wages in Winnipeg have remained for some years at the rate which now obtains.

Building trades.—Work is brisk with bricklayers and stonemasons, and plasterers and lathers are now very busy after having had a season of intermittent employment. Resident carpenters are not all finding full-time work. There is certainly lots of work being done, but still there is always a certain number of unemployed men on the street. On the whole the men already here will be able to cope with all demands. The carpenters recently have been holding meetings with a view of raising the rate of wages at present paid. Some of the carpenters state that the rate fixed by the arbitrator in the dispute last year has not been observed by the masters, and as a result dissatisfaction prevails. The men have appointed a committee to confer with the Builders' Association.

Civic works.—Large gangs continue to work on improvements to streets adjoining the market square. The Parks Board has just completed its improvements on the open space in front of the city hall.

Cigarmakers continue to be steadily employed.

Custom tailoring.—Normal conditions prevail.

Printing trades.—Business has been exceedingly good during the month. It is understood that the Typographical Union contemplates a change of the current rates of wages. Their demands will be finally determined at their meeting on the 3rd of August. So far as can be ascertained the proposed change will either be an advance of the minimum rate from $16 to $18, or a reduction of hours to 8 per day without reduction of pay.

Lumbering mills are still very busy.

Milling trade.—Mills continue their full time, day and night run.

Foundry and *machinists' trade.*—Business continues good, and no complaint exists as to lack of employment.

Railroad construction.—Experienced and reliable men can find employment. Contractors are endeavouring to complete certain lines before the wheat carrying commences, and all available men can get work.

Railroad employment.—Men are being brought from abroad to meet the demand in Winnipeg, especially in the machinists line. There is not, however, any change in the wage scale. As the season advances there is every prospect of a scarcity of skilled labour in this class of work.

A committee of the Railroad Employees Protective Board met in Winnipeg and interviewed Vice-President McNichol. It is understood that they offered their services as conciliators in the present difference between the company and the trackmen, and made the proposition to him to settle the difference on the conditions already offered by the company, the settlement to be in the form of an agreement. Mr. McNichol did not accept the suggestion.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The industrial outlook in this city and district is very promising, and there is general satisfaction over the encouraging crop prospects. Reports from the Canadian Northern Railway agents regarding crop conditions are very encouraging. These reports show that the favourable weather has advanced all kinds of grain beyond the expectation of farmers. Reports from 125 points in Manitoba and the Territories from the C.P.R., declare that this year's crop will be the most bountiful in the history of Western Canada. These estimates predict that there will be 25 bushels to the acre.

Agricultural implements.—An agent for an agricultural implement firm has sold 32 threshing outfits at a cost of $84,000. Agents of eastern firms anticipate large sales this season of farm machinery.

Building trade.—There is no change in this line since my last report. All men in the different branches being fully employed.

Carpenters.—There are no idle carpenters in the city. Wages are $2.50 per day of 10 hours.

With *lathers* work is brisk. *Plasterers* will be comparatively inactive until the buildings are a little more advanced.

With *plumbers* work is a little slack.

Custom tailoring.—This trade is rather slack.

With the *tinsmiths* and *blacksmiths* work is very good. In the cases of both these trades there are several openings for good workmen in adjoining towns.

With *boilermakers* trade is good, and there are openings for first-class men at $2.75 per day.

Machinists.—Trade never was better. New hands are very scarce. There are openings for good men in both the local and railway shops.

Teamsters are doing a good business. Quite a number of men have their own teams and find steady employment with good wages.

Unskilled labour.—A large number of men could find employment, especially as farm labourers. The importation of several thousand men is expected for the harvest. From $30 to $31 per month and board is freely offered by the farmers for good men.

Mills.—Flour mills are running night and day with full staffs.

Saw mills.—A local firm during the past winter employed 260 men and 60 teams in the Riding Mountain district cutting timber. The logs were run down the Shell River to the junction of the Assiniboine, and from there down to Brandon, a distance of upwards of 600 miles. The run was accomplished this year in less than thirty days, which surpasses all previous records. This firm expects to cut eight million feet of lumber this season. They employ about 70 hands, and run night and day during the summer months.

Colonists.—Delegates from Northern Dakota, principally Norwegians, are passing through this province inspecting the land, and when in Brandon visited the Experimental Farm. They expect a large number of their people to come to this province.

Some watchful capitalists have been making large investments in farming lands.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The chief interest in industrial circles during the past month has centered in the strikes of the C.P.R. trackmen or maintenance-of-way men, and that of the fishermen. In the other trades conditions have been as a general rule, fairly satisfactory.

The rate of pay of the maintenance-of-way employees on the Pacific Division prior to the strike, and the rates asked for by the employees are as follows :—

—	Present Rate.	Asked for.
Yard foremen in charge of switches, having 25 or more switches or at terminal points	$60 per month.	$75 per month.
Extra gang foremen ..	$2.50 per day .	$3.50 per day.
Section foremen ..	$55 per month.	$65 per month.
Section men.....	$1.35 to $1.40 per day.	$1.75 per day.
Extra gang men.....	$1.40 to $1.60 per day.	$1.75 "
Bridge foremen.....	$3 per day....	$4.00 "
Bridge men	$2 to $2.25 per day.	$2.75 to $3 per day.
Bridge watchmen.....	$45 per month.	$60 per month.
Track watchmen.....	$43 " ..	$55 "
Switch tenders in charge of safety-switches Nos. 1, 2 and 3 on Kicking Horse grade.	$40 " ..	$50 per mo. for services from 17 to 19 o'clock and 20 cts. for first call and 10c. for each call thereafter during next 12 hours.

Section men are liable to be called out at all times. They live at isolated points along the line.

At a largely attended mass meeting of the striking fishermen held on Saturday

night, July 13th, resolutions were passed expressing deep regret at the disorders which had taken place in the Gulf of Georgia and Fraser River in connection with the present strike, and attributing the troubles in a measure, to the presence of Japanese, and the fact that Japanese had been allowed to obtain naturalization and fishing licenses. It was resolved to appoint a committee of three to co-operate with the executive of the Fishermen's Union to provide for the defence and support of the families of the eight strikers in jail for alleged violation of the law in intimidating Japanese fishermen.

Printers have been quite busy during the month, and anticipate a good fall.

With *stonecutters* work is exceedingly good.

Carpenters are nearly all employed at $3 a day.

There are a number of *clerks*, principally young men from the Eastern Provinces, out of employment. Work in this line is somewhat scarce. Wages range from $6 to $10 a week, although experienced hands in some instances receive as high as $15. Such cases are, however, very rare.

An *anti-Mongolian association* has been formed, with the object and aim not to deal or trade with Mongols. Proceedings are to be conducted in secret, and the names of members are not to be divulged. Already a strong membership is reported.

District Notes.

The miners on the several creeks in the vicinity of Dawson City, in the Yukon District, have organized themselves into a union. Wages have been steadily decreasing, the present rates being $4.50, $5 and $6 per day, with board. The miners are paid off in gold dust at the rate of $16 an ounce. When they come to town this dust is accepted at the rate of from 14½ to 15½, a loss of from 50 cents to $1.50. The Yukon Labour, Protective and Improvement Union has issued a circular letter directed particularly to the workmen of the Pacific coast in the United States and Canada, announcing that the union had established a wage of $5 per day and board as a 'going' wage for labour in the Yukon. This, the letter states, is the lowest possible living wage. It is further stated that the very greatest length of time in each year that a labourer can hope for employment is nine months, and the average is below that figure. When not working, board costs on an average $25 a week, and expenses when engaged in seeking work amount to as high as $35 a week. The following prices are quoted to show the prevailing rates :—

Boots	$10 to $12 per pair.
Rubber boots	$14 to $20 "
Overalls	$2 to $4 "
Shirts	$2.50 to $4 each.
Tobacco	$1.50 to $2 per lb.
Cigars	25c. to 50c. each.
Beer	25c. to 50c. a glass.
Whiskey	25c. to 50c. "
Stage fares	50c. per mile.
Laundry	25c. to 50c. a piece.
Tools—Picks	$4 and up.
Shovels	$5 "

It is further stated that there is difficulty existing in the wash-up season in the spring, in keeping the rate of wages up.

The miners are generally satisfied with the location of assay office in this city.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

George Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the past month the *fishermen's strike* has been settled. In this strike the price per fish was the question at issue. The canners offered 12½c per fish up to July 27th, and 10c. per fish for the balance of the season. The fishermen asked 12½ cents per fish for the entire season. After a number of meetings of the parties interested had been held and no arrangement arrived at, a number of the business men met the canners and fishermen and a basis of settlement was agreed upon by which 12½ cents per fish was to be paid for the first quarter of the entire pack, and 10 cents for the other three-quarters of the pack. This arrangement was approved on

the 20th July. Business has decidedly improved in the city since the arrangement was arrived at and the men started to work. The run of salmon, however, has not yet entered the river. Nearly 3,300 licenses have been issued. Six fishermen were arrested charged with intimidation of Japs with firearms during the strike. Mr. Justice Martin refused bail.

Conditions are favourable in most of the trades. During the past month work in the *building trades* has been good. The prospects for the next month are not so bright in the cases of stonemasons and bricklayers, the stone and brick buildings under contract being about completed. A number of bricklayers and stonemasons are seeking employment elsewhere.

Carpenters are all busy.

Painters are all working full time, and there is a considerable amount of work still untouched.

Plasterers report work plentiful.

Mill men are working full time, and there is a demand for labouring men about the yards.

Iron moulders.—A demand in this line is being made for outside help.

Steamboat men report work good, with bright prospects ahead.

In the district work is plentiful. The *farmers* have commenced haying, and there is a demand for additional help. Wages offered farm hands are from $1.50 to $1.75 per day.

Work has been commenced on the new *Ladner-Westminster* trunk road, a provincial government undertaking. This road, when completed, is expected to be of great advantage to the settlers along the river, and to the business men of this city.

Work on the *Mount Baker* road at Chilliwack has also been commenced. The contractor reports a demand for labouring men in that district.

The Fraser River Oil and Guano Company has changed hands. The new company, which is called the *Canadian Oil and Guano* Company, has commenced operations. The factory has a capacity of 500 tons of fish offal a day, and an output of from 1,800 to 2,000 barrels of oil per annum, in addition to 1,800 barrels of salmon oil. The company employs between 40 and 50 men during the fishing season.

The Deputy Immigration Inspector has returned a large number of *Japanese*, who were trying to evade the law during the past month, south of the international boundary.

It is reported that work will soon be commenced on the Fraser River bridge at this point. An engineer has been engaged to take soundings, make borings for foundations and piers, to survey and test approaches and prepare for the construction of the bridge at an early date.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Industrial conditions generally have been favourable during the month. There has been an active demand for unskilled labour. The city council has now under way a number of improvements which are supplying work to large gangs of men. It is not yet known whether the work will be completed this season or a portion held over until next year. If it is decided to complete it this year a great deal of outside help will be required. The works consist of reclaiming the James Bay mud flats and the construction of a causeway at a cost of $150,000 ; the building of an iron bridge across Victoria Arm to cost $75,000; for street paving (wood blocks) $27,000 ; and for the construction of a high school building, $30,000. This together with the usual civic work will keep a large number of men employed. A deputation from the Trades and Labour Council which waited on the Board of Aldermen in this connection were assured that as far as practicable the work would be done by day labour at the current rate of wages, under the super-

intendence of civic officials. The conference was satisfactory to the labour delegation. Japanese and Chinese are excluded from corporation work.

Building trades.—Operatives in all branches are fully employed, with the exception of *stonecutters* and *plasterers.*

The *sash* and *door factory* of James Leigh & Sons was consumed by fire on the night of the 23rd. Loss about $15,000. The premises will be rebuilt.

Bakers complain of dullness of trade.

Custom tailors say conditions are not satisfactory.

Cigarmakers also report a dull month.

Foundry and *machine* shops.—Work is good with machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths.

Female *domestic servants* are scarce. Wages range from $15 to $25 per month.

Painters report plenty of work for all hands in the city.

Printing trades.—Business is good in all branches, and better than in previous years.

Ship building.—This trade is a little more active than last month. Improvements are being effected in Messrs. Bullen's shipyard at Esquimalt. A complete repair shop has been added to the marine railway.

The *tramway company* has a large gang of men employed improving the road-bed and double-tracking a portion of their system throughout the city. New machinery has also been installed in the power-house.

Two *trade disputes* occurred during the month : one on the 2nd, when five electric light linemen went out on strike for 31 cents a hour, an advance of 4½ cents ; the other occurred on the 5th, when 20 men employed chipping a ship struck because they were refused a raise of 5 cents per hour, from 25 to 30 cents. Both were unsuccessful.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Arthur E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The conditions of the labour market in this district show no material change since last report, although in some of the trades there has been a slight slackening.

In the *building trades* there is not very much new work being done, but almost all the *carpenters* have fairly steady employment. There are, however, enough men to meet all demands. A number of old buildings are being moved from the old towns of Wellington and Northfield and set up in the new mining towns.

In the *lumbering* industry conditions are quiet. The mills are running steadily but there is no extra demand as foreign trade is very quiet. Work in the lumbering camps is steady, with plenty of men to meet all demands.

The other trades are reported as quiet but fair employment is given to those who are working.

The *coal mining* industry is in fair condition, the miners working steadily as there is a good demand for coal. There is, however, no demand for men. At some of the collieries there are large numbers of men all the time waiting for their turn.

Quartz mining is fairly good, although conditions are not as favourable as were expected earlier in the season. One company on Texada Island, which employed a large number of men, has shut down and some other properties have not started up as expected. The *Mount Sicker* mines are still working with every indication of becoming a large camp in the near future. On the west coast the *Beach* diggings are showing up well and are working to their full capacity. In the Alberni district men report fair employment.

A committee of the miners from *Extension* met Mr. Dunsmuir in regard to the schedule of wages presented to them, and

on mutual concessions being made, a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at, to last one year.

There has been one fatal accident in Nanaimo this month in the coal mines. The list of accidents has been very small for the number of men employed.

The city council of Nanaimo has opened a public market during the past month, the idea being to enable the white farmers and gardeners to regain the trade in vegetables, &c., now controlled by the Chinese gardeners.

The N. V. Coal Company is doing extensive work in sinking a new shaft and building a short line of railway to connect it with the wharfs.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.—I. HISTORICAL.

THE development of organized labour in Canada is pratically a matter of the last seventy-five years. The movement began in what is now the province of Quebec, where 'labour circles' or 'unions' existed prior to 1830. As far back as 1827, the printers in the city of Quebec had a local union, the scope of which embraced the regulation of wages, the care of members incapacitated through illness, and the holding of literary and musical entertainments for the benefit of members. This union was merged into the National Typographical Union at Cincinnati in 1852, and again into the International Typographical Union at Albany in 1869. As early as 1834 the shoemakers were holding meetings regularly in the city of Montreal. The stonecutters of Montreal, who were organized in 1844, have continued to exist ever since.

Early Unions.

In Upper Canada the Knights of St. Crispin and the unions of printers were the oldest of the organizations of labour. Toronto Typographical Union No. 91, has in its possession the books of the printers' society of Little York, prior to the incorporation of Toronto as a city in 1834. The printers in Toronto were the first in Canada to affiliate with the International Union, under which they became Union No. 91. The printers in other cities followed, those in Ottawa being known as Union No. 102 ; Hamilton, 129 ; Halifax, 130 ; London, 133 ; Jacques Cartier, Montreal, 145 ; Quebec (French), 159 ; Quebec (English), 160 ; and Montreal, 176. Subsequently the printers of St. Catharines and Kingston affiliated with the International Union. In 1868-9 the stonemasons, bricklayers and blacksmiths at Ottawa were organized.

From 1870 onward the spread of unionism became very rapid, unions in different trades springing up in all parts of the country. In 1873, owing to the rapid increase in the number of trade unions, a trade council was organized in Ottawa, and the following year the President of the Ottawa Trades Council was elected as the representative of the capital in the Ontario legislature, as an independent member.

The Knights of Labour.

In the fall of 1881, the first local assembly of the Knights of Labour in Canada was organized in Hamilton, the first assembly in the city of Hamilton (the Painters' Assembly) being still in existence. District Assembly No. 60 was soon formed in Hamilton, with delegates from some 25 local bodies of the order. In August, 1882, the telegraphers of Toronto were organized as a local assembly of the Knights of Labour under the title of Morse No. 2163. Five weeks later the factory and shoe workers were organized as Local Assembly No. 2221. In the spring of 1883 the first mixed local, known as No. 2305, was organized, and by 1888

there were six district assemblies of the Knights of Labour in Canada, and of this number Toronto No. 125 had representatives from some 40 local assemblies.

Many changes in internal organization have taken place in organized labour circles since the movement began, but the general tendency has been in the direction of expansion, both in the strength of the several organizations and in the number of organizations in existence, until during the present year there are in existence in Canada upwards of 1,200 organizations of workmen.

The labour movement in Canada is marked by two distinct features : the gathering together of representatives of individual trades in particular localites into unions, lodges or assemblies of members of a single trade, or of several groups of trades ; and the coming together of representatives of different unions into central organizations, vested with authority to speak for and on behalf of the unions under their several jurisdictions. Whilst it was within the meeting halls of the several local organizations that the men were marked out who were to become leaders of the labour movement, the necessity of central organizations, in which matters of general interest might be discussed and a coherent voice given to the demands of the workingmen of the Dominion, soon became apparent.

The Central Organizations.

Practically all of the local organizations of labour in Canada fall into one of two groups—a trade union or lodge of particular trade, or a local assembly of the Knights of Labour. In the large industrial centres where a number of unions are organized there is frequently to be found an allied trades council. Where a particular trade is organized both in Canada and in the United States, it frequently happens that it looks for its charter, its direction and its general policy to an international union, which consists of representatives of the unions in the particular trade. Similarly, the local assemblies of the Knights of Labour form part of district assemblies, which in turn, are included in the allied international organization of the Knights of Labour.

Of the organizations in Canada, from which local labour organizations hold charters, there are seven :—

(1.) *The Dominion Trades Congress,* an organization consisting of representatives of local labour organizations throughout the Dominion.

(2.) The *international unions of particular trades,* the headquarters of which are located in the United States.

(3.) The *General Assembly of Knights of Labour,* with headquarters at Washington. This organization, as already stated, includes within its jurisdiction the district assemblies of Knights of Labour and through them the local assemblies.

(4.) The *American Federation of Labour,* the largest organization of labour in America, an organization corresponding somewhat to the Dominion Trades Congress, but through the agency of which many trades in Canada have been organized and granted charters, and with which these organizations maintain their connection. In addition to these four organizations there are two other central bodies which are confined in their scope to particular provinces. Thus :—

(5.) In Nova Scotia, the coal miners are largely organized under the jurisdiction of the *Provincial Workmen's Association* ; and

(6.) In British Columbia, the miners are largely organized under the *Western Federation of Miners,* District No. 6, which is associated with an international organization known as the Western Federation of Miners.

(7.) A seventh general organization is known as the *United Wage Earners of Canada.* This organization is represented

by Chapter No. 1, U. W. E. of C. at Merriton, Ont.

Whilst the central organizations are of later growth than the local unions their existence is responsible for the existence of a large percentage of the locals in the several trades, inasmuch as the attention which the central organizations attract from the workingmen and the activity of the organizers of the central organizations frequently bring about the organization of members of different trades into local unions. In addition to the important function of promoting the organization of workingmen in different trades throughout the country, the central organization, as already intimated, serves an important purpose in giving coherence to the opinions of the workingmen of the country on matters of general interest. In the present article attention is particularly directed to the development of the Trades and Labour Congress in Canada, inasmuch as that organization is national in its character, including within its scope only representatives of organized labour throughout the Dominion.

THE CANADIAN LABOUR UNION.

The formation of local unions began in the province of Quebec, then Lower Canada. The movement which led to the formation of a national congress of the representatives of organized labour, originated in Ontario. The rapid increase in the strength of organized labour in Ontario, and particularly in Toronto at the beginning of the 70's soon attracted attention. Thus, a campaign in behalf of the nine hours day in 1872, led by the Toronto Typographical Union, was marked by the arrest of leading members of the Typographical Union on the charge of conspiracy. The prosecutions against these men were ultimately stopped and the union gained the nine hours day. The struggle had served to still further stimulate the movement of organization among the working classes. The Toronto Trades Assembly took the first definite action towards the formation of a central congress, by calling a convention of organized labour bodies throughout the country to meet in Toronto on September 23, 1873. At this convention it was unanimously decided to form a permanent organization or congress, to be known as the Canadian Labour Union. The convention was presided over by Mr. J. W. Carter, President of the Toronto Trades Assembly. The organizations represented were as follows :—

Toronto Trades' Assembly, 3 representatives.
Amalgamated Engineers, Toronto, 1 representative.
Coopers No. 13, St. Catharines, 1 representative.
Coopers No. 8 of Ontario, Seaforth, 1 representative.
Iron Moulders, No. 26, Hamilton, 1 representative.
Coopers No. 17 of Ontario, Bowmanville, 1 representative.
Toronto Typographical Union, 3 representatives.
Bakers, Toronto, 1 representative.
K.O.S.C., St. Catharines, 1 representative.
K.O.S.C. No. 15, Toronto, 1 representative.
K.O.S.C. No. 159, Toronto, 3 representatives.
Iron Moulders No. 189, Cobourg, 1 representative.
Coopers No. 3 of Ontario, Toronto, 1 representative.
Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, London, 1 representative.
Bricklayers and Masons, Toronto, 2 representatives.
K.O.S.C. No. 212, Hamilton, 1 representative.
Machinists and Blacksmiths, No. 1 Ontario, Toronto, 1 representative.
Bricklayers and Masons, Ottawa, 1 representative.
Tailors, Ottawa, 1 representative.
Carpenters and Joiners, Toronto, 2 representatives.
Typographical Union, Ottawa, 1 representative.
Tailors, St. Catharines, 1 representative.
Operative Tailors, Toronto, 2 representatives.
Free Stone-cutters, Ottawa, 1 representative.
Longshoremen, Toronto, 2 representatives.
Limestone cutters, Ottawa, 1 representative.
Painters, Toronto, 1 representative.
Machinists and Blacksmiths, No. 2, Hamilton, 1 representative.
K.O.S.C. No. 242, London, 1 representative.
Amalgamated Engineers, Hamilton, 2 representatives.
Iron Moulders No. 28, Toronto, 2 representatives.

The officers elected for the newly formed Canadian Labour Union for the current period, were declared to be as follows :—

President, J. W. Carter, Toronto.
1st Vice-President, D. J. O'Donoghue, Ottawa.
2nd Vice-President, William Magness, St. Catharines.
3rd Vice-President, Isaac Hodgins, Hamilton.
Secretary, John Hewitt, Toronto.
Treasurer, J. C. MacMillan, Toronto.

In his opening address, the President said in part :—

'You meet to-day to inaugurate one of the grandest events in connection with the labour movement that has ever taken place in the Dominion of Canada. Its significance may be gathered from the fact that from all the centres of industry in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec the working classes have determined to centralize their energies to promote the adoption of those laws and regulations which must be established for the good and protection of the labourer.

'You do not meet to create an agitation for supremacy or power, nor to create hostilities between capital and labour ; but you do meet for the purpose of disseminating the true principles of unionism ; to foster a spirit of common brotherhood throughout the Dominion ; to seek the promotion of those laws which shall make no distinction of man as man. To this end, and with these objects, you are called upon in the first place to establish a Canadian Labour Union. Its necessity is beyond doubt.'

In conclusion he said :

'I urge upon you the necessity of being wise and moderate in your deliberations and enactments, and let those who are watching your movements at this, the first Canadian Labour Congress be compelled to admit that we are honest, earnest and prudent workers.' *

General Policy Outlined.

Some idea of the scope of the Congress may be had from the names of the committees. These were on Constitution, Ways and Means, Prison Labour, Imported and Cheap Labour, Arbitration, Hours of Labour, Printing, Organization, Legislation and Labour Bureau.

On motion the congress threw its doors open to the press.

The committee on hours of labour reported in favour of a further reduction of working hours from 10 to 9 per diem, arguing that such a course would result in the 'advancement in the moral and material condition of the working classes.' The committee further reported that 'in addition to Sunday we are of opinion there should be a half holiday each week, and we have decided objection to overtime as being calculated to defeat the benefits accruing from short hours.' A motion was made to substitute the recommendation for an eight hour day instead of a nine-hour day, but after much discussion the report was adopted by a vote of 17 to 15.

The committee on arbitration recommended the settlement of all trade disputes by arbitration where practicable.

Progress of Movement.

An interesting evidence of the progress of the labour movement is to be seen from the following extract from the report of the committee on organization, which was adopted by the Congress :—

'We beg leave to suggest that, whilst seeking to organize the different unions already in existence, we should not lose sight of the fact that a large proportion of the labour of Canada is still unorganized. For the purpose of thoroughly organizing the labour of the Dominion, we would suggest that printed circulars, setting forth the advantages to be derived from union, be issued to the committeemen of each county, to be distributed by them to the best advantage, in localities where no organizations at present exist, and requesting those that are willing to, or that have already organized, to communicate with this Canadian Labour Union, with a view to solidification and concentration of power, by sending their delegates to represent them in this body. We would further recommend that in places where the number engaged at one trade or calling is too small to form a distinctive union of any one trade, that workmen should be urged to unite in forming a protective body composed of those working at all trades in such places, such body to be called an Amalgamated Labour Union, or some other appropriate name, and that such unions be entitled to representation in this Union in the same ratio as is provided for in the case of regularly organized unions. We would, however, strongly deprecate the encouragement or allowance of men joining such organizations as that referred to in any place where there is already a society of the trade to which they belong, or where there are sufficient numbers of any one trade to form a separate union.

'In places where there are already organized trade societies who have not yet been represented in this Congress, your committee would recommend that a copy of the constitution be sent to them, with a recommendation to join us, and setting forth the advantages to be derived from such connection.' *

Among the communications received was one from the President of the Industrial Congress of the United States, which expressed the hope 'that you may succeed in inaugurating a movement that will unite all the workingmen of the Dominion under one head, and that the most friendly relations may exist between the body formed by you and the industrial classes of the United States.'

*Proceedings of the First Annual Session of the Canadian Labour Union, September 23, 1873, pages 5-7.

*Proceedings of First Session, page 14.

Communications approving of the objects of the Congress were also received from Typographical Union No. 160, Quebec ; K. O. S. C., Barrie ; Coopers' Union No. 14 of Ontario, Thorold; Typographical Union No. 145, Montreal ; Coopers' Union No. 16, Oil Springs ; Coopers' Union No. 9, Ingersoll ; K. O. S. C. No. 372, Orillia ; Coopers' Union No. 10, Goderich ; Iron Moulders, Peterborough, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Toronto.

Some Special Recommendations.

Concerning prison labour, the committee reported in part, that 'We the mechanics of Canada do hereby protest against the employment of convicts in any other capacity than as hewers of wood and drawers of water.' In reference to the agreement between the Ontario government and the Canada Car Company relative to the employment of convict labour, they declared it 'to be unjust to give any company or corporation power to employ prison labour as injurious to small manufacturers, traders and mechanics. The contractors for prison labour would be able to undersell all competitors in the market.' The committee recommended that the community at large should strongly discountenance the contract system.

Concerning cheap and imported labour the committee recommended 'that the congress condemns the practice of importing labour into this country, that is to say, making a contract in a foreign country for less wages than are actually paid here.' An amendment suggesting the addition of a clause denouncing the practice of spending money for immigration purposes was lost.

The committee on legislation and labour bureau recommended the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the enactment of a more stringent apprenticeship law, the abrogation of the contract system in connection with the management of the Dominion and provincial prisons ; a measure for the prevention of the employment of children under 10 years of age in factories, mills and other manufacturing establishments where machinery is used ; the enactment of a just and equitable lien law, and that the Dominion legislature be petitioned to 'create a Bureau of Labour and Statistics, as your committee believe that it will be of incalculable value to the labour of the Dominion.'

The Constitution Adopted.

The constitution of the union, as drawn up and adopted at this first annual congress, provided that the body should be known as the Canadian Labour Union. Its objects were declared to be : 'To agitate such questions as may be for the benefit of the working classes, in order that we may obtain the enactment of such measures by the Dominion and local legislatures as will be beneficial to us, and a repeal of all oppressive laws which now exist. The use of means consistent with honour and integrity, to so correct the abuses under which the working classes are labouring, as to insure to them their just rights and privileges ; to use our utmost endeavours to impress upon the labouring classes of this country the necessity of a close and thorough organization, and to form themselves into subordinate unions wherever practicable.'

Concerning the membership of the congress, it was provided :

Sec. 1.—The congress of this union shall be composed of delegates who shall derive their election directly from labour organizations that now exist or hereafter exist, and that the said delegation shall be elected annually.

Sec. 2.—All trade unions and other protective organizations in the Dominion of Canada shall be entitled to one delegate for the first one hundred or fraction of one hundred members ; two hundred or less, two delegates ; upwards of two hundred, three delegates ; and no union shall be entitled to more than three delegates.

The congress of the union was to meet annually on the first Tuesday in August, at a place to be determined at a regular meeting of the congress. Delegates from 15 workingmen's organizations were to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Such meetings were to be called by the president at the request of 15

workingmen's organizations, representing 5 trades, and on one month's notice at least. The revenue of the congress was to be derived as follows :—

Sec. 1.—For issuing a charter to a subordinate union, $5. Each subordinate union shall pay a quarterly assessment of five cents for each member on their books at the end of the term, said assessment to be paid to the treasurer of the union, upon the presentation of the quarterly accounts.

Sec. 2.—Other unions represented at the Annual Congress of this Union shall pay the sum of three cents per member per annum.

Concerning strikes and lock-outs, it is provided :

Sec. 1.—Whenever the president of this union has been officially notified of the existence of a difficulty between labour and capital, which has resulted in a strike or lock-out, and has evidence that the labour interest has endeavoured, by arbitration, to settle such difficulty, it shall be his duty, if assistance is required, to lay the facts, by circular, before the subordinate unions and various other trades unions of the Dominion, calling upon them for pecuniary assistance sufficient to sustain the labour so striking or on lock-out.

Subsequent History of the C. L. U.

The Second Congress of the Canadian Labour Union was held in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, on August 4th, 5th and 6th, 1874, there being 16 accredited delegates present. The secretary in his report sets forth the difficulties which the new organization had to contend with, and incidentally throws some light upon the progress of the labour movement generally. He says in part :—'I have written and sent circulars to upwards of *seventy unions* in this country, and though the result is not all that we would have desired, owing in a large degree, I believe, to the disturbed state of trade during the past year, yet I feel confident that our efforts are in no wise lost.' Incidentally he remarks that the K. O. S. C. and Moulders' I. U. have added 10 or 12 branches to their respective organizations in the Dominion. Before the congress closed several amendments were made to the constitution, among them being the apportionment of representation as follows :—

All trade unions and other labour protective organizations to be entitled to one delegate for the first 50 or fraction of 50 members; 100 or less, 2 delegates; upwards of 100, 3 delegates, and no union to be entitled to more than three delegates. It was also provided that for issuing a charter to a subordinate union, a fee of two dollars to be charged. The third and final congress of the Canadian Labour Union was held in the Trades' Assembly Hall at St. Catharines, on the 3rd, 4th and 5th August, 1875, the accredited delegates numbering fifteen. The reports presented at this congress give much prominence to certain matters which where then being agitated and concerning which the labour men desired legislation, and referred, among other things, to the generally unsettled condition of industry.

The Canadian Labour Union practically ceased to exist as an organized body after the meeting in St. Catharines in 1875, and among the reasons assigned for this fact is the general depression in industrial circles about that time.

THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS.

It was not until the beginning of the 80's that the movement in behalf of a central trades congress for the Dominion again took a definite, and this time, a lasting form. Even the Toronto Trades Assembly had ceased to exist when, in 1881, the 29th annual session of the International Typographical Union was held in Toronto. As a result of the meeting a Trades and Labour Council was formed in Toronto. It was largely the result of the efforts of this latter organization that the Canadian Labour Congress was revived and placed upon a more permanent footing. On December 26th, 27th and 28th, 1883, the first meeting of the organization which formed the basis of the present Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was held in Toronto, as a result of a notice to the officers and members of various trades and labour organizations and assemblies of the Knights of Labour throughout the Dominion, sent out by the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto. This action was taken by the

Trades and Labour Council of Toronto upon the recommendation of the legislative committee of that body, and as a result of the replies received to a number of circulars issued to labour organizations throughout Canada. It was provided that all organizations, trade unions or assemblies of Knights of Labour of 100 members or fractional part thereof should be entitled to two delegates; 200 members and upwards to be entitled to an additional delegate, and in no case was an organization to be entitled to more than three delegates. No proxies were permitted. Forty-seven delegates were present, and the organization formed was known as the Canadian Labour Congress. On December 28, the congress adjourned 'till called again by the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto.'

Present Organization Established.

The second session of the 'Canadian Trades and Labour Congress' (as it was then called) was held in Toronto on September 14, 15 and 16, 1886, having been called together pursuant to the resolution giving power to the Toronto Trade and Labour Council to so act when deemed advisable or necessary. The committee on credentials declared delegates to the number of 109 to be in good standing. During the course of this session the following resolution relating to the organization of female labour was adopted :—

'That this congress do strongly recommend the organization of female labour wherever possible, to the end that shorter hours and better rates of wages may be accorded them.'

On September 16, a special committee of the congress reported in favour of a permanent organization, and the resolution as finally adopted, was as follows :—

'That an organization be formed of the trades unions and Knights of Labour assemblies of the Dominion of Canada, under the name of the Trades and Labour Congress of the Dominion of Canada.'

It is further decided 'that the congress meet annually, at such time and place as may be determined on at each session. That the objects of the organization be for the better consideration and carrying out of the measures most suited for the advancement of the wage earners and the cementing more closely of the various industries throughout the Dominion.'

The basis of representation was declared to be as follows :—

'Trades Unions and K. of L. assemblies, composed of 200 members and under, one delegate; over 200 and under 400, two delegates; over 400, three delegates; trades and labour councils, district assemblies and central labour unions, three delegates.'

The same day congress adjourned to meet again at the call of the executive, having at last become established upon a permanent footing.

Subsequent Meetings of the Congress.

Since 1886 the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has met annually, as follows :—

The 3rd session, at Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 27, 28 and 29, 1887.
The 4th session, at London, Ont., Sept. 4, 5 and 6, 1888.
The 5th session, at Montreal, Que., Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1889.
The 6th session, at Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1890.
The 7th session, at Quebec, Que., Aug. 31 and Sept. 2, 3 and 4, 1891.
The 8th session, at Toronto, Ont., Sept. 8, 9, 12, 13 and 14, 1892.
The 9th session, at Montreal, Que., Sept. 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1893.
The 10th session, at Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1894.
The 11th session, at London, Ont., Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1895.
The 12th session, at Quebec, Que., Sept. 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1896.
The 13th session, at Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1897.
The 14th session, at Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 16, 17, 19 and 20, 1898.
The 15th session, at Montreal, Que., Sept. 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1899.
The 16th session, at Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1900.

The seventeenth session is to be held at Brantford, Ont., on September 17 and following days, 1901.

The basis of representation under the constitution as it now stands, is as follows :—

"Sec. 2.—Trades unions, local assemblies of the Knights of Labour, and federal unions, one delegate for each one hundred members or under,

and one for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof ; trades councils, central labour unions, national trade unions and district assemblies of the Knights of Labour, three delegates each. Two or more trades unions or local assemblies of the Knights of Labour, whose aggregate membership does not exceed 150, may unite and send one delegate. No proxy representation will be allowed, and all delegates must be members of the bodies they represent, except in the case of bodies composed of delegates from local organizations, at least six months prior to and at time of election, but nothing in this clause shall be construed to prevent unions or assemblies from combining to send one representative who is a member of one of such unions or assemblies ; provided nothing in this clause shall prevent organizations being represented not six months organized."

The present president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada now occupies a seat in the Canadian House of Commons, as does also a member of one of the provincial legislative committees of the congress. Both members sit as labour representatives.

SWEATING IN THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY AT HULL, QUE.

In the May number of the *Labour Gazette*, Mr. Rodolphe Laferriere, correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* for Hull and district, drew attention in his monthly report to the unsatisfactory conditions obtaining among the workers in the ready-made clothing trade in Hull. Mr. Laferriere then reported that there were at least 500 women and girls who derived their living in the city through sewing, and that this number did not include the many children who in one way or another assisted their parents or sisters in the preparation or delivery of the ready-made garments. He furthermore stated that a large quantity of clothing was manufactured for firms in Ottawa, the work of manufacture being carried on in the homes of those who took in the work. Continuing, he quoted the following prices as those paid for the work :—'Men's sack coats are made up at from 20 to 25 cents a coat ; sack coats for boys at 18 to 20 cents, sometimes 15. To make the former requires often much more than a day's work, and to make up the latter from 12 to 13 hours. Men's heavy pea-jackets, with quilted lining being 35 to 40 cents each. This work requires from 20 to 23 hours. Vests are paid for at the rate of 60 cents per dozen, which is the same price as is paid for the making-up of boys' pants. Men's pants, of common sort, are made up at the rate of 80 cents per dozen ; ordinary tweed pants at $1 per dozen, and serge pants at $1.50 per dozen. Girls working from 16 to 17 hours daily earn on an average of $2.35 a week when times are good.'

The *Gazette* correspondent further drew attention to the complaint which some of the women made, that certain stores would not give out any work to girls who did not buy their sewing machines from them, and receive payment for all of their work in goods. When paid in cash a discount amounting to from 15 to 20 per cent was sometimes charged.

Official Investigations Begun.

In his report published in the June number of the *Gazette*, Mr. Laferriere again referred to the conditions in the ready-made clothing trade, stating that the chief provincial inspector from Montreal had visited the city during the month, with a view to making certain recommendations which might lead to a betterment of the conditions in the industry, and that the subject had also been discussed by the Central Trade and Labour Council in Ottawa, which passed several resolutions in reference to it.

Since the appearance of these articles the existence of the sweating system in Hull has attracted considerable attention. During the month of July, Mr. Guyon, inspector of industrial establishments for the province of Quebec, Mr. Brown, factory inspector for the province of Ontario, and Miss Carlyle, female factory inspector for the province of Ontario, visited Hull and Ottawa with a view of ascertaining the actual conditions existing in the garment making industry in the district.

The Quebec Inspector.

According to the statement of facts, as set forth in interviews with Mr. Guyon, the conditions which he found in Hull were substantially as given by the correspondent

of the *Labour Gazette* for Hull, these interviews going to show that so far as the sanitary conditions were concerned, under which the garment makers in Hull were working, there was no reason for complaint. The chief grievance lay in the matter of the prices paid for work, which were as follows :—Pants, from 60 to 75 cents a dozen pair ; vests, 80 cents a dozen ; coats, 18 to 25 cents each. A woman who with two assistants could turn out 12 coats in a week of 6 days of 9 or 10 hours would receive from $2.16 to $3. Payment was made in 'bons,' which could not be exchanged elsewhere than in the stores which had issued them. These 'bons' were not received at their face value, but at a discount of 25 per cent. Sewing machines sold to garment makers by the manufacturers were paid for in these 'bons' at the rate of $2.50 in 'bons' for $2 in cash. The inspector remarked that most of the women who accepted the work were wives of labourers or mill hands.

The Ontario Inspectors.

In interviews with the two Ontario factory inspectors it is stated that 90 per cent of the clothing sold in Ottawa was manufactured in Hull. One of the inspectors in an interview stated that about 150 or 175 of the Hull seamstresses were using sewing machines supplied by manufacturers for whom they worked, and by whom they were charged $55 for the machines upon which they had to pay at the rate of $2 per month. If 'bons' were offered in payment, $2.50 in 'bons' was required instead of $2 in cash. In one case in Hull, a widow and three daughters were engaged in making coats at 25 cents each. The inspector was further informed that it took one person a week, working from 7 o'clock, a.m. until 9 p.m., to finish a dozen coats. One member of the family had to devote her time to the house work, and the other three were by their united efforts able to make $3 in wages per week.

The Ontario inspectors at once found a difficulty in dealing with the case, where the goods were made up outside of the province, and an arrangement was made by which the inspectors for the two provinces should co-operate in the case. This arrangement was carried out, and in his report for July, the correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* for Hull, says :—

'A feature of the past month was the decided stand taken by the factory inspectors of Ontario and Quebec, jointly, in the matter of ready-made clothing. The statement made in the June number of the *Gazette* regarding the sweating system in Hull were quite borne out by the investigation made by Mr. Brown, Miss Carlyle and Mr. Guyon. It was found that seamstresses were paid one cent per hour in Hull. The sanitary inspection of homes proved most satisfactory, and by the joint action of the inspectors for Ontario and Quebec, the Ontario label will be enforced upon the ready-made clothing firms of Ottawa.'

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works).

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of July, together with the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract.

Immigration Building at St. John, N.B. Contract dated July 2, 1901. Amount of contract, $20,685.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Contractor's foreman, for masonry	$4.00 per day of 9 hours.
" " carpentry	2.00 " "
Masons	3.00 " "
Bricklayers	3.00 " "
Stone cutters	3.50 " "
Stone setters	3.00 " "
Builders' labourers	1.25 " "
Quarrymen	1.25 " "
Derrickmen	1.40 " "
Powdermen	1.50 " "
Excavators	1.25 " "
Carpenters	1.50 " "
Joiners	1.50 " "
Stair builders	1.50 " "
Shinglers	1.50 " "
Lathers	1.50 " "
Plasterers	2.00 " "
Painters and glaziers	2.00 " "
Blacksmiths	1.75 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.20 " "
Plumbers	1.50 " "
Steam fitters	1.50 " "
Metal roofers	2.00 " "
Tinsmiths	1.50 " "
Electricians	2.50 " "
Bell hangers	2.50 " "
Driver with one horse and cart	2.00 " "
" two horses and wagon	3.50 " "
" one horse	1.25 " "
" two horses	1.50 " "
Timekeeper	2.00 " "

Armoury at Sussex, N.B Contract dated July 9, 1901. Amount of contract $4,537.97.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Contractor's foreman, mason	$3.50 per day of 9 hours.
Contractor's foreman, carpenter	2.50 " 10 "
Excavators	1.40 " 10 "
Masons	3.00 " 9 "
Bricklayers	3.00 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	1.60 " 9 "
Stonecutters	3.25 " 9 "
Carpenters	2.00 " 10 "
Painter and glaziers	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.50 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.40 " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with one horse	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with two horses	3.00 " 10 "
Timekeeper	1.50 " 10 "

Stone Pier and abutments at Rapides des Joachims, Que. Contract dated July 10, 1901. Amount of contract, $8,950.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Contractor's Engineer	$ 5.00 per day.
" Assistant Engineer	2.50 "
" Foreman at Quarry	3.00 " 10 hours.
" " of Masons	3.50 " "
" " Rock excavation	2.50 " "
Masons	2.75 " "
Masons' helpers	1.75 " "
Stonecutters	2.75 " "
Driver with one horse and cart	2.25 " "
Driver with two horses and wagon	3.00 " "
Driver with one horse	2.00 " "
Driver with two horses	2.50 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.00 " "

Heating Apparatus in Public Buildings at Kamloops, B.C. Contract dated July 11, 1901. Amount of contract, $1,711.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Steamfitters	$3.00 per day of 9 hours.
Masons	5.00 " "
Bricklayers	5.00 " "
Builders' labourers	2.50 " "
Carpenters	3.00 " "
Joiners	3.25 " "
Plasterers	5.00 " "
Painters and Glaziers	3.00 " "
Tinsmiths	3.00 " "
Blacksmiths	3.00 " "
Blacksmiths' helpers	2.25 " "
Ordinary labourers	2.25 " "
Driver, horse and cart	6.00 " "

Public Wharf at Cole's Point, N.B. Contract dated July 12, 1901. Amount of contract, $27,007.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Contractor's foreman carpenter	$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	1.50 " "
Carpenters' helpers	1.25 " "
Blacksmiths	1.75 " "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.25 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.25 " "
Driver with one horse and cart	2.00 " "
Driver with two horses and wagon	3.00 " "
Driver with one horse	2.00 " "
Driver with two horses	3.00 "

Iron superstructure of Highway Bridge at Rapides des Joachims, Que. Contract dated July 13, 1901. Amount of contract, $9,967.50.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:				
Contractor's erection foreman	$3.25	per day of	9	hours.	
" timekeeper	2.00	"	10	"	
Engineer for hoisting engine	2.25	"	10	"	
Fireman	1.35	"	10	"	
Foreman carpenter	3.00	"	9	"	
Carpenters	2.00	"	9	"	
" helpers	1.50	"	9	"	
Masons	3.00	"	9	"	
Builders' labourers	1.50	"	9	"	
Stonecutters	3.00	"	9	"	5 hours on Saturday.
Drillers	1.75	"	9	"	5 hours on Saturday.
Concrete mixers	1.60	"	9	"	
Blacksmiths	2.00	"	10	"	
" helpers	1.75	"	10	"	
Riveters	2.25	"	10	"	
" helpers	1.50	"	10	"	
Rivet heaters	1.00	"	10	"	
Ordinary labourers	1.35	"	9	"	
Teamsters	1.35	"	9	"	
Driver with one horse and cart	2.00	"	9	"	
" two horses and wagon	3.00	"	9	"	
" one horse	2.00	"	9	"	
" two horses	3.00	"	9	"	

LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES ON RAILWAYS.

THE legislation in Canada for the protection of employees on railways includes those provisions of the law for the safe operation of railways, which, though not specifically designed to protect employees, react to their advantage by lessening the danger of their occupation; and those provisions expressly designed for their protection. This latter group of provisions may be further divided into two divisions: those which declare how railways are to be operated so as to protect employees; and certain special references to railway employees in acts relating to compensation for injuries to workmen.

The question as to what law applies in a particular case will depend upon the jurisdiction within which the particular railway involved comes. In the following article the federal as well as the provincial law is given under the several headings. The enactments dealing with the subject are as follows:—

Dominion: The Railway Act, 1888. 51 Vic., c. 29; as amended by 57-58 Vic., c. 53; and 59 Vic., c. 9.

Nova Scotia: The Nova Scotia Railways Act., R.S.N.S., 1900, Title XII, c. 99.

New Brunswick: The New Brunswick Railway Act, 54 Vic., c. 18; as amended by 56 Vic., c. 9; 'An Act for the Protection of Wage Earners', 57 Vic., c. 25, s. 6.

Quebec: Quebec Railway Act, R.S.Q., sec. XII, arts. 5125-5223; as amended by Que., 52 Vic. c. 44; 53 Vic., c. 40; and 55-56 Vic., c. 33.

Ontario: The Railways Act of Ontario, R.S.O., 1897, c. 207; The Electric Railway Act, R.S.O., 1897, c. 209, as amended by 62 Vic., c. 25; The Street Railway Act, R.S.O., 1897, c. 208, as amended by 63 Vic., c. 31; The Railway Accidents Act, R.S.O. 1897, c. 266; 'An Act respecting Certain Railways,' 63 Vic., c. 28.

Manitoba: The Manitoba Railway Act, R.S. Man., 1891, c. 130; An Act respecting the Railway Commissioner, R.S. Man., 1891, c. 131; 'An Act respecting the incorporation of Railway Companies by Letters Patent,' R.S.Man., c. 132; and Man. 57 Vic. c. 34, s. 26.

British Columbia: The British Columbia Railway Act, R.S.B.C., 1897, c. 163.

Special references are made in regard to railway employees in acts dealing with compensation for injuries to workmen in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, as follows:—

Nova Scotia: Employers' Liability Act, R.S.N.S., 1900, c. 179.

New Brunswick: The Employers' Liability for Injuries Act, N.B., 63 Vic., c. 1.

Ontario: The Workmens' Compensation for Injuries Act, R.S.O., 1897, c. 160.

Manitoba: The Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, 1893, 56 Vic., c. 39; as amended by Man. 58-59 Vic., c. 48.

British Columbia: Employers' Liability Act, R.S.B.C., 1897, c. 69.

In the following article the legislation is divided according as it relates to: I. The provision made for the enactment and enforcement of by-laws, rules and regulations for the conducting of railways and the guidance of employees; II. Special rules of this nature; III. Inspection of railways; IV. Construction and materials; and V. Compensation for injuries.

I. BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Rules and regulations for the conducting railways and for the guidance of railway employees may be divided into two groups: those prepared by the government; and those prepared by the railway company. As will be seen, some of these regulations provide for the particular protection of employees; whilst in others indirect protection is given by the provision for the safety of the trains upon which they work.

Governmental Regulations.

Under the *Dominion Railway Act*, extensive powers in the matter of making regulations are given to the Railway Committee. It is provided that the committee may regulate and limit the rate of speed at which railway trains and locomotives may run in cities, towns and villages, the rate of speed not in any case to exceed six miles an hour, unless the track is properly fenced; make regulations with respect to the use of the steam whistle in any city, town or village; with respect to the modes of passing from one car to another, inside or overhead, for the safety of railway employees while passing from one car to another, and for the coupling of cars; and requiring proper shelter to be provided for motormen and other employees operating electric and other railway cars. The committee is empowered to impose penalties not exceeding $20 for each offence or infringement of any such regulations, and it is provided that the imposition of any such penalty shall not lessen or effect any other liability which any person may have incurred.

In *Manitoba*, under the Railway Commissioners' Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, make such rules and regulations to be observed by conductors, engine drivers and other officers and servants of the department, and by all companies and persons using the railways which come within the scope of the Act and relate to the construction of carriages and other vehicles used in the trains of such railways. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may impose fines for any infractions of such rules and regulations, not exceeding $400 in any case. (*a*.)

Regulations by Companies Under Dominion Act.

Under the *Dominion Railway Act*, the directors of the company may make by-

(*a*) Can. 51 Vic., c. 29, s. 10; Can. 57-58 Vic., c. 53; R.S. Man., c. 130, s. 47 and 48.

laws or regulations for the appointment, duties, remuneration and retirement of all officers, servants and artificers in the employ of the company, and may take security by bond or otherwise as they may deem requisite. The company may make by-laws relating to the speed, hours of arrival and departure of trains, the load of cars, the receipt or delivery of goods, the prevention of nuisances in any of the stations or premises occupied by the company, and for regulating the conduct of the officers, servants and employees of the company. The company may prescribe a penalty not exceeding $40 for any violation of these rules. No such rule, by-law or regulation shall have any force until approved by the Governor in Council. A printed copy of so much of any by-law, rule or order as affects the officers, servants or employees of the company shall be given to those affected, and in the province of Quebec, such notice shall be in the English and French languages.

Every employee of the company who wilfully or intentionally violates any by-law, rule or regulation of the company or any order or notice of the Railway Committee or inspecting engineer, shall, where such violation causes injury, or exposes to the risk of injury any person or property, be punished by a fine or imprisonment or both, but no such fine shall exceed $400, and no such imprisonment shall exceed the term of five years. The company may in all such cases pay the amount of the penalty and costs and recover the same from the offender or deduct it from his salary or pay.

In the case of companies under the legislative authority of the parliament of Canada, the company, inspector or officer doing, causing or permitting an act or thing contrary to the provisions of the railway Act, the special act relating to the company or to the orders or directions of the Governor in Council, the railway committee or the minister, is liable to the full amount of damages sustained as a result of such act or omission, and if no further penalty is provided, to a penalty of not less than $20 and not more than $500. (*b*.)

Regulations by Companies under Provincial Acts.

In *New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia* the Railway Acts provide that every railway company shall make by-laws, rules and regulations to be observed by conductors, engine drivers and other officers and servants of the company and by other companies using the railway, and such regulations with regard to the construction of cars and other vehicles as are requisite for insuring the carrying into effect of the Act and the orders and regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. (In Quebec, ' of the Railway Committee.')

In *Nova Scotia* a company may make by-laws, rules and regulations for the appointment, remuneration, retirement and conduct of all officers, servants and artificers in its employ. Among the subjects specified is the prevention of the smoking of tobacco and the commission of other nuisances in or upon railway carriages or in any of the stations or premises occupied by the company.

In *Nova Scotia* all such by-laws, rules and regulations shall be submitted, from time to time, to the Governor in Council for approval, and shall not have any force or effect until approved of by the Governor in Council.

In *Ontario* all by-laws, rules and orders shall be submitted, from time to time, to the Lieutenant-Governor for approval.

In *Nova Scotia and Quebec* a company may prescribe a penalty not exceeding $40 for violation of any such by-law, rule or regulations.

In *Ontario and Quebec* a company may, by by-law, impose upon an employee who, before contravening such by-law has notice

(*b*.) Can. 59 Vic., c. 9, s. 1; 51 Vic., c. 29, s. 59, 214, 219, 294, 295 and 289.

thereof, a forfeiture to the company of not less than thirty days pay, and may retain any such forfeiture out of the salary or wages of the offender.

In *British Columbia and Nova Scotia* the Railway Acts provide that the company may in all cases under the Act or under the Railway Act of Canada pay the amount of any penalty and costs imposed upon any officer, servant or person in the employ of the company, and recover the same from the offender or deduct it from his salary or pay. (*c.*)

(*c*) R.S.O., c. 207, s. 40, 87 & 88; R.S.O., c. 209, s. 137-140; R.S.Q., arts. 5140 & 5141; R.S.B.C., c. 163, s. 87 & 108; R.S.N.S., c. 99, s. 206, 209, 207 & 288; N.B., 54 Vic., c. 18, s. 68.

II.—SPECIAL OPERATING RULES.

Certain specific provisions appear in the several acts for reducing the danger from accidents in the regular operation of the railway. While these precautionary measures are in most cases primarily designed to protect the travelling public, incidental protection is given to employees as well. Such provisions as these which require railway servants to wear badges (*a.*); which require a locomotive engine to ring a bell or sound a whistle within 80 rods of a railway crossing (*b.*); which requires trains to stop at the approaches to swing bridges and at points where railways intersect, or at level crossings (*c.*); which requires trains to slacken their speed to at most 6 miles per hour when going through any thickly peopled portion of a city, town or village (*d.*); which declare every person who is intoxicated while in charge of the locomotive engine or acting as conductor of the car or train to be guilty of a misdemeanour, and impose a penalty upon any one selling liquor to railway employees while on duty (*e.*); which requires a watchman on the last car when a train moves reversely in a city, town or village (*f.*); which prohibit the standing of a train on a crossing of a public highway for longer than five minutes at any one time (*g.*); and the appointment of railway constables having jurisdiction within one quarter of a mile of the railway. (*h.*)

In the cases above referred to, provisions exist in most of the Acts similar to those in the *Dominion Railway Act.* In addition to these special regulations exist in certain cases. Thus in Ontario in the *Street Railway Act* as amended satisfactory fenders are to be used on electric cars and on every motor car in operation the company is required to have two men engaged so as to collect fares, look after the public safety and stop the cars for intending passengers. (*i.*)

In *British Columbia* special precautions are taken to avoid danger from fire. The company is required to provide all locomotive engines with the most approved and sufficient means of preventing the escape of fire from the furnace or ash pan, and to cover the smoke stack of each locomotive engine with a bonnet or screen, of iron or steel wire netting as required. It is the duty of every engine driver in charge of a locomotive engine to see that all such appliances are properly used to prevent the unnecessary escape of fire as far as is reasonably possible.

(*a*) Can., 51 Vic., c. 29, s. 247; R.S.N.S., c. 99, s. 239; R.S.Q., art. 5173, s. 1; R.S.Man., c. 130, s. 103; R.S.O., c. 207, s. 41; N.B., 54 Vic., c. 18, s. 32.

(*b*) Can., 51 Vic., c. 29, s. 244, 256; R.S.N.S., c. 99, s. 247; R.S.Q., art. 5173, s. 9 & 10; R.S.M., c. 130, s. 111; c. 131, s. 38; R.S.B.C., c. 163, s. 41, s.s. 8 & 9; N.B., 54 Vic., c. 18, s. 32, s.s. 8 & 9; R.S.O., c. 207, s. 41, ss. 8 & 9.

(*c*) Can., 51 Vic., c. 29, s. 255, 257, 258; R.S.N.S., c. 99, s. 246, 248 & 249; R.S.Q., art. 5148; 55-56 Vic., c. 33; R.S.Q., art. 5151, 5152; R.S.M., c. 131, s. 30, 31 & 32; R.S.B.C., c. 163, s. 94, 97 & 98; R.S.O., c. 207, s. 92, 98 & 99; Ont., 62 Vic., c. 25; N.B., 54 Vic., c. 18, s. 75, 78 & 79.

(*d*) Can., 51 Vic., c. 29, s. 260; R.S.N.S., c. 99, s. 250; R.S.Q., art. 5153; R.S.M., c. 131, s. 33; R.S.B.C., c. 163, s. 99; R.S.O., c. 207, s. 100; N.B., 54 Vic., c. 18, s. 80.

(*e*) Can., 51 Vic., c. 29, s. 292, 293; R.S.N.S., c. 99, s. 283, 284; R.S.Q., art. 5173, s. 11.

(*f*) Can., 51 Vic., c. 29, s. 260; R.S.N.S., c. 99, s. 251; R.S.Q., art. 5154; R.S.B.C., c. 163, s. 100; R.S.O., c. 207, s. 101; N.B., 54 Vic., c. 18, s. 81.

(*g*) Can., 51 Vic., c. 29, s. 261; R.S.N.S., c. 99, s. 252.

(*h*) Can., 51 Vic., c. 29, s. 281; R.S.N.S., c. 99, s. 272-277; R.S.Q., art. 5208; R.S.M., c. 131, s. 50-55; R.S B.C., 1897, c. 163, s. 81 & 82.

(*i*) Ont., 63 Vic., c. 31, s.1.

In *New Brunswick* the Railway Act provides that all wood burning locomotives shall be provided with the most approved and efficient means to prevent the escape of fire from the furnace or ash pan and that the smoke stack shall be provided with a bonnet of iron or steel wire netting of a required standard. (*j.*)

Wages Payments.

In *Ontario*, under 'An Act respecting Certain Railways,' it is provided that subsidies to be granted by the province in aid of any railway, or the unearned part of all such subsidies already granted shall be subject to the condition that the workmen, labourers or servants employed in or about the construction and operation of the railway in aid of which such subsidy is granted, shall be paid such rate of wages as may be currently payable to workmen in the district in which such railway is constructed and operated. Upon breach of such condition by the railway company there may be deducted and retained such amounts as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may think proper, and in case the subsidy shall have been paid over before such breach, such part thereof as may be determined by Order in Council may be recovered back from the railway company to which the same was granted with full costs of action at the suit of the Attorney-General of the province in any court of competent jurisdiction. *(j.)*

The same Act further provides that no person shall be employed in the construction of any railway receiving a subsidy either in money or in lands who is a citizen or subject of any country having an Alien Labour Law which practically excludes Canadians from employment upon the public works of such country or other works therein. Any company employing such labourers shall be liable to a penalty of $20 per day for each person so employed during the whole period of such employment. *(k.)*

In the *Ontario* Act of 1901, 'An Act respecting aid to Certain Railways,' in which provision is made for subsidies to certain railways, further stipulations are made for the protection of workingmen in the employ of the companies which are specified in the Act if they are to take advantage of the subsidies so granted. It is provided that 'the workmen, labourers or servants employed in or about the construction of the said railway and each of them shall be charged fair and reasonable prices for any board, provisions, clothing and other necessaries of life, and reasonable comfort supplied by the company, their agents or any person or persons authorized by the said company to supply such goods and accommodation; and upon the breach of any of the provisions of this section or in the event of exorbitant charges being made by the railway company, their agents or other person or persons authorized by the railway company, there may be deducted and retained from moneys payable in respect of such unearned subsidy or hereafter to be granted subsidy, such amount as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may think proper.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may instruct the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health to enforce such reasonable sanitary regulations on the works and in the camps connected therewith during the construction of any of the said railways as may be deemed necessary to maintain proper sanitary conditions and accommodation, and contractors shall have at each camp a tent and stove where in case of emergency a patient suffering from a contagious disease may be isolated at once so as not to endanger the men in the camp.

All the provisions of *The Act to Secure Payment of Wages for Labour Performed in the Construction of Public Works, of The Act respecting Subsidies to Railways and to encourage the Manufacture of Railway Steel and Iron in the province, and of The Ontario Railway Act*, shall apply to the subsidies granted by this Act and the wages paid on any of the said words shall be such as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the respective districts where such railways are to be constructed. *(k.)*

(*j*) R.S.B.C., c. 163, s. 41, ss. 14 & 15; N.B., 54 Vic., c. 18, s. 32, ss. 14.

(*k.*) Ont. 63 Vic. c. 28 s. 2 and 4. 1 Edward VII., c. 22, s. 8, 12 and 18

In *Ontario* under the Street Railway Act it is provided that mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour for wages on the construction or maintenance of the railway and works connected therewith shall have a lien on the street railway and other property of the company, for such wages not exceeding the wages of thirty days. The said lien may be enforced in the manner provided for enforcing liens for wages by the 'Mechanics and Wage Earners' Lien Act' (R.S.O. 1897, c. 153).

In *New Brunswick*, under the Bill for the Protection of Wage Earners, it is provided that where a mortgage to secure debentures issued by any railway company is foreclosed and the railway sold or sold under power of sale in any mortgage, the referee or mortgagee shall, out of the proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs of the foreclosure suit, or if the sale is made under power of sale, pay the wages or salary of all persons employed in the operation of the railway at the time of the commencement of the foreclosure proceedings, or proceedings for sale or within one month previous thereto (not exceeding 3 months wages or salary) in priority to the claims of bondholders or other creditors, save only employees employed by the receiver, in case a receiver is appointed, or by the mortgagee in operating the railway.

In *Manitoba* it is provided by an Act respecting the incorporation of railway companies by letters patent, that the shareholders of the company shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts due to its employees for services performed by such employees. It is provided, however, that no shareholder shall be liable for more than the amount of his unpaid stock, nor until after an execution against the company has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part.

Under the *British Columbia* Act a similar individual liability attaches to the shareholder with regard to all of the creditors of the company. (*l*.)

(*l*) R.S.O., c. 208, s. 35; R.S.M., c. 132, s. 30; R. S.B.C., c. 163, s. 38; N.B., 57 Vic., c. 25, s. 6.

III.—INSPECTION OF RAILWAYS.

Another means by which protection is given to railway employees in common with others who use the railway is the machinery for the inspection of railways.

Under the Dominion Railway Act, and under the Railway Acts in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, provision is made for inspection of railways before opening. Notice must be sent to the Railway Committee (or other recognized authority specified in the acts) before the railway is opened for the public conveyance of passengers. The penalty for non-compliance being $200 per day. Upon receipt of such notice, the railway is to be inspected and the opening may be postponed if the report is unfavourable. The penalty for opening contrary to such order is $200 per day, but the order is not to be binding upon the company unless it is accompanied with a copy of the report of the inspecting engineer upon which it is based.

Under the Dominion Railway Act no company shall run its trains on any bridge unless such bridge has been inspected. (*a*.)

Provision is also made *under the Dominion Railway Act and under the Railway Acts in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia,* for inspection of railways out of repair and for the making good of defects, the regulation of speed of trains in the interval and the prohibition of running trains in case of danger.

For non-compliance *under the Dominion, Nova Scotia and Ontario Railway Acts* the company shall be liable to a penalty of $2,000. The report of the inspecting engineer in (N.S. the provincial engineer) may be confirmed, modified or disallowed by the minister (the commissioner) with the sanction of the Governor in Council, and the notice of such confirmation, modification or

(*a*) Can. 51 Vic. c. 29, s. 200, 204 and 193; R.S.N.S. c. 99, s. 192-196; R.S.Q. art. 5185-5188; R.S.O. c. 207 s. 52-56; R.S.B.C. c. 163, s. 52-56; Can. 51 Vic. c. 29, s. 193; N.B. 54 Vic. c. 18, s. 381-43.

disallowance shall be duly given to the company affected thereby. (*b.*)

Provision is made *under the Dominion Railway Act and the Railway Acts in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia* for the inspection from time to time of the railway when in operation, the person authorized to make the inspection being empowered to enter into and inspect the property of the company, require the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths and to use the telegraph offices of the company. The company is required to furnish him with necessary facilities, and every person who wilfully obstructs the inspecting engineer is liable to a penalty not exceeding $40 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and any officer or telegraph operator of the company who refuses to obey his orders for transmitting messages is liable to a penalty of $40. (*c.*)

Provisions are also made for regular reports regarding railways in operation and for special reports in case of accidents. Inspection does not relieve the company from liability. (*c.*)

IV.—CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS.

In addition to the provisions for the safety of those travelling on trains, the Acts impose upon the companies certain specific obligations for the protection of employees. These obligations chiefly relate to the nature and manner of construction of certain apparatus and materials employed by railway companies.

Nature of Apparatus.

Under the *Dominion Railway Act* and the Railways Acts in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia and under the Railway Commissioners Act in Manitoba, it is provided that every railway company which runs trains for the conveyance of passengers shall provide and use such known apparatus and arrangements as best afford good and sufficient means for communicating between the conductors and engine drivers, for stopping or disconnecting cars and for fixing seats in cars and such other apparatus and arrangements as the Railway Committee (in British Columbia, as the Chief Commissioner or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council) for New Brunswick as the Chief Commissioner of Public Works with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may order.

In Manitoba the clause reads 'there shall be provided,' &c.

Under the *Dominion Act* and under the *Provincial Acts* in New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia a penalty is attached amounting to $200 for every day during which the default continues. (*a.*)

Height of Bridges.

Under the Dominion Railway Act and under the Provincial Railway Acts in *Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia*, it is provided that where a bridge (in Ontario, a highway bridge) or any other erection or structure (in Dominion, Nova Scotia and British Columbia Acts 'a tunnel') is constructed or reconstructed an open and clear headway of not less than 7 feet shall be provided and maintained between the top of the highest freight cars then running on the railways, and the lower beams or members of such bridges. Provision is also made requiring the rising of the bridge or other structure should higher cars be used on the railway.

Under the *Dominion and Nova Scotia Acts* the Governor in Council may exempt

(*b.*) Can. 51 Vic. c. 29, s. 205-211; R.S., N.S., c. 99, s. 197-203; R.S., Que. art. 5189-5190; R.S. B.C., c. 163, s. 57-60; R.S.O. c. 207, s. 57-60; N.B., 54 Vic. c. 18, s. 44.

(*c.*) Can. 51 Vic. c. 29 s. 13, 26, 27-30; R.S.N.S. c. 99, s. 9, 10, 20, 22, 26, 279 and 204, 258-261; R.S., Que. art. 5192 and 5193, 5215, 5202, 5199; R.S.O., c. 207 s. 59, 51, 60-63, 64-68; R.S., B.C., c. 163, s. 51, 61-63, 68, 71, 72, 74 and 75; N.B. 54 Vic., c. 18, s. 49, 50, 58, 59 and 60.

(*a.*) Can. 51 Vic. c. 29, s. 243; R.S.N.S. c. 99, s. 235. R.S.Q. art. 5149; R.S.O. c. 207, S. 96 and 97; R. S. Man. c. 131, 2. 29; R.S.B.C. c. 163. s. 95 and 96; N. B. 54 Vic. c. 18, s. 76 and 77.

from the operation of this section of the Act any bridge, erection, structure or tunnel which is upon any line of Railway on all of the cars of the trains running on which air brakes are used.

For wilful neglect, omission or refusal to obey the provisions of this section the Company is liable to a penalty of $50 per day. (*b.*)

Rails and Railway Frogs.

Under the *Dominion Railway Act* and the Railway Acts in *Nova Scotia, New Brunswick* and *British Columbia*, the space behind and in front of every railway frog or crossing and between fixed rails of every switch where such spaces are less than five inches in width shall be filled with packing, up to the underside of the head of the rail.

The spaces between any wing-rail and any railway frog and between any guard rail and the track rail alongside of it, shall be filled with packing at their splayed ends, so that the whole splay shall be filled where the width of the space between the rail is less than five inches; such packing not to be higher than the under side of the head of the rail. Provided, however, that the Railway Committee (in Nova Scotia, 'the Governor in Council' in British Columbia, 'the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works') may allow such filling to be left out from December until April, inclusive, in each year. (*c.*)

In *Ontario* 'to make further provisions against accidents' it is provided that on every railway coming within the scope of the Act, the space between the rails and each railway frog, from the point thereof back to where the heads of such rails are not less than five inches apart, shall be filled in with packing. From April to November, inclusive, the space between any wing-rail and railway frog, between any guard-rail and any other rail fixed and used alongside thereof and between all wing-rails where no other rail intervenes shall (save only where the space between the heads of such wing-rail and railway frog as aforesaid, or between the heads of any such guard-rail and any other rail fixed and used alongside thereof, or between the heads of any such wing-rail where no other rail intervenes, is either less than one and three-quarters of an inch or more than five inches in width) be filled in with packing. (*d.*)

In all cases 'packing' means a packing of wood or metal or some other equally substantial and solid material of not less than 2 inches in thickness, and which, where by this section any space is required to be filled in, shall extend to within one and one-half inches of the crown of the rails, shall be neatly fitted so as to come against the web of such rails and shall be solidly fastened to the ties on which such rails are laid.

Running Boards and Oil Cups.

In *Ontario*, the running board on the roof of each box-car used for freight purposes shall at all times be of sufficient thickness and strength, and not less than thirty inches in width, and shall with proper and safe supports extend the whole length of the car and beyond each end thereof to a point not more than two inches less than that to which the deadwood or bumpers at each end of such car likewise extend.

Under the *Dominion* Railway Act and the Railway Acts in *Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia* the oil-cups

(*b*) Can. 51 Vic. c. 29. s. 193; R. S. N. S. c. 99. s. 183; R. S. Q. art. 5170. s. 5. and 6; R. S. O. c. 266 s. 4; R. S. B. C. s. 29. ss. 5 and 6; N. B. 54 Vic. c. 18 s. 21. ss. 5. The provisions of the *Dominion Act* under the sub-heads 'Height of Bridges' and 'Rails and Railway' and 'Oil Cups' are declared to be applicable to every Ry. and Ry. Co'y. within the legislative authority or jurisdiction of the parliament of Canada.

Can. 51 Vic. c. 29, sec. 262 ss. 3 and 4; R. S. N. S. c. 99, s. 253 ss. 2 and 3; R. S. B. C. 163, s. 106, ss. 3 and 4; N. B. 54 Vic. c. 18, s. 85 ss. 2 and 4. In New Brunswick this section (85) is declared to apply to every railway and railway company within the legislative authority or jurisdiction of the province.

(*d.*) R.S.O. c. 226, Sec. 5 ss. 1 and 2.

or other appliances used for oiling the valves of every locomotive shall be such that no employee shall require to go outside of the cab of the locomotive while the same is in motion, for the purpose of oiling such valves.

In *Ontario* it is provided that the railway company neglecting the provisions in the matter of the headway under bridges, railway frogs, the laying of rails and the running board on the roof of box cars shall be liable for injury occasioned by such neglect. The right of compensation, and the remedies of the employee against the company shall be the same as if the employee had not been in the employment of the company. The company is not liable for default, except where the default was due to the negligence of the company, or of some person in the service of the company, entrusted with the duty of seeing that such default did not happen, nor is it liable where the employee knew of the default and failed within a reasonable time to give information regarding it to the company or to some person superior to himself in the service of the company, unless he was aware that the company or such superior, already knew of the default; nor in case where the default was occasioned by his own act, omission or negligence, but an employee shall not, by reason only of his continuing in the employment of the company with knowledge of the default which caused the injury be deemed to have voluntarily incurred the risk of the injury.

The amount of compensation recoverable in the case of injury to a railway employee in this case shall not exceed three years' earnings or the sum of $500, whichever is the larger, and such compensation shall not be subject to any deduction or abatement in respect of anything whatsoever, save as is provided for in sec. 12 of the 'Compensation for Workmen's Injuries Act.' referred to below. An action for the recovery under this Act of Compensation, must be commenced within six months of the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, or in case of death. within twelve months of the time of death. (*e.*)

V.—COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES.

Special reference to railway employees in *Workman's Compensation for Injuries Acts* in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. In all of these cases 'workman' is declared to include railway servants. A 'railway servant' is defined as a railway, tramway or street railway servant, thus bringing such employees directly within the scope of the Acts.

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, the Acts provide that where personal injury is caused to a workman by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has charge or control of any points, signal, locomotive, engine, machine or train upon a railway, tramway or street railway; the workman, or, in case the injury results in death, the legal personal representatives of the workman, and any persons entitled in case of death, shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the workman had not been a workman, of, nor in the service of the employer, nor engaged in his work.

In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, it is further provided that where within the province personal injury is caused to a workman employed on or about a railway as the result of insufficient headway at bridges, and neglect in the matter of the laying of rails, railway frogs, etc., already set forth, such injury shall be deemed and taken to have been caused by reason of a defect giving rise to a claim against the employer. In Manitoba and British Columbia, the period during which the 'packing' is required to be filled is from April until October inclusive and does not include November as in the Ontario Act.

(*e*). R.S.O. c. 266, s. 5 ss. 3; Can. 51 Vic. c. 29. s. 262, ss. 5; R.S.N.S. c. 99. s. 253, ss. 4; R.S.B.C. c. 163 s. 106, ss. 5: R.S.O. c. 266. s. 8 and 9; N.B. 54 Vic. c. 18. s. 85, ss. 5.

In Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the amount of the Compensation recoverable under the Act is three years' wages or $1,500, whichever is the larger sum. In British Columbia the amount is three years' wages or $2,000, whichever is the larger sum. In Manitoba three years' wages. (*a*.)

(*a*) R.S.O. 1897, c. 160, s. 3, 5 and 7; Man. 56 Vic. c. 39, s. 3, 4 and 6; and Man. 58-59 Vic. c. 48. s. 1 and 2; R.S.B.C. c. 69, s. 2, 3, 4 and 8; R.S.N.S. c. 179, s. 2. ss (c) and (d), 3, s. 6 and 8; N.B. 63 Vic. c. 1. s. 3. 6 and 8.

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia, to be effective, notice of the injury must be given within twelve weeks and the action must be commenced within six months of the injury or in case of death within one year from the time of death.

In Manitoba, action must be commenced within two years from occurrence of accident causing the injury or death.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during July, 1901 :—

Canadian Statistics.

The Statistical Year-book of Canada, 1900; 16th year; Department of Agriculture, Canada; 641 pages.

The statistical year-book of Canada for 1900, issued by the Department of Agriculture, contains the usual statistical summary concerning area, population, trade, social and other conditions in the Dominion. An account of some of the features having a special bearing on industrial conditions will appear in the September number of the *Labour Gazette*.

New Zealand Labour Statistics.

The Journal of the Department of Labour, New Zealand, No. 100, Vol. 9; price, 2d.; Wellington, New Zealand; 102 pages.

This publication, which is issued under the direction of the Honourable the Minister of Labour for New Zealand, contains a review of the conditions of the labour market in the different industrial centres, a list of the artisans and other workmen on co-operative works of the government departments, a synopsis of recent legal decisions during the month, a review of the disputes under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the experience of conciliation cases and English legal decisions affecting labour. A table published in the report shows the total number of unemployed assisted during the month of May to have been 180, of which number 65 were married and 115 single. The number of persons dependent upon the applicants was 242. Thirty-five applicants were sent to private employment and 145 to government works. In 178 cases the cause of failure to get work was said to be slackness of trade, and in two cases, sickness.

Massachusetts Statistics.

The 31st Annual Report of the Mass. Bureau of Statistics; pp. 249-792; Part III. of Report for 1900; Boston, Mass.

This publication, which comprises part III. of the report for 1900 of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour, deals with graded prices of a number of commodities and graded rates of wages in a number of different occupations.

Employment in Illinois.

Second Annual Report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices, October 1, 1899, to October 1, 1900, published by the State Board of Labour Commissioners, Springfield, Illinois; 73 pages.

This report, which is published by the State Board of Labour Commissioners of Illinois, sets forth the experience of the Free Employment Offices of the state.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS.

Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, has issued a circular letter to the Trades and Labour Councils throughout the Dominion, reminding them that the Seventeenth Annual Session of the Trades Congress of Canada will convene in Brantford, Ont., on 17th September next.

In this letter the Trades and Labour Councils, as the official representatives of organized labour in various centres of industry, are urged to make a special effort to send at least one delegate to the convention, in order that the sentiments of the united wage-earners of the Dominion may be expressed.

UNIONS FORMED DURING JULY, 1901.

During the month of July, organizations were formed in the following crafts :—

Halifax, N.S.—Steamship labourers ; freight handlers.

Quebec, Que.—Plumbers and steamfitters.

Kingston, Ont.—Barbers.

St. Catharines, Ont.—Printers.

Guelph, Ont.—Carriage workers.

Berlin, Ont.—Bartenders.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

THE *Labour Gazette* publishes herewith the third of a series of statistical tables dealing with the rates of wages and hours of employment in the various branches of the building trades in Canada. This series was begun in the June number and continued in the July number, information being published concerning the current wages and hours among bricklayers, masons, builders' labourers, scaffolders, carpenters, carpenters' helpers, shinglers, joiners, stair builders, lathers, plasterers, ordinary labourers, excavators, quarry men and derrick men. The present article contains similar information concerning powder men, stone drillers, stonecutters, glaziers, plumbers, steamfitters, gasfitters, slate and metal roofers and their helpers. The series will conclude in the September number, when information will be given regarding the galvanized iron workers, tinsmiths, electricians, steel workers, coppersmiths and bell hangers.

The information given in these tables, as has already been stated in previous numbers, has been supplied by a large number of contractors, secretaries of unions belonging to the building trades, and correspondents of the *Gazette* in all parts of the Dominion. What has been stated regarding wages and hours current, with reference to the previous groups of tables in this series, will be found to apply equally in the case of the present group.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 5.—Powder Men, Stone

LOCALITY.	POWDER MEN.						
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day, (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Aver'ge duration of working season in Months.
	Cts.	$ cts.					
New Brunswick—							
Hartland							
St. John		8 00	9	9	54	1½	8
Nova Scotia—							
Bridgeport	20	12 00	10	10	60		
Clark's Harbour							
Digby							
Guysboro'	15	9 00	10	10	60		6
Hantsport	15	9 00					8
Halifax	14	7 50	10	9		1½	7–9
Musquodoboit Harbour		7 50					
Three Brooks							
Truro							
Quebec—							
Bordeaux							
Buckingham							
Granby							
Hull	17	9 00	9	8	53		12
Huntingdon	12½	7 50					6
Isle Verte	20	12 00					
Montreal	15–20	8 00–9 00	10	5–10	59–60	1½	8–11
Nicolet							
Nictaux							
Ormstown							
Poiré	20	12 00	10	10	60		
Portage du Fort	30	18 00					
Quebec	15–20		10	10	50–60		5–7
Rivière a Pierre	13½						
Rivière du Loup	12	7 20	10	8	58		7
Sherbrooke	17	10 50	10	9	59	1¼	5
St. Alban							
St. Hyacinthe							
St. Jérome	15	9 00	10	10	60		7
Shawville							
Yamachiche	12½	7 50	10	10	60		
Ontario—							
Arnprior	20	10 00	10	10	50		9
Beamsville		10 50			60		11
Belleville	12½–15	7 50–9 00	10	9	59	1½	8–10
Brantford							
Brigden							
Brockville							
Chatham							
Cornwall							
Credit Forks	13½	6 75	10	10	60		8
Embro							
Gananoque							
Guelph	15	8 10	9	9	54		7½
Hamilton	18–25	9 62–12 00	9	9	54	1½	9½
Huntsville	15	9 00	10	10	60		7
Ingersoll							
Iroquois	20	12 00	10	10	60		6
Ivanhoe	15	9 00	10	9½	59½		12
Kingston	18–22	10–12 00	9	9	54	1½	7–10
London							
Mille Roches	16	10 00	10	10	60	1½	8
Morrisburg							

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 4.

Drillers and Stone Cutters.

STONE DRILLERS.							STONE CUTTERS.						
Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day, (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Aver'ge duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day, (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Aver'ge duration of working season in Months.
Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.					
.....	.....	.....	.....	....		....	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	12
.....	7 50	9	9	54	1½	8	.....	12 00–20 00	9	9	54	....	8
20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	35	21 00	10	10	60	....	.....
20	12 00	10	10	60	.. ..	12	20–25	12 00–13 50	10	10	60	....	8–12
15	7 50	10	10	60	.....	8	25	12 50	10	10	60	....	8
20	12 00	10	10	60	.. ..	6	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	..	.....	20	12 00	....	.....	....	....	8
14	7 50	10	9	.....	1½	7–9	28–30	....	9–10	9	.....	1½	5–7
.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	12 00	10	5½	55½	1¼	.....	25	15 00	10	5½	55½	1¼	.....
....	.....	.. ..	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20–25	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
12½	7 25	10	10	55	1½	12	30	17 00	10	9	55	1½	12
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	....	..	....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
15	8 00	9	8	53	.....	12	30	21 00	9	8	53	....	12
12½	7 50	.. ..	... ..	....	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	...
15	9 00	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15–18	7 50–9 00	10	5–10	59–60	.....	8–10	20–35	10 50–18 00	9–10	5–9	59	1½	8–10
.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... ..	18 00	.....	.. ..	.....	....	...
20	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	20	12 00	10	10	60	...	12
15	9 00	10	10	60	.. ..	.. ..	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	.....
20	12 00	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	18 00	....	.....	.....	....	.....
15–20	....	10	10	50–60	....	5–7	25	11 00–13 00	9	9	45–54	....	6–7
15	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
15	9 00	10	8	58	....	7	20	12 00	10	8	58	..	7
13	8 10	10	9	59	1¼	5	.....	.....	... ..	.....	..	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12 00	.....	.....	....	....	6
25	15 00	10	10	60	..	4½	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	4½
12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	10	10	60	..	6
12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	7
20	10 00	10	10	50	.....	9	40	20 00	10	10	50	....	9
17½	10 50	.....	.. ..	60	.....	11	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	11
12½–15	7 50–9 00	10	9	59	1½	8–10	30	18 00	10	9	59	1½	8–10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30–35	17 70–19 25	10	5–9	50–59	1¼	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	40	24 00	10	10	60	....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	30	16 20	9	9	54	....	.....
.. ....	.....	...	...	... ..	.....	.....	30	18 00	10	9	59	1½	10
15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13½	6 75	10	10	60	.....	8	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	8
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	... ..	....	40	24 00	10	10	60	...	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	18 00	....	.....	.....	1¼	.....
15	9 00	10	9	59	...	7½	30½	16 50	9	9	54	...	7½
18–25	9 62–12 00	9	9	54	1½	9½	45	22 00–25 00	9	5	50	1½	9½
15	9 00	10	10	60	....	7	15	9 00	10	10	60	...	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10 80	10	10	60	....	.....
20	12 00	10	10	60	.. ..	6	30	18 00	10	10	60	.. ..	6
15	9 00	10	9½	59½	.....	12	30	17 70	10	9	59	....	12
17–22	9 00–12 00	9	9	54	1½	7–10	30–35	18 00	9	9	54	1½	10
37½	18 00	8	8	48	1½	6	33–37½	17 82–19 88	9	8	53	....	9–10
15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	8	30	18 00	10	10	60	1½	9
15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	25–30	15 00–18 00	10	10	60	....	10

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 5.—Powder Men, Stone

LOCALITY.	POWDER MEN.						
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day, (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Aver'ge duration of working season in Months.
	Cts.	$ cts.					
Ontario—Con.							
Niagara Falls							
Orangeville							
Ottawa	20-22	9 00-12 00			42-54		8-11
Paris							
Pembroke	15	9 00	10	10	60		6
Prescott							
Rat Portage	25	15 00	10	10	60		6
Rockwood							
Sarnia							
St. Catharines							
St. Thomas							
Stratford							
Strathroy							
Thorold	17½						
Toronto	15-25	9 20-12 50	10	10	50-60		8
Webbwood	25	15 00	10	10	60		6
Wellington							9
Windsor	30	18 00					
Woodstock	20	10 60		9	45		7½
Manitoba—							
Brandon							
Elkhorn							
Stonewall	22½	11 25	10	10	50		6
Winnipeg	22½-25						
British Columbia—							
Kamloops	30	18 00	10	10	60	1½	8
Nelson							
New Westminster							
Revelstoke	30						
Vancouver	30-35	16 20	9	9	54	1½	10
Victoria	25-30	13 00-16 20	9-10	9-10	54-60	1½	9-12
North-west Territories—							
Calgary	20	12 00	10	10	60		

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B—No. 4.

Drillers and Stone Cutters—*Concluded.*

STONE DRILLERS.							STONE CUTTERS.						
Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day, (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Aver'ge duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day, (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Aver'ge duration of working season in Months.
Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.					
17½	9 00			50	1½		35–39	21 00–25 00			50		5-9
20	12 00	10	10	60		8	25	15 00	10	10	60		8
17–20	9 00–10 00	9	9	54		8-11	33–36	16 00–18 00	9	5	50		8-12
							35	20 00	10		50–57		
15	9 00	10	10	60		6	30	18 00	10	10	60		6
							30–35	18 00–21 00	10	10	60		6-8
30	18 00	10	10	60		6	40	22 00	10	5	55		6
							20	12 00	10	9	59	1¼	8
							37½	24 00	8	8	48		9
							35–45		10	10		1½	
							33⅓	18 00	9	9	54		6
							25–28	15 00	10	10	60	1½	8-10
							17½	10 50					10
17½							35						
20–25	9 20–10 00	10	10	50–60		8	43	17 00–18 92	8	4	45	1½	8-9
20	12 00	10	10	60		6	30	18 00	10	10	60		6
							15	9 00					
25	15 00					9	37½–47½						
20	10 60		9	45		7½	30	15 90–18 00	10	9	55		8
							40–45	25 00	10	10	60		6
							40	24 00	10	10	60	1½	7
							50	27 50	9	8	45		5
20–22½	10 60	9	9	54		9	50	26 50	9	8	53	1½	6
30	18 00	10	10	60	1½	8	55	30 00	9	9	54	1½	8
40	19 50	8	8	48	1½	5	62½	30 00	8	8	48	1½	5
25–33⅓	13 00–18 00	9	9	54	1½	9	50–56¼	22 00–27 00	8	8	48	1½	6-12
30							30						
30–33⅓	16 00–17 50	9	9	54	1½	6-8	45–56½	25 00–27 00	8	4	44	1½	6-7
25–30	13 00–16 20	9–10	9–10	54–60	1½	9-12	56	22 90	8	4	44	1½	9
20–25	12 00–15 00	10	10	60			40	24 00	10	10	60		

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 6.—Glaziers, Steamfitters,

LOCALITY.	GLAZIERS.							STEAMFITTERS.				
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays.)	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays.)	Average Hours per Week.
	Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.			
New Brunswick—												
Moncton								30	18 00			
St. John		8.00-12.00	9	9	54	1½	8-10	25	10-12.00	9	9	54
Nova Scotia—												
Bridgeport	25	15.00	10	10	60			20	12.00	10	10	60
Digby								20	10.00	10	10	60
Guysboro'												
Hantsport	20	12.00					8	20	12.00			
Halifax	18		10	9		1½-2	12	18-18½	10.00	10	9	
Port Maitland	20	10.00					8	20	10.00			
Truro	15-25							20-25				
Yarmouth	20	12.00	10	10	60		10	20	12.00	10	10	60
Quebec—												
Buckingham								30				
Hull	16	9.50	10	8	58		12	20	10.50	9	8	53
Huntingdon	20	12.00					10	25	15.00			
Isle Verte	15	9.00										
Montreal	20	10.00	10	8	58	1½	10	15-30	9-15.00	9½-10	4½-10	60
Nicolet		12.00							12.00			
Nictaux	20							25				
Ormstown	20	12.00	10	10	60		12					
Poiré	20	12.00	10	10	60			25	15.00	10	10	60
Portage du Fort	20	12.00						20	12.00			
Québec	15-20	9-12.00	10	10	60		7-8	15-20	9-12.00	10	10	60
Rivière-du-Loup	20	12.00	10	8	58		7					
Sherbrooke	15-20	9-12.00	10	9	59	1¼	12	20-25	12-15.00	10	9	59
St. Henri								17-21	12.60	10	10	60
St. Hyacinthe								20	12.00	10	10	60
St. Jérôme	20	12.00	10	10	60		9	25	15.00	10	10	60
Yamachiche	17½	10.00	10	10	60			20	12.00	10	10	60
Ontario—												
Avonmore	15	7.50	10	10	60		10	20	10.00	10	10	60
Belleville	15-17½	9-10.50	10	9	59	1½	9-8	17½-30	10.50-18	10	9	59
Brantford	16-20	9.45-11.00	10	5-9	50-54	1½	9-10	25-30	13.75-15	10	5	50-55
Brigden	20	12.00	10	10	60		9	30	18.00	10	10	60
Brockville								20	12.00	10	10	60
Chatham	15-20	10.50	10	9	59	1½	10	22½	13.50	10	9	59
Cobourg												
Cornwall	20	12.00	10	10	60	1½	8					
Finch	25	15 00					10	20	12.00			
Gananoque	17½	10.50				1¼		15	9.00			
Guelph	15	9.00	10	9	59		8-10	20	12.00	10	9	59
Hamilton	20-25	12.00	10	5	55	1½	7-10	22½-30	11.50-14.85	10	5	55
Huntsville	15	9.00	10	10	60		7	25	15.00	10	10	60
Ingersoll	15	9.00	10	10	60			12-15	7-9.00	10	10	60
Iroquois	15	9.00	10	10	60		6					
Kingston	17-22½	13-15.00	9	9	54	1½	8-10	22-30	12-18.00	9	9	54
London	19-22⅔	10.25-12.25	9	8	53	1⅓	7	30	16.20	9	9	54
Mildmay	20							30				
Morrisburg	20	12.00	10	10	60		9	20-30	12 18.00	10	10	60
Niagara Falls	17½-20	10-12.00	10	10	60	1½	9-10	20-25	12-15.00	10	10	60
Ottawa	26	9-10.80	9	9	54		7-9	20-25	10-12.00	9	9	54
Pembroke	20	12.00	10	10	60		8	22½	13.50	10	10	60
Peterborough								20	10.50	10	9	59
Picton	20	12.00	10	10	60		8	20	12.00	10	10	60
Prescott												
Rat Portage	25	15.00	10	10	60		6	40	24.00	10		40

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.—*Continued.*

Department of Labour, Statistical Tables, Series B—No. 4.

Plumbers and Gasfitters.

Plumbers.									Gasfitters.						
Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.
		Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.					
.....	.....	25	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½ 2	8–12	20	10–12.00	9	9	54	1¼–2	8–12	20	10–12.00	9	9	54	1¼–1½	8
.....	...	25	15.00	10	10	60	.....	.....	25	15.00	10	10	60	.....	.....
1¼	8	25–30	15–18.00	10	10	60	1¼	8	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
....	....	25	15.00	10	10	60	.....	7	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	20	12.00	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½–2	7–12	22–22½	11.00	9	9	50	1½–2	12	17½–22	9.00	.. .	9	.....	1½–2	12
.....	8	18½–20	10.00	.....	.....	.....	... .	8–10	20	10.00	....	.....	.....	.....	8
....	...	17½–30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	10	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	10
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	20	10.50	9	8	53	.....	12	20	10.50	9	8	53	.....	12
.....	10	25	15.00	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1¼–2	8–12	15–30	9–12.00	9½–10	4½–10	55–60	1¼–2	6½–12	15–30	9.00–12 00	9½–10	4½–10	60	1¼–1	5–12
.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	12.00	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	25	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	.. ..	25	15.00	10	10	60	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½	7–12	15–20	9–12.00	10	10	60	.....	7–12	15–20	9–12.00	10	10	60	.....	7–12
...	.....	20	12.00	10	8	58	.....	7	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½	12	20–25	12–15.00	10	9	59	1½	12	20–25	12–15.00	10	9	59	1½	12
1¼	12	17–21	12.60	10	10	60	1¼	12	17–21	12.60	10	10	60	1¼	12
1½	12	20	12.00	10	10	60	1½	12	20	12.00	10	10	60	1½	12
.....	9	25	15.00	10	10	60	.....	9	25	15.00	10	10	60	.....	9
.....	...	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	.....	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	....
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½	10–12	17½–30	10.50–18.00	10	9	59	1½	10–12	17½–30	10.50–18.00	10	9	59	1½	10–12
1½	8	25–30	13.75–15.00	10	5	50–55	1½	8	25–30	13.75–15.00	10	5	50–55	1½	8
.....	9	30	18.00	10	10	60	.....	9	30	18.00	10	10	60	.....	9
.....	12	20–25	12.00–15.00	10	10	60	.....	12	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	12
2	10	22½	13.50	10	9	59	2	12	22½	13.50	10	9	59	2	10
...	.....	27½	15.00	9	9	54	.....	10	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15–20	9–12.00	10	10	60	1½	10–12	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	20	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	17½	10.50	.....	.....	.....	1¼	.....	15	9.00	....	.....	.....	1¼	.....
1½	12	20	12.00	10	9	59	1½	12	20	12.00	10	9	59	1½	12
1½	10–11	22½–30	11.50–14.00	9	5	50	1½	10–11	22½–30	11.50–14.00	9	5	50	1½	10–11
.....	7	25	15.00	10	10	60	.....	7	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12½–15	7–9.00	10	10	60	.....	.....	12½–15	7–9.00	10	10	60	.....	... ..
1½	9–11	22–30	12–18–00	9	9	54	1½	9–11	22–30	12–18.00	9	9	54	1½	8–11
1¾	10	25–30	13.75–16.20	9	9	54	1¾	10	20–30	12–16.20	9	9	54	.....	10
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	20–25	12–15.00	10	10	60	.....	10	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	10
1½	12	20	12.00	10	10	60	1½	12	20	12.00	10	10	60	1½	12
.....	9–11	22–25	10–12.00	9	9	54	.....	9–11	22–25	10–12.00	9	9	54	.....	9–11
.....	9	22½	13.50	10	10	60	.....	9	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	20	10.50	10	9	59	.....	12	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	10	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	10
.....	.....	20–25	12–15.00	10	10	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	40	24.00	10	.....	40	.....	6	40	24.00	10	.....	40	.....	6

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 6.—Glaziers, Steamfitters,

LOCALITY.	GLAZIERS.							STEAMFITTERS.				
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.
	Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.			
Ontario—Con.												
Sarnia	17½	10.50	10	9	59			25	15.00	10	9	59
St. Catharines	20–25		9	9	54	1½	10	25	14.16	9	9	54
St. Thomas	17½	10.50	10	9	59		9–10	15–20	9–12.00	10	10	60
Stratford	20	12.00	10	10	60	1¼	12	18–23	12.00	10	10	60
Strathroy	15	9.00					8					
Toronto	25	11.25-12.50	8–9	4–5	45–50	1¼	10	30	13.20	8	4	44
Webbwood	22½	13.50	10	10	60		8					
Wellington	20	12.00										
Windsor	22–25		9	8			10	30–35		9	9	
Woodstock	20	12.00	10	9	60		9	25				
Manitoba—												
Brandon	20	12.00	10	9	59		6	30	18.00	10	9	59
Elkhorn												
Winnipeg	25	15.00	10	10	60		8	40	21.60	9	9	54
British Columbia—												
Greenwood	39	21.00	9	9	54		10					
Kamloops	30	18.00	9	9	54	1½	12	30	18.00	9	9	54
Nanaimo	33⅓-40	18.00	9	8	53		6-9					
Nelson	44½	21.00	8	8	48	1½	9	50	24.00	8	8	48
New Westminster	25–27½	15–16.50	10	10	60	1½	12	33½–40	18–19.20	9	9	54
Revelstoke								30				
Vancouver	33⅓	18.00	9	9	54	1½	8	40	21.60	9½	6	55½
Victoria	30–33⅓	16–18.00	9	9	54	1½	9	30	18.00	10	9	59
North-west Territories—												
Calgary	20–27½	12–16.50	10	10	60			30–40	18–24.00	10	10	60
Medicine Hat								30	18.00			

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.—*Continued.*

Department of Labour, Statistical Tables, Series B—No. 4.

Plumbers and Gasfitters—*Concluded.*

Plumbers.									Gasfitters.						
Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.
		Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.					
.....	.....	25	15.00	10	9	59	.....	.....	25	15.00	10	9	59	.....	.....
1½	10	22-25	12-14.16	9	9	54	1½	10	25	14.16	9	9	54	1½	10
1½	8	15-20	9-12.00	10	10	60	1½	8	15-20	9-12.00	10	10	60	1½	8
1¼	12	18-25	12.00	10	10	60	1¼	12	18-25	12.00	10	10	60	1¼	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1¼	10	27½	11.00	8	4	44	1¼	10	27½	11.00	8	4	44	1¼	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	25-30	.....	9	9	.....	.....	10	25-30	.....	9	9	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	25	13.25	10	9	59	.....	7	25	18.25	10	9	60	.....	10
.....	8	40	23.00	10	9	59	.....	7	30	18.00	10	9	59	.....	8
.....	.....	25	15.00	10	10	60	.....	7	25	15.00	10	10	60	.....	4
1½	9	40	21.60	9	9	54	1½	9	40	21.60	9	9	54	1½	9
.....	.....	50	30.00	10	10	60	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½	12	30	18 00	9	9	54	1½	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	44⅘	24.00	9	9	54	.....	.....	44⅘	24.00	9	9	54	.....	.....
1½	12	50	24.00	8	8	48	1½	12	50	24.00	8	8	48	1½	6-12
1½	8-12	33⅓-55	18.90	9	9	54	1½	6-12	30-33⅓	16-18.00	9	9	54	1½	6-12
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½-2	8	33⅓-40	16-21.60	9½	6	55½	1½-2	8	33⅓-40	16-21.60	9½	6	55½	1½-2	8
.....	12	30-44	16-24.00	10	5	55	1½	12	30	16.50	10	5	55	1½	9
.....	.....	30-40	18-24.00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	30	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 7.—Slate Roofers, Slate Roofers

LOCALITY	SLATE ROOFERS.							SLATE ROOFERS				
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.
	Cts.	$ cts.				Cts		Cts.	$ cts.			
New Brunswick—												
Moncton	20	12 00						15	9 00			
St. John		18 00	9	9	54	1½	8		9 00	9	9	54
Nova Scotia—												
Halifax	35-36		9	9		1½-2	7	14-16	7 50	9	9	
Quebec—												
Buckingham												
Hull	18	10 50	10	8	58		12			10	8	58
Huntingdon												
Montreal	15-25	9 00-12 50	10	10	60	1½	6-12	9-15	5 00-7 50	10	10	60
Nictaux												
Portage du Fort												
Quebec												
Richmond	20	10 00	10	10	50	1¼	9	12½	6 25	10	10	50
Rivière du Loup												
Sherbrooke												
St. Henri	25	15 00	10	10	60		8	15	9 00	10	10	60
St. Hyacinthe	15	9 00	10	10	60		12	10	6 00	10	10	60
St. Jérôme	25	15 00	10	10	60		9	11	6 60	10	10	60
Yamachiche	22½	12 50	10	10	60			8	4 80	10	10	60
Ontario—												
Belleville	20-30	12 00-18 00	10	9	59	1½	8	12-15	7 50-9 00	10	9	59
Brantford	30	15 00	10	5	50	1¼	7	20	11 00	10	5	50
Brigden	30	18 00	10	10	60		8	20	12 00	10	10	60
Brockville	35											
Chatham	22½	13 50	10	9	59	1½	8	12½	7 50	10	9	59
Dundas	25							15				
Embro	30-40							15				
Finch	20	12 00					10	15	9 00			
Hamilton	20-25	9 00-12 00	9	9	54	1½	10	15-18	7 50-9 50	9	9	54
Huntsville												
Ingersoll	20	12 00	10	10	60			12½	7 00	10	10	60
Iroquois	30	18 00	10	10	60		6	12½	7 50	10	10	60
Kingston	45	22 00-24 00	9	9	54	1½	4-6	25	14-16 00	9	9	54
London	20	12 00	10	9	59	1¼	7-8	12½-15	7 50-8 10	10	9	59
Morrisburg	20-30	12 00-18 00	10	10	60		8	12½-15	7 00-9 00	10	10	60
Ottawa	20-22	10 00-12 00	9	9	54		7-9	15	7 50	9	9	54
Peterborough	20	10 50	10	9	59		12	12½	7 50	10	9	59
Rat Portage	35	19 00-25 00	10	5	55		6	20	12 00	10	5	55
St. Catharines	33⅓-35		9	9	54	1½	10	15-18		9	9	54
St. Thomas	22½	13 50	10	10	60		7-8	15	9 00	10	10	60
Stratford	20-25	14 00	10	10	60	1¼	7-9	12-14	7 50	10	10	60
Strathroy	17½	10 50					7	12½	7 50			
Toronto	25	10 00-11 25	8-9	4-5	45-50	1¼	9-10	17	8 50	9	5	50
Tweed		18 00										
Wellington												
Windsor												
Woodstock	22½	11 90	9	9	53		6	15	8 00	9	9	53
Manitoba—												
Winnipeg												
British Columbia—												
Greenwood												
Kamloops												
Nelson												
New Westminster	33-40	18 00-21 60	9	9	54	1½	3-8	22-25	13 50	9	9	54
Vancouver	33⅓	18 00	9	9	54	1½						
Victoria	55	27 00	9	4	49	1½	9	30½	15 00	9	4	49
North-west Territories—												
Calgary												

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

Department of Labour, Statistical Tables, Series B—No. 4.

Helpers, Metal Roofers and Metal Roofers Helpers.

Helpers.		Metal Roofers.							Metal Roofers Helpers.						
Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.
Cts.		Cts.	$ cts.				Cts.		Cts.	$ cts.				Cts.	
....	.....	25	15 00	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½	8	.....	12 00-15 00	9	9	54	1½	8	.....	9 00-12 00	9	9	54	1½	8
1½-2	7	22	8 00	....	9	.....	1½-2	12	14	.....	... ..	9	.....	1½-2	.....
....	.....	30	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....
....	... ..	18	10 50	10	8	58	....	12	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....
....	.....	20	12 00	....	....	.....	....	5	15	9 00	....	....	.....	....	5
....	6-12	15-25	10 00-12 00	10	10	60	....	8-12	12½-15	7 50	10	10	60	....	8-12
....	.....	25	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	30	18 00	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	15-20	9 00-12 00	10	10	60	....	7-8	12½-15	7 50-9 00	10	10	60	....	7-8
1¼	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	25	15 00	10	8	58	....	7	10	6 00	10	8	58	...	7
....	.....	15-20	9 00-12 00	10	9	59	1½	12	10-15	6 00-7 50	10	9	59	1½	12
....	8	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	8	15	9 00	10	10	60	...	8
...	12	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	12	10	6 00	10	10	60	....	12
....	9	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	9	11	6 60	10	10	60	....	9
....	... ..	22½	13 50	10	10	60	....	.....	8	4 80	10	10	60	....	.....
1½	8	17½-30	10 50-18 00	10	9	59	1½	8	12½-15	7 50-9 00	10	9	59	1½	8
1¼	7	15-17½	8 00-10 50	10	9	59	1¼	8	12½	7 40	10	9	59	1¼	12
....	8	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	8	15	9 00	10	10	60	.. .	8
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1¼	8	20	12 00	10	9	59	1½	8	12½	7 50	10	9	59	1½	8
....	.....	25	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	10	20	12 00	....	....	.....	....	10	15	9 00	....	....	.....	....	10
1½	10	20-25	10 80-12 37	9	9	54	....	10	15-18	7 43-9 75	9	9	54	1½	10
....	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	7	12½	7 50	10	10	60	....	7
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	6	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	6	12½	7 50	10	10	60	....	6
1½	4-6	30	17 00-18 00	9	9	54	1½	8-10	20	10 00-11 00	9	9	54	1½	4-6
1¼	7	20	10 80	9	9	54-59	1¼	8-10	12½	7 50	10	9	59	1¼	8-10
....	8	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	8	10-12½	6 00-7 50	10	10	60	....	8
....	7-9	20-22	9 00-12 00	9	9	54	....	7-9	15	7 50	9	9	54	....	7-9
....	12	20	10 50	10	9	59	....	12	12½	7 50	10	9	59	....	12
...	6	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	6	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	6
1½	10	20-22½	.....	9	9	54	1½	8	10-15	.....	9	9	54	1½	8
....	7-8	15-20	9 00-12 00	10	10	60	....	7-8	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	7-8
1¼	7-9	20-25	11 00	10	10	60	1¼	7-9	12-14	7 50	10	10	60	1¼	7-9
....	7	17½	10 50	....	....	.....	....	8	12½	7 50	... ..	.....	.....	.....	8
1¼	9	25-27½	10 00-12 58	8-9	4-5	45-50	1½	9-10	12½	5 00	9	5	50	1½	9-10
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	20	12 00	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	25-30	.....	9	9	.....	....	10	12½-15	.....	9	9	56	...	10
....	6	20	10 60	10	9	60	...	7	12½	7 25	10	9	60	....	7
....	.....	25	14 25	9½	9½	57	1¼	9	15	9 00	9½	9½	57	....	9
....	.....	40	24 00	10	10	60	....	4	....	.....	...	..	.....	.....	.....
....	.. .	30	18 00	9	9	54	1½	12	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....
....	....	39	21 00	9	9	54	1½	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½	8	30-33⅓	16 00-18 00	9	9	54	1½	8	20-25	10 00-12 00	9	9	54	1½	6-12
....	...	33⅓-40	18 00-21 60	9½	6	55½	1½	8	20-25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½	9	39	21 00	9	9	54	1½	9	25	13 50	9	9	54	1½	9
....	.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF JULY.

The number of strikes in the Dominion reported to the Department of Labour for the month of July shows a considerable decrease from that of June, there being but 14 new strikes in July as compared with 23 in the former month.* The lengthiness of the statistical table on strikes is accounted for by the large number of strikes which were not settled during June, and were consequently in continuance during the following month.

Most of the strikes of July were for higher wages or a reduction in the hours of labour, 7 out of the 14 reported being due to either of these causes. Of the remaining strikes, one was caused through the refusal of employers to put apprentices on job work; one because the union claimed a member was not receiving union wages ; one through the objection of the union to apprentices doing journeyman work at the bench ; one through sympathy with other strikers ; one by reason of strikers' objection to importation of stone alleged to have been machine-cut in a non-union establishment in the United States. One was in the nature of a lock-out, caused by reason of the men refusing to make a superior class of goods without additional pay, their employers ordering them to quit work if they were not satisfied to do this ; and in another case the men were called out by the general executive in the United States. Of these strikes but 6 were settled during the month, no settlement having been reported to the department at the end of the month of the remainder.

Of the strikes carried over from last month, the most important were those of the Machine Woodworkers and Carpenters at Ottawa, and that of the Railway Trackmen on the C.P.R.

Ottawa Strikes.

Two of the important strikes in Ottawa were terminated during July, the Machine Woodworkers and Carpenters. In the July number of the *Gazette* it was not deemed expedient to give a full account of these strikes in view of a possible submission of them to arbitration, and a full account, therefore, has been reserved for the present issue.

The Machine Woodworkers struck on June 3 for a 9 hour day and a 20 per cent increase in wages. The number of employers affected was 12, and the number of employees in the neighbourhood of 350. On May 4, the local union forwarded to the different manufacturers concerned, a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the union, to the effect that on and after May 15, 9 hours should constitute a day's work in all shops in the city, and that there should be a 20 per cent increase in wages. The manufacturers refused to meet a committee from the union for the purpose of arriving at an agreement, and the union then addressed a letter to the Department of Labour, requesting that the department communicate with the different employers, offering its friendly offices under the Conciliation Act towards an immediate adjustment of the difficulties which threatened upon the refusal of the employers to deal with the union. In accordance with this request the firms interested were communicated with by the department, and were asked, if friendly to a settlement by conciliation, whether or not a committee of the firms interested would meet a representative of the department, or whether they would prefer to act individually. Answers were received by the department from several of the employers communicated with, each of them being to the effect that while the firms were prepared to deal with their own employees in any dispute which might arise, or the grievances then alleged, they were not prepared to recognize an outside organization, and, therefore, did not feel disposed to accept the friendly offices of the department to enable them to arrive at a settlement with such organization.

Efforts Towards Settlement.

The employees consequently went on strike on June 3, and on June 6

*In the July number of the *Labour Gazette*, page 62, first column, third paragraph, the number of employees affected by reason of strikes for increased wages or shorter hours during the month of June was given as 10. This number should have been 7,824.

Mr. John Coates, President of the Ottawa Board of Trade, addressed a communication to each of the various firms interested, deploring the loss and inconvenience being sustained by merchants and the general public by reason of the strike, and offering the services of the arbitration committee of the board towards effecting a settlement of the existing differences, but the replies received by Mr. Coates were similar to those received by the Department of Labour and indicated a disposition on the part of the employers neither to arbitrate nor recognize the union.

Mr. Coates' letter was as follows —

The Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa,
Ottawa, Can., June 6, 1901.

DEAR SIRS,—As President of the Board of Trade, I was waited upon this morning by a deputation from the Machine Woodworkers' Association, with a view of ascertaining if a settlement of the strike now in progress could be reached through the mediation of some individual or body. Such a body is already in existence in the board of arbitration, elected by the members of this board and affiliated with it.

Every one must deplore the fact that at this season of the year much inconvenience and loss is being sustained by masters and men, by merchants and trades-people, and in fact, by every section of the community. Under these circumstances, if the employers feel disposed to discuss the question at issue, with a view to a settlement which would be fair and honourable to both sides, I shall be glad to call the board of arbitration together and submit the matter to them.

One cannot but realize the difficulties attending the settlement of a dispute, but if it is approached in a generous and conciliatory spirit, it should be comparatively easy to surmount them.

Will you kindly favour me with an early reply and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) JOHN COATES.

On June 29, the Department of Labour was again approached by a committee of the Woodworkers' Union with a request that the department interview again the principal firms concerned with a view of ascertaining what concessions they were prepared to make, and whether or not they were willing to submit the matter of grievance to arbitration. During the same day, in response to this request, the Deputy Minister of Labour interviewed all of the firms interested, and obtained from them a statement of their position in the matter, which was in effect that to successfully compete with rival firms outside of Ottawa, they could not afford to pay higher wages or grant shorter hours. They were still unwilling to submit the matter to arbitration, but would agree not to discriminate against any of the strikers, should the strike be terminated forthwith and the men return to work. The result of these interviews was made known to the committee of the Woodworkers before the evening of the same day. The committee was not prepared, however, to advise a discontinuance of the strike without other concessions.

Arbitration Proposals.

On July 2, the City Council passed a resolution in favour of having the local strikes decided by a court of arbitration, to consist of Mr. King, Deputy Minister of Labour, and a second and third arbitrator to be named by employers and employees respectively. Subsequently, at a largely attended public meeting, called by the Mayor of Ottawa, and held in the City Hall, July 3, the following resolution was unanimously carried :—

'That this public meeting heartily endorses the suggestions of Mayor Morris re mediation or arbitration of the differences at present existing between the various employers and employees in the city, and which suggestions were concurred in by a unanimous vote of the city council last evening, and further, that in view of the foregoing, the employers and employees concerned in the present labour troubles be and they are hereby requested to immediately submit their case to the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. King, for adjustment, and that in the event of this not being satisfactory to all parties, two other citizens, one to be chosen by the labour men, and the other by the employers, be requested to act in conjunction with Mr. King for the purpose of arbitrating all matters in connection with the dispute, and rendering a verdict in accord with facts submitted and conditions revealed by the evidence submitted to the said arbitrator or arbitrators, and that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to Mr. Wallace, secretary of the Carpenter Contractors' Association, and to each one of the employers affected by the machine woodworkers' and the machinists' strike.'

The following morning the committees from the various unions forwarded the following resolution to the Mayor :—

'In pursuance of the resolution passed at the public meeting of ratepayers held last night, re the appointing of an arbitrator, a joint meeting of the executives of the unions interested was held this morning, at which the members present unanimously endorsed the appointment of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, as sole arbitrator in the trade disputes now on in Ottawa, or if this is not acceptable, we agree to appoint Mr. John Coates, president of the Ottawa Board of Trade, as our representative on a board of arbitration to be constituted as outlined by resolution of city council passed on July 2nd, 1901.'

The employers concerned were duly notified of the resolution passed at the public meeting, but they still refused to arbitrate, and on July 5, the Woodworkers finally declared the strike to be at an end, most of the members who had not secured work elsewhere, returning to work under the old conditions.

The Carpenters' Strike.

The Carpenters' strike, which was for a 9 hour day, and a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour, ended on July 15. Upon returning to work many of the strikers were paid increased wages. The number of men originally on strike was considerably reduced by several of the employers conceding the union's demands shortly after the commencement of the strike. On June 14, the employers offered a compromise to the union strikers in which they retained the privileges of employing union or non-union labour ; but made provision for paying three grades of carpenters' wages at the rate of 20, 22 and 25 cents per hour respectively, and a minimum wage for improvers of 15 cents per hour. This offer was rejected by the union. Later, the men offered to appoint a committee with full power to settle the strike, but the contractors refused to meet them because of the rejection of their offer of compromise. Although the strike was not formally declared off, the union decided to allow its members to return to work if they so wished, which they did on July 15.

The strike of the Machinists was still unsettled at the end of the month, although many of the men had left the city to seek employment elsewhere.

Trackmen on the C. P. R.

The strike of the trackmen employed by the C. P. R. was still in continuance at the end of the month, with no apparent signs of settlement. The conflicting reports received from both parties to the strike render it extremely difficult to arrive at a conclusion as to just what condition the strike is in. While the railway company report that the strike is a failure, and that they are having no difficulty in filling the strikers' places and running their trains as usual, the statements of the strikers and a large section of the travelling public indicate a different state of affairs entirely. There have been numerous reports of delayed trains and mails, which the trackmen claim is the result of the strike, but which the company attribute to other causes. From several sources come reports of the rough condition of the road, through the long absence of proper care of the maintenance-of-way men, also of run-offs and wrecks, and fears are expressed that the road will not be properly repaired in time for the fall traffic.

While in some cases it would appear that a few of the trackmen have returned to work, it is reported that they did so in the belief that others of their number had done the same, and that upon learning that the strike was still in active progress they quit work again.

An argument urged in favour of the wages demanded by the strikers is the extremely high wages which are being paid to labourers in districts along the route of the C. P. R., and particularly in the west, where labourers for agricultural and other purposes are in strong demand, thus rendering it difficult for the company to secure men to fill the strikers' places.

The importance of an early settlement of the strike of the trackmen may be gathered from the general interest shown by the public and the press. Many of the leading newspapers have urged strongly that the disputes should be settled by arbitration, but the company up to the beginning of the month had declined all overtures to submit the claims of the trackmen to settlement by arbitration, claiming that the wages they were paying are equivalent to the highest rates paid in the United States for that class of labour, and higher than the rate paid by any other company in Canada.

Attempted Settlements.

On July 4, in response to letters and resolutions received from various points, the

general chairmen of the B. of L. E., O. R. C., and B. R. T., of Winnipeg, entered into communication with the general manager of the company, and after letters and telegrams had been exchanged on the subject, the general manager went to Winnipeg and requested an interview. On July 15, the committee met him, and after explaining the position of the company and the offers he had made to the trackmen, he is alleged to have requested the committee to deny the reports current that the strikers would receive the support of other railway organizations. This, the committee are stated to have replied, they could not do as from the instructions which they had received they were required for the present to remain neutral. Before the close of the negotiations the committee made the proposition, that if the company would sign an agreement with the trackmen and reinstate all strikers, they would recommend the committee to settle on the advances made by the company. This was practically the only attempt at conciliation, and at the end of the month nothing further in the way of an adjustment had occurred, both sides expressing themselves as fully determined to keep up the fight.

Strike of the B. C. Salmon Fishermen.

Of the strikes reported to the department for the month of July, the most important was that of the salmon fishermen in British Columbia, which commenced on the first of the month, through the refusal of employers to advance the price, per fish, from 10 to 12½ cents as demanded by the Fishermen's Union. The men wanted this sum while the English market held good, and were willing to return to the old rate on any break in the market. The number of men affected may be placed at fully 8,000, there having been 4,000 licenses issued last year, with two men to a boat. Of this number about 5,000 were whites and Indians, and 3,000 Japanese. The Japanese did not go out on strike, and at one time it looked as though there would be a serious conflict between them and the strikers. A few shots were reported to have been fired, and six whites were arrested charged with intimidating Japanese fishermen. On July 20, after a number of meetings of the parties interested had been held with no result, a number of business men met the canners and fishermen and arranged a settlement by which the fishermen agreed to accept 12½ cents per fish for one-quarter of the put-up, and 10 cents for the remaining three-quarters, no discrimination to be made against strikers.

Rossland Miners, and Other Strikes.

On July 11, between 900 and 1,000 miners employed in several mines at Rossland went on strike for an increase for shovellers and underground labourers from the present scale of $2.50 per day to $3, and the adjustment of other difficulties not made public, but which were alleged to be in connection with a strike in a United States mine under the same management. There was a probability of miners in other mines going out, and although it was reported that the Board of Trade was making every effort to effect a settlement of the dispute, no report of any settlement had reached the department at the end of the month. Several men are stated to have left to obtain employment elsewhere.

The number of brass moulders on strike in Toronto was considerably augmented by the machinists, brass finishers, polishers, pattern makers, &c., in the several shops affected, refusing to handle work turned out by non-union moulders and quitting work. This strike was still in continuance at the end of the month, although it was reported that proceedings were under way towards an adjustment of the difficulty. Particulars of other strikes of a more or less minor nature, from the point of numbers affected, will be found in the table of strikes published herewith.

The following table is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of July, and which have been reported to the department :—

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF JULY.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly	Indirectly			
Ontario	Brantford ...	Moulders	Against alleged reduction in wages	1	14	. ...	Mar. 18	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec	Montreal.....	Cigarmakers	Refusal of employers to accede to union's demand for revision of existing wage scale.	10	600	.	Apr. 19	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario...	Ottawa.	Machinists.....	Refusal of employers to grant union's demand for 9-hour day and increase of 12½ per cent in wages.	6	34	.....	May 20	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
N. S.	Sydney	Bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers.	To obtain 9-hour day and 9 hours' pay....	5	400	300	June 1	July 11	Amicably adjusted between the parties, men now working 9-hours per day.
Ontario....	Ottawa. ...	Carpenters and joiners.	Refusal of employers to grant union's demand for minimum wage of 25 cents per hour and employment of union men only.	50	370	.....	" 3	July 18	Demands not conceded in full, but strike partly successful, as many men on returning to work were given higher wages, and some granted an increase at outset.
Ontario....	Ottawa. ...	Machine woodworkers.	Refusal of employers to concede to union's request for 9-hour day and 20 per cent increase in wages.	12	350	. ...	" 3	" 5	Unsuccessful. Strikers returned to work under old conditions.
N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., N. W.T. and B.C.	Route of C. P. R.	Railway trackmen	Strikers state cause due to C.P.R. refusing to recognize its maintenance of waymen's chosen representatives or to enter into any kind of an agreement with them setting forth the terms and conditions of their employment. It is understood that demand of union was for an increase of 10 to 20 cents per day, according to locality.	1	*5,000	.....	" 17	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario....	Toronto	Brass moulders...	Refusal of employers to grant demand for working week of 55 hours and wages at rate of 25 cents an hour, overtime at one and a half rate ; limitation of number of apprentices.	7	23	12	" 21	.. ..	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec	Quebec	Cigarmakers. ...	Refusal of employers to grant demand for increase of piece work prices based approximately for a 25 per cent increase all round.	2	24	.....	" 22	.....	No settlement reported at end of month. Both establishments affected running as usual.
Quebec	Montreal.....	Cigarmakers .... (Spanish & Cuban)	Sympathy with union cigarmakers on strike.	1	29	.....	" 24	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

*The estimate given by the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen.

Quebec	Quebec	Fur cutters	Men quit work because it is alleged that five of their number who were said to have joined the union were discharged for that reason.	1	53		"	26	July		Men returned to work without having gained the point contended for, viz.: the reinstatement of discharged employees.
B. C.	Fraser River	Salmon fishermen	Refusal of employers to accede to union's demand for increase in price per fish from 10 to 12½ cents if English market held good; any break to be followed by reduction to 10 cents.		8,000		July	1	"	20	Committee of prominent citizens arranged settlement by which fishermen agreed to accept 12½c. per fish for one-quarter of entire put up and 10c. for remainder; union fishermen not to be discriminated against.
Ontario	Toronto	Tinsmiths	Refusal of employers to enter into agreement fixing minimum wage at 22½ cents per hour for indoor workers, 27½ cents for out door workers and 9-hour day.		40		"	3	"	6	Strikers successful. All firms but two signed agreement giving men 22½ cents per hour for indoor work and 27½ cents per hour for outside work.
Ontario	St. Thomas	Coal shovellers	Refusal of employers to grant increase from $1.15 to $1.25 for day of 10 hours.	1	16		"	4			Unsuccessful. Strikers' places filled by others at increased rate.
Quebec	Three Rivers	Glove liners	Refusal of employers to put apprentices on job work.	1	15		"	9			No settlement reported at end of month.
B. C.	Rossland	Miners	Refusal of employers to grant union's demand for increase for underground labourers from $2.50 to $3 per day.		1,000		"	11			No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Cornwall	Weavers	Refusal of employers to concede employees' demand for arrangement of their scale of wages so that all weavers would be guaranteed a minimum of $1.25 a day.	1	40	170	"	12			No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Peterboro'	Labourers (Italians)	Refusal of employers to grant increase asked.	1	20		"	15	July	19	Unsuccessful, some left employment altogether, others returned to work.
Ontario	Toronto	Painters	Men struck because one of employees was not getting union wages, receiving only 22½c. instead of 25c. an hour.	1	12		"	16			No settlement reported at end of month, but nine of the strikers had obtained employment elsewhere.
Ontario	Toronto	Gilders	Men objected to apprentice doing journeymen work at bench.	1	30		"	20			No settlement reported at end of month. A number of strikers have obtained employment elsewhere.
Ontario	Toronto	Machinists, brass finishers and polishers, &c.	Sympathy with striking brass moulders.	9	200		"	22			No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Toronto	Stonecutters.	Men objected to importation of machine cut stone from Chicago, alleging it was cut in a non-union establishment.	1	6		"	29	July	30	Contractors arranged with stonemasons' union that all stone required should be laid and cut by them.
Ontario	Thorold	Quarrymen.	Refusal of employers to grant demand for increase from $1.75 per day of 10 hours to $1.75 per day of 9 hours or $2 per day of 10 hours.	1	60		"	31			No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	London	Cigarmakers	Lockout by employers on men refusing to make superior class of cigar without additional pay.	1	7		"	31			No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Hamilton	Iron workers	Alleged to have been called out by order of Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers of United States.	1	6	50	"	31			No settlement reported at end of month.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada—

QUEBEC CASES.

The Responsibility of Electric Companies.

The wife of a hotel-keeper, who was killed, apparently by a shock received from an electric burner, sued the electric company for damages, alleging that the death of her husband was caused by their carelessness and negligence.

The facts of the case are as follows :— Girouard was a hotel-keeper in Ste. Cunégonde. His premises were lighted by electric lights supplied by the Sorel Electric Company. On the morning of January 20, 1900, one of the company's employees called at Girouard's place of business and put in a fresh burner to replace one that did not illuminate properly. This was in a room directly behind the bar, and so dimly lighted by its window that the electric light required to be turned on when the room was used. About noon Madame Girouard, having occasion to go into this room, put out her hand to take hold of the lamp to turn on the light, but received a shock from it which startled her so much that she called her husband, who was serving customers at the bar. He ridiculed his wife's alarm, and went into the back room and grasped the lamp in his hand, and immediately fell over aginst the wall with a groan. The persons in the bar rushed in and had much difficulty in wrenching his hand from the lamp. He died before they could lift him into the front room. The electric company's employees were notified of the accident and visited the premises in the course of the afternoon, and could discover nothing about the lamp or its connections which appeared to be out of order. They handled the lamp with bare hands without receiving any shock. Outside the house the wires and connections seemed to be in order, but the transformer from which Girouard's premises were supplied was so highly charged with electricity that there was some difficulty in removing it. The electric company contended that this was always more or less the case on a wet day, such as this was, and that there was not such an accumulation of current in this transformer as to cause danger in the use of lamps supplied from it. Another theory was that the accident was caused by a guy wire of another electric company's system, which was at one point within an inch or an inch and a half of the Royal Electric Company's wires which communicated with Girouard's house.

An action was brought for $15,000 damages. At the trial the action was maintained, and $5,000 damages were awarded, namely, $2,000 to the widow, and $1,500 to each of the minor children of the deceased.

The company appealed from this decision, but the judgment given at the trial was confirmed by the higher court. The Court of Appeal was of the opinion that it was unnecessary to prove the exact cause of Girouard's death, and that it was sufficient to show that, in some manner or other, it had been caused by the negligence of the electric company. The remarks of the court on this branch of the case are of general interest as illustrating the duty of electric companies and showing their liability in cases of accidents of this kind. They read as follows :—

'But in my opinion, it is a matter of indifference, legally speaking, where this current originated. The appellants (*i.e.* the Royal Electric Co.) should be held responsible for it under any circumstances. They deal in a commodity of a recognized dangerous character, the control of which is a matter of technical knowledge and experience, and entirely uncomprehended by the general public. When a company like the appellants, organized under the name of an electric company, hold themselves out to the public as dealers in and suppliers of that commodity for gain, and make contracts with private individuals for furnishing light or power over a system constructed and controlled by themselves, they are bound to deliever it in a form and under conditions of safety for the person and

property for whose use the company charge and receive compensation, and they are also bound, in the discharge of their part of the contract, to a supervision and diligence proportionate to the peculiar character and danger of the commodity in which they deal.

'In the case under consideration the electric company not only had stipulated, but had exercised the right of supervision of their system within the premises of the deceased. As to that portion of the system outside of his premises, no one but their own employees had even the right of examination or interference. If their transformer was defective, or could become dangerous from the moisture of an ordinary rainstorm, it was their business to have discovered and removed the cause of danger. If their system of wiring came within an inch of the wire of another company, even if on a dead wire, common prudence would have suggested their interference, either by a protest against the other company, or by the removal of their own wires, while it is in evidence that the proximity of the two systems had existed for months prior to this accident. The fact that guy wires become, from accident, live wires of the most dangerous character, is one unfortunately of too frequent occurrence to be overlooked or ignored in the exercise of the constant supervision which an electric system exacts, and which the public has the right to enforce.

'The implied contract between the appellants (the Royal Electric Co.) and deceased was that they should supply his premises with a safe electrical current for lighting purposes by the lamps which they furnished. They failed in this respect, and in the use of their lamps he received a current of electricity by which he was instantaneously killed. The presumption is that it came over the same system, and from the same source as that by which his ordinary supply was delivered to him by appellants. The burden of proof is upon them to show the contrary. This they have failed to do, and the judgment holding them responsible for the accident should be confirmed.'

Hevi *vs.* The Royal Electric Co. Judgment of the Court of King's Bench, Appeal Side, given June 25, 1901.

Boy Using Dangerous Elevator.

A boy fifteen years of age was engaged by a printing and engraving company, his duties being to sweep the premises, to clean the presses, to go on messages from one department to another, and to collect waste paper, put it in baskets and take it down to the cellar. In the building where this business was carried on there was an elevator which ran from the cellar to the sixth floor. The hoist was in a boarded shaft, with doors opening from it on to each of the stories of the building. Instead of there being a board trap door in the shaft of each story, it was self opening and closing, and there was at each story a grate formed of slats attached to two traverse ribs of bars; these grates were not self opening, and when the hoist went up it was necessary for the person using it to open them by hand; but when the hoist passed up beyond them they then closed from their own weight.

No one saw the accident which gave rise to the suit, but a workman employed by the company heard the boy crying out, and looking towards the elevator he saw him caught between the grating and the shaft, below the platform of the hoist. He was caught at the neck by the grate, and his body was hanging down the shaft. Then, one of the slats broke, and he fell down four stories into the basement, and was killed. Apparently the boy had jumped from the platform of the elevator as it was going up, leaned into the shaft for the purpose of stopping the hoist, and was caught by the grate as it fell after the platform of the elevator had passed it.

The boy's mother sued his employers for damages. At the trial the action was dismissed. The court of review reversed this judgment and awarded the mother $500 damages. This latter judgment was confirmed by the higher court to which the employers then appealed.

It appeared that the boy was strictly forbidden to use the elevator; but it was admitted by the manager of the company that it was his duty to take the waste paper down to the basement, and that the most reasonable way for him to do so was to take it down by the elevator.

This fact was held to be a special direction and authority for the boy to use the elevator for the purpose of taking the waste paper down and afterwards come up in it, despite the general instructions that he was not to use it. It was also found that from its construction the elevator was dangerous and that therefore the manager was guilty of great imprudence in allowing the boy to use it for that purpose, and that his employers were responsible in damages to the boy's mother for the fault and imprudence of their manager in allowing the boy to use the elevator.

Morin *vs.* The Bishop Engraving and Printing Co. Judgment of the Court of King's Bench, Appeal Side, 25th June, 1901.

Accident Caused by Imprudence of Employee.

One Savard, was employed as a lineman by an electric company. After he had had some experience in the work, he was one day directed by the foreman in charge to ascend a certain pole at the corner of two streets for the purpose of connecting two wires. While attempting to connect the wires he was killed by an electric shock. The father of the deceased sued the electric company for damages, and was awarded $1,000. The company appealed, and the higher court decided that, as the deceased had had previous experience, knew the danger of the work in which he had asked for and obtained employment, and had of his own free will attempted to make the connection without using the rubber gloves which were provided for him for that purpose, the company was not in any way liable for the accident.

The judgment of the lower court was therefore reversed, and the action of the father of the deceased for damages for the death of his son was dismissed.

Savard *vs.* The Imperial Electric Co. Judgment of the Court of King's Bench, Appeal Side, given at Montreal, June 28, 1901.

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. II—No. 3. SEPTEMBER, 1901 Price Three Cent

The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

September 15, 1901.

In the present number of the *Labour Gazette* the department publishes the beginning of its directory of the labour organizations in Canada. The preparation of this directory was undertaken some time ago, but owing to the fact that there was nowhere in existence a list of labour organizations, even for individual provinces, and that considerable delay was experienced in receiving replies to many of the communications sent by the department in reference to these organizations, it has not been found possible to publish at an earlier date in anything like a detailed form, what may be regarded as a complete and accurate directory of organizations at present existing, as the present directory is believed to be. The information gathered from a large number of sources has been classified and compiled in such a manner as to indicate the nature and extent of organization as a whole, as well as the extent of organization in individual trades and groups. A separate column is also set apart for the date at which the trade unions or other organizations named, were formed, so that, in addition to the nature and extent of organization, an opportunity might be afforded for estimating the time and trend of the development which has brought about conditions of organization as they exist.

In the present number is given the official names, the date of organization, the date of election of officers, the names and addresses of presidents and secretaries of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Trades Councils and the Federations of Trade Unions, wherever these exist in the Dominion. The same information is supplied in regard to local trade unions for bricklayers and masons, and carpenters and joiners, which fall within the building trades group.

The directory will be continued from month to month, giving like information for other trades and callings, all of which have been carefully classified, and for which the latest available information will be given.

In the August number of the *Gazette*, the first of a series of special articles on labour organization in Canada appeared, which gave an historical outline of its growth and development. This series is continued in the present number in a special article dealing with the legal and legislative aspects of labour organization in this country. The series will be continued in subsequent numbers by statistical articles, based on returns made to the department by labour organizations, in reply to inquiries in reference to their status and growth.

The series of articles on labour legislation is continued in a special article dealing with legislation for the protection of per-

sons employed about machinery. The method adopted in previous articles, of classifying the legislation of the several provinces, both as to the subject matter and the area of its application, has been followed in this, as has also the practice of citing the exact reference to the statutes in foot notes.

The series of statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of employment in the Building Trades, which was begun for that group of trades in the May number of the *Gazette*, and continued in subsequent numbers, will be brought to a conclusion in the October number. The present number contains part of this series.

In the legal decisions, opportunity has been taken, owing to the absence of decisions in the courts of this country during legal vacation, to give an account of important recent decisions in Great Britain affecting labour organizations.

The other regular features of the *Gazette*, the trade disputes, government contracts awarded, trade unions formed, and reports of local correspondents appear in their usual place. Owing to extra space required for the labour organization directory, the reports of departments and bureaus has been held over for next month's issue.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING the month of August, Mr. O. R. Wallace was appointed correspondent of the *Labour Gazette*, for the city of Guelph and district ; Mr. Alexander Callander, the former correspondent, having tendered his resignation, new business relations having rendered it inconvenient for him to continue his duties as correspondent.

General Summary.

The reports of local correspondents indicate a generally healthy condition of the labour market. The strike of the maintenance-of-way men on the C.P.R. having been brought to a close at the end of the month, there was, with the exception of the present miners' strike in Rossland, B.C., no other industrial dispute of importance existing at the end of the month, while the number of disputes arising during the month was smaller than for some time past. Labour everywhere is well employed, harvesting having furnished abundant opportunity with good remuneration, to unskilled labour, while the building, metal, printing and other trades have given to skilled workers continuous employment at good rates.

Transportation in its many branches by land and sea has been characterized by the steady and progressive features of previous months.

Speaking broadly, the prosperity of the fishing and agricultural industries has been phenomenal, and this happy condition is likely to be favourably reflected in several branches of trade during the fall and winter months, prospects for these seasons being very bright at the present time.

Organization among the workers in individual trades has been continuous throughout the month.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James H. Phair, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Fairly satisfactory conditions continue to prevail in the labour market in this district, and in some branches it has been difficult to secure enough help.

The *building trades* have had a good month, *bricklayers, masons, carpenters* and *painters* having been fully employed.

Coopers report work as good, with no idle hands.

Boilermakers have been well employed, as have also *Printers* and *Pressmen.*

Steamship labourers have had a fair month, although there has been no demand for extra help.

Plumbers have had a quiet month, and a like condition has prevailed with *Shipwrights* and *Caulkers.*

Carriage workers report business as good.

The *Port Hood Coal Company,* of Port Hood, N.S., is enlarging its plant considerably, and expects shortly to largely increase the number of its mines. It now employs about 125 men, with a monthly pay-roll of about $10,000. All wages are paid in cash, and the miners are at liberty to purchase where they wish.

After being closed down for nine weeks, owing to the explosion of a boiler, the *cotton factory* resumed operations on the 14th of the month, 400 men returning to work.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

There has been no marked change in labour circles during the past month. The building trades have been steadily employed, the unprecedented fine weather being greatly in their favour.

Blockmakers say that work is better than for years past, they having to work overtime.

Bookbinders report an improvement over last month.

Broommakers say that business remains good.

Brushmakers still remain busy.

Carpenters are steadily employed and prospects are bright for the balance of the season.

Masons and Bricklayers report work plentiful.

Moulders who are working say that business is good, but there is no change in reference to the strike inaugurated last April.

Business in the *printing* line continues fair, though several men remain idle.

Work with the *Ship Labourers* is good, a large number of steam and sailing vessels being in port, loading hay and lumber.

District Notes.

Fredericton.—During the coming winter Messrs. Donald Fraser & Sons will double the capacity of their Aberdeen mill, which will put this firm in a position to saw 25,000,000 feet of lumber in one season. The Messrs. Fraser now employ at this mill 125 men, and next season expect to give employment to double that number.

Moncton.—During the month the carpenters and joiners were organized.

Chatham.—An order has been issued for the winding-up of the Maritime Sulphite Pulp Company, the Hon. L. J. Tweedie being appointed provisional liquidator.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Little, correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month of August has been a record one for all descriptions of labour in this city and district. Not only have the various trades been fully employed, but in many instances overtime has been the rule. Part of the increased activity in labour circles is, no doubt, due to the forthcoming visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

In the *printing* trade work has slackened somewhat, and several men are out of work. A new printing office is being started at Roberval, Lake St. John, to be run by a company.

Work with men employed on the *timber booms* has been good throughout the summer.

The *grain trade* at the port of Quebec is giving such satisfactory results that the Great Northern Railway has concluded to double its carrying capacity by immediately placing four steamers, instead of two, on the St. Lawrence route.

A large number of men are engaged on the Ste. Anne River, near the famous

shrine, clearing it of rocks and other obstructions, as well as building dams to better facilitate navigation. An American company has the work in hand. It is intended to build a wharf 1,000 feet in length on the river, at which barges and canal boats can be loaded with pulp-wood and floated down the improved stream.

Work on *the Quebec bridge* is progressing favourably. There are at present about 500 men engaged, 150 at the caisson, 200 at the quarries and the remainder on the south shore abutments.

The City Council granted $75 to the Trades and Labour Council for the observance of Labour Day.

Several representatives of English trade unions visited the city during the month, and after inspecting a vessel being loaded with timber, proceeded westward. They will inquire into the conditions in regard to trade and labour in Canada and the United States.

A small strike took place in a local newspaper office on the 14th of the month. The paper has been issued as usual, and at the end of the month the men had nearly all returned to work. None of them belong to the Typographical Union. The cigarmakers still continue on strike.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The civic improvements are not yet completed, but are being pushed vigorously, and when the Duke and Duchess of York arrive, the streets of Quebec will be in grand order.

There has been no industrial disturbance of much moment during the month. A number of the employees of Pion & Co., tanners or leather-dressers, numbering about fifteen, quit work owing to a question of shop discipline. The men say that it was because of the fact that they belonged to the union and the shop discipline question was merely a pretext. The factory continues to run as usual.

The striking cigarmakers of the two establishments affected are still out, but both factories are working.

On Tuesday, August 22, the men employed at the Quebec bridge, numbering nearly 150, quit work, the reason being that they had not received the increase of pay promised when the caisson would have reached a certain depth. They were in receipt of $2.50 per day of eight hours. As soon as the contractor could be communicated with the difficulty terminated, the men receiving $3 per day of eight hours. This applies only to a certain section of the men employed upon the bridge works—those working in compressed air at the bottom of the caisson.

In the *shipping line* the month has been a comparatively good one.

There is a slight improvement also in the *shoe trade,* but this improvement is not general, nor is it up to working to the limit of the output in any case.

The *building trades* have had a busy month and a good one with but little lost time. The demand for all classes of workers in this line still continues to hold good.

The *ironworking trades* are still busily employed, and during the month quite a large amount of overtime was made.

During the latter part of the month special activity is noticeable in the *painting* and *decorating* lines. The efforts of the municipal authorities in putting the city into the finest order possible seem to be shared by private individuals, who are renovating their residences, shops, &c.

The C.P.R. trackmen or sectionmen of the Quebec Division have returned to work, all of the old hands being re-employed.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the month of August the demand for labour, both skilled and ordinary, has been very great, especially for those engaged in the building trades. Several con-

tractors have been seriously handicapped for the want of skilled men to finish their contracts on time. There is still quite a bit of work on hand, and good carpenters especially can find ready employment. The relations between employers and employees have been good, and though the labourers on certain work asked for an increase of pay they were given their demand without any trouble. Labouring men who were content with $1.15 per day at the beginning of the season are receiving $1.50 per day, and the contractors cannot find enough men at that figure.

During the month the *Machinists' Union* of Sherbrooke, which now numbers 70 members, and is steadily growing, agreed to affiliate with the American Federation of Labour.

The *building and allied trades* have been very busy, and bricklayers had to be secured in Montreal and Quebec to finish the new opera house within the time-limit. In addition to this building, there are also several large contracts which will keep this trade in work until well on into the fall.

Carpenters have been very much rushed, and a great deal of overtime has been put in by them. New buildings being erected at the mining centres has created quite a dearth of these tradesmen in the city, which accounts somewhat for the overtime.

The *cigar trade* is very busy, and the union factory is securing a good share of the trade.

All the *machine shops* have been running up to full time, and the large ones which make mining machinery a specialty, are kept well supplied with orders from the western mining centres. A good deal of machinery has been shipped also to Dawson City from these shops.

The *Asbestos Mines* at Thetford Mines and Black Lake are still demanding more men. The mines that were re-opened this summer are, with one exception, now running, and the output of this material is daily growing in proportion.

The exhibition work and several heavy jobs for private concerns has kept the printing trade very brisk during the month.

The *Woollen Mills* have plenty of work ahead, and are running full time.

The *Carpet Company's Works* which were closed down for a couple of weeks due to a re-arrangement of the management have started up again.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market has not changed since the last month. All of the employees in the different factories have been well employed during the month, especially those in the *Canadian Woollen Mills.* In certain departments work has been carried on almost every evening until nine o'clock to fill the orders which have been promised. There are other branches in this establishment in which the work has been going on night and day, as the orders have been much more numerous than last year.

The workers are satisfied with the wages received.

In the *boot and shoe industry* the orders which have been received are nearly all filled and manufacturers have commenced to make their new samples for their travellers who leave at the commencement of October. The workers in this industry are working on an average of three days a week.

Printers have not been well employed during the latter part of this month and some have taken advantage of the slackness of work to take a short holiday.

Masons and *Bricklayers* have been well employed.

At a meeting of the City Council it was resolved to renew the main pipes in the aqueduct in order to give a more satisfactory service in the case of fire by having

pipes of a larger dimension laid. About fifty men have found employment at this work, and the wages paid are from $1 to $1.25 per day.

There have been no industrial disputes this month between employers and employed, and peaceful conditions exist in all branches of trade.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferriere, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market in Hull and district fluctuated very little during the month of August. In Hull trade has been active, and what little dullness took place in the building trades was fully compensated for by the large hirings for shanty operations. Wages have not varied much, although two or three clothing houses have raised prices considerably.

Some dissatisfaction arose about the middle of August among the *corporation labourers* working in the water on the new aqueduct. The men demanded $1.75 per day instead of $1.35, for 9 hours' work. The men quit work for half a day, but returned on being granted $1.50 per day.

All *civic work* in Hull is done by day labour. The corporation has spent over $100,000 on this system since the fire, and finds it a great improvement over the system of letting by contract.

Shantying operations for the winter require about 5,000 men from the cities of Ottawa and Hull. Hiring is now going on, and will keep up until November. Wages are very good. The demand for men is large, but the supply is adequate.

Some *clothing manufacturers* voluntarily raised the prices paid to employees during the month. Some of the new quotations for ready-made clothing are as follows :— Pants, $1.25 to $3 per dozen, instead of 6 and 8 cents per pair ; pea-jackets, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 a piece, instead of 22 and 25 cents. Sack coats, 40 cents to $1 each ; former price, 18 to 22 cents. Vests, $1.50 to $3 per dozen, instead of 8, 10 and 12 cents. One of the firms has caused great satisfaction among the workers by delivering the work at their homes. Some of these firms also supply the girls with sufficient thread, where formerly they had to purchase this themselves. The new system of issuing government certificates has not yet been inaugurated.

The clerks were unsuccessful in their attempt to have an *early-closing by-law* passed.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. F. Leggatt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

This month, like the others this summer, has been marked by great activity in all trades, wages on the whole have been good and there has been plenty of work to do. There have been no strikes during August, but the strike of the local machinists which began in May is unsettled, although only a few men are affected. The union will not recede from its demands and the employers show no sign of yielding.

The prospects for a busy time in the fall are bright.

The *building trades* have had plenty to do and a number of large structures have been put up.

General labourers are in demand and most of them have had steady work this season and it will probably keep up for the next few months.

The preparations for the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York call for many men, and *electricians* are particularly busy.

About eighteen bricklayers lost sums of money through the disappearance of a sub-contractor who owed them for work done. The sub-contractor has not yet returned.

An assembly of the *Knights of Labour* is to be formed in the city and the charter has been sent for.

The preparations for *Labour Day* have kept the various unions busy, and it is expected the turn-out this year will be most representative of the unionists in the city. A souvenir book is to be issued, and after the parade on Labour Day morning, a picnic will be held in the afternoon.

The Canada Atlantic *Railway Telegraphers* have asked for a new schedule of wages, but the company has informed the men that the existing schedule holds good until the end of the present year, and the company cannot agree to any change for the present.

Railway business has been particularly good in Ottawa and district, and all the companies are doing a large trade. The number of railway men in the city and district is steadily increasing.

Throughout the district trade has been good, the demand for labour has been equal to the supply and wages are fairly high.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general condition of trade and labour remains much the same as during the previous month. There have been no conflicts between capital and labour of any importance. Employment has been pretty general in most of the trades. There appears, however, to be a lack of employment for young men. Several who have been seeking positions as clerks in stores and business establishments, have left the city of late for the west and the States, the demand for this class of labour being well satisfied at the present time.

The proceedings of the court of arbitration established to settle matters in dispute between the city and the *Gas and Electric Light Company* in reference to the purchase by the city of the plant of the latter, have been followed with much interest. The court, consisting of Judges McDougall, of Toronto, McTavish, of Ottawa, and Price, of Kingston, after hearing the evidence of interested and authoritative parties for a number of days, adjourned on the 31st of the month until some time in October. Of interest to labour was the fact established by one of the counsel, that organization had very largely increased the cost of labour in Kingston during the last few months. All of the items in the company's valuation, excepting its estimate of the value of the gas franchise, have been considered, so that the court will likely give its award soon after the commencement of its October sitting.

The *Clarified Milk Company* has begun operations. A number of milkmen who refused to merge their interests with the company, have decided to form a union in order to compete better with it.

Considerable interest has been created by the fact that the C.P.R. Company has secured a considerable portion of the *Kingston and Pembroke Railway* stock. It is understood that the management of the road will likely remain in its present hands, and that about October 1, building operations will be commenced. The line will be put through to Ottawa. The survey for the balance of the line is to be commenced at once.

Tenders are being asked for new buildings for a school of mines and for a new opera house. When work is commenced on these buildings considerable employment will be furnished to the *building trades* in conenction with their construction.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Walter S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The conditions of trade and labour in this district for the month of August show little change from the month of July. There is a good demand for labour of all kinds and there are very few idle men to be found anywhere.

Bricklayers are in good demand in this district and they report an excellent season.

Carpenters report an excellent month. There is considerable work for this season of the year.

Painters report an excellent month for their trade and there is still a good demand for men.

Plasterers report a good month. There has been a large amount of building done this season and they have had plenty of work.

Plumbers report a good month and wages are satisfactory.

The *Tinsmiths* are so busy that they are working overtime to fill orders.

The *Cigarmakers* report a good month. Trade is improving and there is good prospects ahead.

The *machine shops* are very busy this month and there is plenty of work ahead.

Mining operations in North Hastings are being carried on in an extensive manner. Local new properties are being developed and hundreds of men are being employed where last season there were comparatively few.

In *Deseronto* there is plenty of work. Common labourers are paid as high as $1.50 a day, which is much higher than last year.

The town of *Marmora* has been going ahead rapidly of late, and there is good demand for all kinds of labour there.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The labour market remains generally prosperous. In most trades the workers are well employed, and some extensive new enterprises are being undertaken which will create an additional demand for labour.

The *Bakers* and *Confectioners* continue to find plenty of work.

The *building trade* is brisk in all departments. The advance made in the construction of the new Palace Hotel, the upright steel columns of which are now in place, has enabled the contractors to put a large number of bricklayers to work.

Bookbinders are fairly well employed and the prospects for a busy fall season are good.

Longshoremen have had a busy season and are generally employed. The Mayflower Assembly No. 6564, K. of L. (Longshoremen), and Primrose Assembly No. 2554 (Coal-drivers) have adopted a joint union label to be placed on the wagons and carts of all coal dealers who employ union labour in both branches.

The strike of the *Gilders* against the Adamson Moulding Company has not as yet been settled. The company has engaged a number of Roumanians and Italians to take the places of the strikers. On the 15th J. McMurray, one of the strikers, was charged at the police court with threatening some of the foreigners and fined $10 and costs or thirty days.

Machinists have found work a little slack during the month, but a good many new contracts are coming in and the prospects for the fall are good.

Moulders have as a rule been kept fairly busy. The demand for structural iron has been extensive.

Piano-makers have had steady work all summer and are all employed.

The *printing* trade shows signs of improvement, but a large number, mostly transients or recent arrivals, are still out of work. There have been quite a number of accessions to the union.

Sailors and all connected with navigation have had an active season, as the lake traffic centring in Toronto has been heavy. It is probable that steamboat navigation will be kept up to a somewhat later date than usual.

The *International Shoemakers' Union,* which has now secured a foothold in all important places in Ontario where the manufacture of shoes is carried on, has established a District Council with head-

quarters in Toronto, to have full charge of provincial affairs. W. Stewart, Hamilton, was chosen president; Wm. Kew, Markham, corresponding secretary; J. McFayden, Toronto, secretary-treasurer. E. W. A. O'Dell has been appointed business agent and has opened an office at 15 Leader Lane.

The *Jewellery Workers' Union* is increasing its membership rapidly. Twenty-three were added to the list at its last meeting, on the 21st.

Progress is being made in connection with the proposal to amalgamate the different *labour councils of Toronto and district,* including the Trades and Labour Council, District Assembly 180, K. of L., Allied Printing Trades Council, Amalgamated Woodworkers Council and Metal Trades Council. The plan is to substitute for these bodies one council, with sections representing the amalgamating bodies, the new organization to be known as the Toronto and District Labour Council. The question has been submitted to the unions to be decided by their votes, and from reports so far received the great majority of the organizations favour the change.

Everything is in readiness for the great Labour Day demonstration at the Exhibition Grounds, which is expected to be the finest celebration of the kind ever held in Toronto. It is expected that fully 8,000 men will be in line, representing 65 unions. A full programme of games and athletic contests has been prepared.

District Notes.

Toronto Junction.—The establishment of the Union Stock-yards at Toronto Junction is now assured, the town council having passed the by-law enabling the company to expropriate 35 acres for that purpose. Much of the land is already built upon. Cattle and sheep yards with accommodations equal to those of the live-stock market places in Chicago will be constructed. Preliminary work has already been begun. It is intended to pursue building operations during the winter months, which will give employment to a large number of mechanics.

Operations are making headway on the extensive new works of the Canada Foundry Company, situated in York township, just across the Northern Railway from Toronto Junction. The concrete foundation for the chimney connected with the power plant has been laid. The chimney will be 260 feet in height and will require 500,000 bricks.

The Canada Cycle and Motor Company's works, Toronto Junction, have received an order from Australia for 2,000 bicycles, and have been extremely busy in consequence, as an effort is being made to fill the order before November, in which month an increase of duty on wheels comes into effect.

Aurora.—The new boot and shoe factory in Aurora is nearly ready for occupation and some of the employees are already moving into the village.

Markham.—The Speight Wagon Company, Markham, has had a very busy and successful season, the output of wagons up to the middle of August being some 300 in excess of the whole of last year's trade. Large orders have recently been received from Manitoba and the North-west.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market in the city is becoming a little slack to what it was in the previous month, and several hundred men have left this section for the Manitoba harvest fields; still in some of the rural districts within 15 miles from Hamilton farmers complain that they cannot secure men. Before the month is over the civic workmen on the new third main and streets will be laid off. The summer, however, has been a prosperous one for unskilled labour.

One new industry has formed in the city during the month, that of a factory devoted to the manufactory of ladies' skirts, blouses, wrappers, handkerchiefs, neck-

wear, &c. It will be known as the Specialty Manufacturing Company. It will employ mostly women and begin with a staff of over 25.

Amalgamated Street Railway Employees.—The men on the several Electric roads in the city but one are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees. There was some dissatisfaction about the signing of their yearly agreement which heretofore was signed annually. This time the company desired it to be signed for a period of three years, which the men at first objected to. There was, however, no open breach as the best of harmony has always existed between the company and its men, and the three years' agreement was subsequently signed.

Boot and Shoe Workers.—Work is not so plentiful in this craft as last month. New lasting machines have created a little difference in the wages of the employees who are using them. The difficulty will likely be settled amicably by both parties. The operatives are all members of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Broom Workers.—The Broom Workers' Union is agitating to have the union label adopted by the employer in the factory in which they are employed.

Brushmakers.—This craft is not organized. There are a number of men employed at the trade in several places ; the wages are fair.

Clothing (ready-made)—A new union was formed in this city during the month, called the 'Independent Tailors' Union.' This new union is what is left of one of the old 'Garment Workers' Unions,' which was allowed to lapse.

Custom Tailors.—Never in the history of the Custom Tailors' Union was its membership larger, and nearly all of the important merchant tailors in the city are using the label. The new bill of prices recently adopted is working satisfactory to both parties.

Laundry Workers.—The steam and hand laundry workers in this city are proportionately large, and owing to the influx of Chinese, the starting of a union is on foot.

Plumbers and Steamfitters.—Plumbers are still fairly busy in new work as building was extensive during the summer months. At the last meeting of the local union a sick committee to visit the sick and needy was appointed.

Teamsters.—The teamsters' trouble with the city has been settled ; they are to receive $3.50 per day for two horses, wagon and driver. The cartage teamsters have notified the merchants and shippers of a new time schedule which will ensure more regular hours for the drivers—'no goods will be lifted after 4 p.m. each day.' The merchants are protesting, but nothing definite has been settled.

Typographers.—This craft is excellently organized and the members are receiving splendid wages.

District Notes.

Merritton.—A report gained some notoriety last month that there might be some trouble between the employees and management of the Riordan paper-mills, but this was erroneous as the yearly scale had been signed and the greatest harmony prevails.

Niagara Falls.—Contractor Fraser has a gang of thirty men at work filling in the trestles of the Niagara Falls Park and River Railway at the whirlpool. Sixty-eight people left Niagara Falls on the harvest excursion for the North-west.

St. Catharines.—During the month there was a fear that the five canning factories in the city would be short of tin cans owing to the big steel strike in the United States, but the factories had a large stock on hand.

The new flour-mill of Messrs. Black & Davidson is now in full blast. The new building is 72 x 56 feet, and gives employment to several men.

A meeting of the *painters and decorators* of the city was held during the month,

when a union was formed and officers elected as follows :—

President—John J. Sinclair.

Secretary—Wm. Outram.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this locality during the past month has been as favourable as could be expected. Inquiry has shown that few men have been out of work, excepting in trades in which slackness during several of the summer months is usual. A number of men engaged in these trades have gone to the west as harvesters, while some have found employment in shops where they could be put on. In all branches of industry amicable relations between employer and employee have existed.

In the *building trades* the rush has continued, and *Carpenters, Joiners, Bricklayers and Plasterers* have been fully employed.

Painters and Decorators have been working full time. The large number of buildings which are being erected has furnished them with plenty of work.

In the *iron trades,* business continues to be brisk (with the exception of one agricultural establishment, which closes annually at this time), affording ample employment for all competent *Blacksmiths, Machinists* and *Moulders* resident in the city. Many have worked overtime, which will be continued in some shops during next month. The strike of the moulders still continues.

Pattern-makers and Millwrights have all had plenty of work.

For *Buffers* and *Polishers,* in most shops work has been plentiful. Some shops which were slack during July have commenced upon their fall trade, and buffers and polishers will have steady employment.

Stove-mounters report trade as fair.

Plumbers and Steamfitters have had steady employment.

With *Custom Tailors* business has been slack.

Printers report business as only fair.

Bakers and Confectioners report trade as good.

Barbers have experienced a fair month.

The *nail works* affected by the steel strike in the United States closed for a week. Material has been secured, however, and the mill is again running full blast.

The *Co-operative Binder Twine Company* has been closed two weeks for repairs.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The state of the labour market during the past month has been very good. While there has not been a very large number of buildings in course of erection, some large contracts under way have given employment to many men. Work in all the factories has been brisk, and a notable feature of the month is the number of manufacturing concerns which are either adding to their premises or seeking increased capital stock with that purpose in view.

Work in the *building trades* is good, there being enough work under way to keep the bricklayers at present here employed until snow flies. With the masons it will hardly last so long, but they have a large amount of work on hand. All other classes of mechanics employed on new buildings are busy. The work on the new Massey Library and the Biological Hall at the Ontario Agricultural College is progressing well, the corner-stone of the library building having been laid on August 14. These buildings are estimated to cost $40,000 each.

The *Tailors* report trade as quiet, it being their slack summer season, but prospects are very good as soon as the weather gets cooler.

Printers are fairly busy after an extra good summer's work. The *Mercury* Company have installed a perfecting press for printing.

With the *Woodworkers* employment is good, and there are no idle men.

Among the *Moulders* business is good and the foundry extensions that are being made give promise of work to additional men.

The *Labourers* are well employed at the union rate of 15 cents an hour.

The *cigar factory* carried on by Mr. F. W. Laughton for the past ten years has been turned into a joint stock company, with Mr. Laughton as secretary-treasurer. The new company has greatly enlarged its premises, and will give employment to ten or fifteen additional cigarmakers.

An addition is being made to the *iron foundry* of Mr. Thos. Griffin and a japanning and finishing plant installed for the manufacture of piano plates.

The *Guelph Pork Packing Company, Limited,* has recently been incorporated under the title of the Guelph Provision Company, Limited, with a capital of $250,000. It is the intention, as soon as $100,000 of paid-up stock is subscribed, to build a modern pork packing establishment which will include cold storage facilities and have a capacity of 2,000 hogs a week.

A public meeting was called here by the Canada Brass and Electric Company, which is anxious to remove here from Toronto and which wanted $25,000 additional stock subscribed to its capital. The stock was readily subscribed, and it is its intention to purchase about 10 acres of land and erect buildings this fall. It expects to increase its plant from time to time.

The *Guelph Waterproof Clothing Company* is enlarging its premises by removing a portion of its plant to the old pork factory. It makes two classes of goods and will continue to use its present premises for the manufacture of one kind of goods and the new place for the other.

An addition of 100 feet in length is being added to the foundry of A. R. Woodyatt & Co. and considerable machinery added to their machine shop. They have lately been advertising for machinists. The new foundry will be left in such shape that further additions can be made from time to time.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James T. Burke, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Industrial conditions in this city and district compare favourably with those of the past few months. Relations between labour and capital are harmonious, there having been no labour disputes for some time past. Employment is also good.

Carpenters and Joiners report plenty of work and no idle men.

Great activity prevails in the *flax* trade. On account of the scarcity of labour, a large number of Indians were brought from Brantford and other localities to pull flax in East Zorra and thereabouts. It is understood that men pulling flax receive as high as $1.75 per day, and work is promised by employers to both men and women in spreading flax.

Furniture Workers report average time. There are openings for a few skilled mechanics to secure employment in this city with the furniture companies.

Employees in the different *foundries* report no slackening, and several are required to perform extra duty in order to meet the demand.

Bicycle manufacture and *repairing* is brisk. In some of the establishments the workers are performing extra time.

Employees in the *pork-packing industry* report plenty of work.

Cigarmakers report only average time in this trade.

Garment Workers report plenty of work, and the *Journeymen Tailors* average employment.

Bricklayers, Stonemasons and *Plasterers* are in good demand, their work being principally that of overhauling and remodelling standing places.

In the *plumbing* trade there is average work, with wages low.

Journeymen Bakers were recently organized and report prosperous conditions. The police authorities recently visited the city bakeries to inspect the weight and quality of bread. Enough was confiscated, because of imputed shortage in weight, to supply the demands of the city poor.

Tenders for repairing the city public schools have been let. This work will involve the expenditure of quite a large sum of money, and also furnish employment to a number of artisans and mechanics in renewing foundations, kalsomining, plastering and painting.

The *Trades and Labour Council* has elected among the officers for the following year: Wm. Stovell, president; Walter Crossland, recording secretary, and A. Smith, financial secretary.

The *G. T. R. erecting-shop employees* are very busy, but the *train service employees* in the chain gang report business as a little slack on the road.

About 125 excursionists left this city and Listowel during the month to assist in gathering the harvest in Manitoba and the North-west. There has been a consequent universal scarcity of farm labour in this locality.

Considerable activity prevails among the local *dairying industries.* Prices have ruled well so far this season, and cheese patrons have received good returns in this locality. Creamery butter has also commanded high and steady prices.

District Notes.

Durham.—The erection of cement buildings and installation of modern machinery which is under way, will give employment to a great many workmen when completed.

Palmerston.—Employees in the carriage factory report activity in manufacture of carriages for additional shipment to New Zealand.

Listowel.—Employees in the piano factory report bright prospects for increased work on account of recent shipments which have given satisfaction on arrival at Cape Town, South Africa, and other parts of the British Empire.

Fullerton.—Employees in the cheese box factory report a busy summer's trade. In one week of a recent date, they turned out 2,100 cheese boxes.

Wingham.—The opening of the National Iron Works, Limited, in this busy centre will give employment to a great many workingmen. The company, which is largely controlled by local capital, reports having $8,500 worth of orders for goods on their books prior to opening, which was about the middle of August.

St. Mary's.—Considerable interest in electrical road construction is being manifest by several business men. The scheme which is under contemplation, should give employment to a large staff of workmen in operating these electrical roads.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alexander Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

There has been an unprecedented activity among the workers in this city during the month of August and men without work have been difficult to find. In every trade represented here business has been either fair or extra good. The *railroads* and *building trades* have been exceptionally busy.

Brass Workers are busy, and all hands are working.

Some trouble occurred on August 19 between bricklayers and contractors for a new church in this city. The contractor wished the men to lay the stone (of which the church is being built) and himself and his sons do the pointing (which the men generally do as they go along) after the men quit in the evening and before they commenced in the morning. The men quit

work, and their executive met the contractor that day. It was decided that men go on with their work as formerly, and they returned to work next morning.

Bricklayers are very busy, quite a number of St. Thomas men having secured employment here.

Building Labourers, Carpenters, Painters, Plasterers and *Plumbers* are all exceptionally busy.

Carriage and *Wagon Workers* report trade as fair.

Cigarmakers have had a good month, both as regards their work and union affairs. A strike occurred in one of the factories on July 31. After the men were out for about twelve days, their employer gave in, and they returned to work. The London Cigar Factory, from which the cigarmakers went on strike early in the year, and which has been closed to union men ever since, has discharged its non-union employees and has entered into an agreement with the Cigarmakers' Union to start a union label factory again on September 1. Cigarmakers are very busy, and hand cigarmakers are wanted. They are booming the union label at present.

Coal employees report business as improving. Orders for winter's supply of coal are coming in, and extra help is being engaged.

Electrical Workers are very busy, some of the firms having to refuse work. The largest jobs are the Western Fair Grounds and new opera house. Most of the Bell Telephone linemen from this city are repairing their lines throughout Western Ontario.

Garment Workers are busy, and have had to work overtime to fill some rush orders for Labour Day costumes.

Machinists, Metal Polishers and Buffers, Moulders and *Stove Mounters* are busy in all foundries, and their busiest season is just commencing.

The *printing industry* has improved during the month, and there are no idle men in the city at present.

Railroad Workers are exceptionally busy and report this the best season they ever had here. *Engineers, Firemen, Trainmen* and *Conductors* have made as high as 40 days during the past month. Several of the trainmen are expecting to be made conductors.

Tobacco Workers are busy, and they report that they are unable to get any stock ahead.

The *tailoring business* has improved, and the fall trade is opening up.

A number of men are still engaged on *civic works,* laying cement sidewalks, sewers, grading streets, &c., but this work is about finished for this year.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The general condition of labour throughout the district remains unchanged from that of last month. Inquiry among the trade unions shows that nearly all their members are employed, except in such trades as have their usual slack season at this time of year.

The demand for labour in the *building trades* (excepting *Stonecutters*) is light. *Carpenters* are fully employed, while local *Bricklayers* are partially employed outside the city at present. A large dry goods store is about to be commenced, which will furnish employment for this class of trade. Difficulty in obtaining stonecutters is still retarding work on the armoury.

Among the manufacturers the conditions are normal. The *bending* trade report a better inquiry and heavier orders as a result of the good crop in the North-west.

The local general *foundry* reports being very busy, while the *car wheel foundry* reports business a little slacker at present. Car wheel *Moulders* have been very busy all summer up to the present.

The local *handle factory* intends closing down for a short time for the purpose of installing a new power plant and for repairs. The factory is busy.

Railway men in the traffic department report business a little slack just at present. The putting into commission of a number of locomotives of the larger type with almost double hauling capacity has the effect of requiring less men than formerly in the traffic department *pro rata* to the tonnage hauled.

District Notes.

Port Stanley.—Fishermen report a remarkably dull season. About 10 or 12 men are employed in this industry.

Prior to the building of the slip and dock for the car ferry, about 30 to 35 men were employed on the dock unloading vessels. At present about 15 men are partially employed, as only a few vessels besides the car ferry are trading in the port. An engine and yard crew do the work for the ferry.

A new boat for fishing and harbour work has been built during the summer at a cost of about $6,000. The vessel will be ready to go into commission about September 1.

Port Burwell.—Extensive improvements at the harbour are in course of construction. The extension of the T.L.E. and P.R. to Ingersoll is also about to be commenced.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Work has been plentiful in all branches of trade during the month, the several classes of labour having been fully employed. All the factories throughout the city have been busy, with full force of hands employed.

Those engaged in the *building trades* have been actively employed during the month.

The Dousley *Spring and Axle Factory* is rapidly nearing completion and will soon be in running order.

Improvements in connection with *railways* have given employment to many men during the month. The C. P. R. have between 50 and 60 men employed making improvements in their yards in the city. The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway, also, have a large force of men employed at Blenheim West, constructing a coal dock, with a capacity of 5,000 tons. The same company is also constructing extensive coal docks at Rondeau Harbour, the importation of coal at this port having greatly increased during the past year.

A large force of men is still working at the *government piers* at Rondeau Harbour.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. David Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The past month has been one of activity in industrial circles. Factories have been running at their full capacity, and railways have been very busy handling the large traffic. The building trades continue to enjoy prosperity, and all contractors have plenty of work on hand. Prospects are also good for the fall trade. A large number of men are at work upon the new armoury, which is progressing rapidly and will be completed in a few weeks.

Painters have plenty of work.

The *brush and broom* business is experiencing an exceptional demand just now, and all hands are working overtime.

Unskilled labour is well employed, being engaged chiefly on the work of paving the streets and constructing sidewalks.

Cigarmakers, Plumbers, Printers and *Tailors* report plenty of work.

District Notes.

Walkerville.—The manufacturers of Walkerville have never experienced greater prosperity than at the present time. Without a single exception all the factories are working full time, and some are running night and day trying to keep up with orders.

The Page Wire Fence Company recently completed an addition to its factory, and work is kept up 24 hours a day. The wagon works is scarcely able to turn out enough wagons to fill orders. The Walkerville Bridge and Iron Company paid $3,000 freight on last week's shipments. The iron works report orders coming in so fast that they do not attempt to fill any one order, but do a little for each and try to satisfy every one. A member of the firm stated that he had never known such a year of business of activity since his residence in Walkerville.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The sure prospect of an abundant harvest, the usual amount of railroad construction, and more than ordinary activity all over the province in building and other permanent improvements are the chief factors in maintaining a steady demand for such classes of labour as can meet the required demands. However good the labour condition may be there are always some men who find their way to Manitoba who are totally unfitted for the work that is required. Usually these are penniless when they arrive here and actively peddle their grievances on sympathetic citizens. The most common complaint is alleged misrepresentation to them of conditions here by railway and government officials in Eastern Canada and Great Britain. The usual excursions from Eastern Canada at a low rate made with the intention of bringing in a sufficient number of harvest hands to meet the demand of farmers, has also had the effect of stocking nearly all the trades in Winnipeg. Not only do these excursions bring in large numbers of tradesmen but also clerks of all kinds, and it is quite safe to say that all classes of employers have been assiduously canvassed by the immigrants brought in by harvest labourers excursions. Inquiry has shown that no less than 12 plasterers arrived, all of whom were induced to join the union. The secretary of the union stated that they never had more than 25 plasterers resident in the city and now their membership aggregates about 40. Other prominent tradesmen assert that it is this large influx every year that keeps wages down.

Building Trades.—Work has been interrupted by the carpenters strike. Bricklayers, plasterers and lathers are all employed at present, but if no settlement of the carpenters strike is effected in the near future many kindred trades will suffer. Many buildings projected have not been commenced on account of the trouble with the carpenters.

Civic Works.—Work continues steady for the regularly employed gangs.

Cigarmakers.—In this line trade is reported as good.

Custom Tailoring.—Trade is not as good as usual but is expected to improve as soon as cooler weather sets in.

Printing Trades.—Business continues good. Several firms have recently put down new presses and others are ordered. The Typographical Union have not as yet approached the masters with a view to a change in their schedule.

Lumbering.—Mills are still running to their full capacity.

Milling Trade.—The city mill is still running to its full capacity. The Ogilvie Milling Company still continues day and night shifts.

Foundry and Machinist Trade.—Business continues in good normal condition.

Railways.—Every thing is being done to rush to completion all lines in course of construction in order to meet the anticipated large traffic demands. Large numbers of men will be required to put the track in shape for the large fall traffic and the mechanical shops are likewise busy getting into running shape all available rolling stock. In these lines employment is likely to be good for the balance of the year.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows :

The past month has assured the prospects of a bountiful harvest. Crop conditions have improved satisfactorily and farmers are enjoying great prosperity. This means for the Brandon district an increase in business of all departments in trade and industry. Considerable difficulty is being experienced, however, in obtaining the hands necessary to harvest the crop. It is estimated that from 18,000 to 20,000 will be required in this province and the Territories. From 50 to 60 millions of bushels is an estimate of this year's crop. Large inducements are being offered by farmers to men who will engage for the summer's work, and efforts are being put forth by the local government and railways to bring farm hands in large numbers from the east. The first of the harvest excursion trains arrived here on the 8th, and since then there has been a steady increase of help arriving. The hotels have been so crowded that quite a number have had to sleep on door-steps and make shift as best they could. Some were disappointed in not finding work just when they landed, and not having much money made an appeal to the mayor of the city for help. He had quite a number supplied with meal tickets, and advised them to take the first job that offered. The men, however, have stood out for $2 per day and their board, claiming that the agent in the eastern provinces stated that the farmers would pay that wage. Very few, however, have been engaged at that figure, but all are able to find employment, as harvesting is in full swing throughout the district.

Land and home seekers are coming in every week, and a number from the Western States have made this province their home, stating that their's is only the beginning of immigration from those parts.

The industrial fairs are doing effective work by showing to strangers the capacities of the west, and the advantages offered to settlers there.

In ranching the stockmen claim that in this district and the Territories stock of all kinds were never in better condition at this time of year. The plenteous rains of June brought the grass lands and meadows into fine condition. The hay crop is abundant and a large number of cattle are being shipped east. It is expected that these shipments will continue during September.

A *binder twine factory* has been established here. The factory is being established by a number of prominent business men, and considerable stock has been taken by farmers in the vicinity. Material will be shipped direct from the Phillipine Islands, via Vancouver, and the work will be pushed ahead as fast as possible. This industry will fill a long felt want in the west. As an example, it is asserted that Manitoba will require this year 8,000,000 pounds of binder twine.

The Manitoba Farmers' Hedge and Wire Fence Company was organized as a new industry last month. The company has purchased property in the west end of this city, and has already started business. The hedge is made from cuttings of the locust tree, which are stayed with wire.

The different machinery agencies are doing a good business at the present time, especially in reapers and mowers.

In the *building trades,* owing to the number of places that are being erected, mechanics are fully employed and no idle men are to be found. The labouring men in the city engaged in the building trades, who were getting $1.75 per day, have had their wages raised to $2.

Plumbers report trade good.

Painters have all the work they can do, and there are some openings for extra hands.

Cigarmakers report trade fair.

Printers are fully employed in job offices, but there is no demand for new men.

In *Custom Tailoring* trade is good at present and there is opportunity of employment for a few first-class hands.

For *Machinists* business was never better than at the present. Neither railways nor local shops have found it possible to meet their demand for first-class men.

Boiler-makers are also in great demand.

Saw-mills have dispensed with their night staffs, and the men who were employed on these have gone harvesting. There is steady employment for day hands.

The *sash and door factories* are very busy and have all the men they require.

As to employment on the railways, the traffic on the Canada Northern is good. The C.P.R. is doing a very heavy business, especially in transportation of stock. During the month the company has engaged quite a number of men to take the place of strikers in this city. A foreman has returned to work with a strong force of men, and flying gangs are going over the district making repairs. Some section foremen have returned to work west of this place and Broadview. Little inconvenience has been experienced in moving trains on account of the trackmen's strike.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market in this city and district has been slightly affected during the month by the strikes at Rossland, Seattle and San Francisco and on the Canadian Pacific Railway, a surplus of labour in some of the trades being noticeable in consequence and a temporary lowering of prices. Nevertheless, there is a fair demand for labourers.

Carpentering is fair.

Stonemasons are not in demand.

Stonecutters have experienced dullness in work.

The *Printing* trade is dull.

Retail Clerks have experienced a dull month. Wages range anywhere between $6 and $15 per week, with an average of about $9.

The *Blacksmiths* employed by the C.P.R. from Winnipeg to Vancouver, have been granted an increase in wages of from 3 to 7 cents per hour on their former rates, as well as some other advances.

The *salmon run* this year was a very large one, and nearly all of the canneries have put up a full pack. The proposal to put in fishing-traps is causing considerable unrest among fishermen and in the business community.

The Miners' Association of British Columbia have addressed a petition to the Governor General in Council asking that a royal commission be appointed to inquire into the laws of this province and some of the acts which have been passed by the federal government in former years. The petition asserts that 50 per cent of the taxes raised in Britsh Columbia is paid by the mining industry, 22·7 per cent of the entire mining production going to its provincial treasury. The petition complains of and asks relief from the following :—

1. Customs duties which increase the cost of mining about 12 per cent.
2. The 2 per cent tax on the output of the mines levied by the province.
3. Excessive incorporation and registration fees.
4. Excessive fees for boiler inspection, recording fees, timber dues and miners' licenses.
5. The eight-hour law.
6. The passing of class legislation consequent upon the struggle between capital and labour.
7. The extension of the eight-hour law to certain surface employees.
8. The demand of information for statistical purposes from the minister of mines.
9. Certain provisions of the Mines Inspection Act.
10. The steady increase of taxation and threatened legislation which is keeping out new capital.
11. The Master and Servants' Act.
12. The Dominion Alien Act.

The following officers have been elected by the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council :—President, John Crow ; vice-president, W. J. Lamrick ; treasurer, C. Crowder ; financial secretary, William Beer ; secretary, T. H. Cross.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

During the past month the condition of the labour market has been unusually brisk, owing to the demand for white labour at the canneries and the exceptionally good run of salmon. There has been a demand for farm help, but no supply, owing to wages being higher at the canneries.

The *Fishermen* have done well during the run of salmon. The canners placed a limit of 200 fish per day for each boat. The average catch per boat for the season will be between 6,000 and 7,000. This is divided into three parts: one part for boat and net, one part for net-man, and one for boat-puller, the price per fish being 10 cents. In many cases the net-man owns his boat and net, taking two shares. A greater return for the fishermen would have resulted, had the canners been able to have handled more fish. During the past month 700 and 800 salmon were taken. The limit being 200, the fishermen had no option but to throw the balance away, or, as was done in some cases, dispose of them for 2 cents per fish. The canners pressed into service all the help available and paid in some cases as high as 50 cents per hour. At one cannery the Chinese threatened to leave unless the whites were discharged, which result followed. The reason of this was that the Chinese have the contract for the pack at per case; the whites withdrew and secured work elsewhere, to the detriment of the cannery owners. As a result of the large run of salmon, money is more plentiful and the benefit to the different trades is apparent.

A large force of men are engaged taking soundings and drilling for foundations for the new *railway and traffic bridge* at this point.

A *new shingle mill,* to cost $20,000, is in course of erection, a large number of men being employed.

In the district the *farmers* report good crops, the weather being all that could be desired, and the only difficulty being a scarcity of help.

The different branches of the *building trade* have been fairly busy, with the exception of the *Bricklayers* and *Stonecutters,* the majority of the members of this branch having gone to other points in the province.

Carpenters, Plasterers, Painters, Plumbers and *Tinsmiths* report work fairly good; still, there is no demand for outside help.

The *Ironworkers* and machinist trade is brisk, and help is in demand.

In the *lumbering industry* business is brisk. The export trade in lumber and shingles is good, mills running full time, and in some cases short-handed. A large number of men are being employed in manufacturing salmon boxes.

Steamboat and river trade continues good. Several vessels are under charter to load salmon for Great Britain. It is estimated the pack will exceed one million cases.

The Provincial Government has undertaken several improvements: the repairing of a bridge on the north arm of the Fraser, and a new bridge, not far from this city, on the same arm of the river, which will be duly appreciated by the farmers in marketing their products.

Several *new industries* are expected to shortly commence operations; among these are a new cold storage plant, a soap factory and a pork factory.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market generally is good, showing a marked improvement over the corresponding month for last year. The prosperity is not confined to any particular branch, but is general throughout the city and district. The only tradesmen to complain of a dull season are stonecutters and custom tailors. Unskilled labour is in demand. The seamen's strike at San Francisco interfered somewhat with

business on the waterfront for a short period, but everything was in normal condition at the end of the month.

In all branches of the *building trades* there is activity. *Bricklayers, Carpenters* and *Stonemasons* report plenty of work, and the prospects for the fall season are bright. A contractor of this city is now engaged in the erection of fifty houses in Ladysmith (on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway), presumably for the use of the miners in that locality.

In the *metal trades* the conditions are satisfactory. *Boilermakers, Machinists* and *Moulders* report trade very good, but in the *Blacksmithing* line a temporary slack season prevails.

Custom Tailors announce a slight improvement in trade, yet the conditions are very unsatisfactory.

Cigarmakers are fairly well employed.

Painters report the 'rush' season over, still, there is no scarcity of work.

There is no change in the conditions of the *Printing* trade. Business good.

Shipwrights and *Caulkers*, who have enjoyed prosperity throughout the year, report a slight falling off in work.

Civic Work is progressing favourably. Large gangs of men are employed in various capacities. For labourers the rate paid is $2 per day of nine hours.

The *Street Railway Company* has still a large force of men employed in improving the system throughout the city.

Two unions were organized during the month—the Brewery Workers' and Waiters and Waiteresses.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Arthur E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this district during the month has (with the exception of the coal industry), been very good, especially for outside labour which has been fully employed.

In the *building trades* business is very brisk. Among the carpenters especially this has been a busy month, with excellent prospects for some time as there are a number of new buildings being erected in this neighbourhood. There is very little demand for *Masons* and *Bricklayers*, with the exception of a new building for the Royal Bank of Canada, there is not much doing in their line.

In the *lumbering* industry the saw-mill is working steadily to keep up with the present rush of orders. The *lumber camps* work is steady with nothing new to report.

The *Teamsters* report business good, this being their busy season.

The *Painters* report plenty of work on hand, and for some time ahead with every man employed.

The *other trades* report business as fair.

In the *Coal Industry* conditions are unsettled. The mines having been idle several days this month on account of the strike in San Francisco which is the principal market for this coal. The demand for coal is also doubtful owing to the increasing competition of oil for fuel. There are plenty of men here to meet all demands.

In the *quartz mining* districts there is a steady progress being made both in extending the mines now in operation and in opening new ones, but there are plenty of men to meet the demand. The *placer mines* on the west coast of the island are reported as rushing, with good results.

This has been a bad month for fatal *accidents*, of which there have been four in the different mines in the district. The first occurred at the No. 4 mine Cumberland, which caught on fire July 31st. The pumpman and two Chinamen losing their lives. A miner was killed by a fall of rock in Protection Mine, Nanaimo. A fireman at Extension, while examining the mine after the pan had been stopped, set off the gas and was killed, and another miner at Extension was killed by a fall of coal.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BUILDING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

IN the June issue of the *Labour Gazette* there was commenced a series of statistical tables dealing with the rates of wages and hours of employment in the various branches of the building trades in this country. This series, which is part of the larger groups of statistical tables on wages and hours in the several trades which the *Gazette* publishes monthly, was continued in the July and August numbers, and is further continued in the present number.

The tables published herewith give particulars as to wages per hour, average wages per week, rate paid for overtime, and the average duration of the working season, for felt and gravel roofers and their helpers, galvanized ironworkers, tinsmiths, electricians, steelworkers, coppersmiths and their helpers and bellhangers.

Method of Compilation.

The tables have been compiled from returns made to the Department by a large number of building contractors, secretaries of local unions and the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. They give the figures which were current during the first week in May in the localities indicated in the schedule. It is possible that in a few instances increases or reductions have been brought about during the summer months, but for the most part the returns may be regarded as correct averages, care having been taken by the Department of Labour in formulating these schedules to indicate the minimum and maximum rate where different rates have been supplied from different sources in regard to any one locality, and to strike a fair average where several returns indicate that variations fluctuate closely about a given figure. The tables comprise information in regard to most of the important cities and towns of the several provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

For the sake of greater convenience in reference, the localities have been arranged alphabetically, but in accounting for the variations which appear in the lines set side by side in the schedule, note must be taken of the fact that these localities are often widely separated.

Comparison of Rates.

A more correct estimate of averages for a particular district can be formed by grouping together the localities included within a given area. If this be done, it will be found that as a general rule, rates are much higher in cities than in surrounding towns, and that the towns nearest the largest centres frequently command the best rates. Taking a broader view, however, it will be seen that the wages in some of the provinces are considerably higher than wages in others ; that, for example, a wage curve may be constructed which, beginning at the Atlantic coast would keep at a fairly good average for the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, would fall as it passed through the province of Quebec, rise considerably in the chief centres of Ontario, and continue in a gradually ascending line as it proceeds through Manitoba and the west, and reach its highest point in the cities and towns of British Columbia.

It is interesting to note that in tables relating to other trades already published in the *Gazette* a similar wages and price curve is to be observed, and it is also worthy of remark that this curve presents a strong parallel with that which might be constructed from the 'cost of living' schedules such as have already appeared.

The series of statistical tables in so far as it relates to wages and hours in the building trades will be concluded in the next issue of the *Gazette*.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 8.—Felt and Gravel Roofers, Felt and Gravel

LOCALITY.	FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFERS.							FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFERS'				
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.
	Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.			
New Brunswick—												
Hartland												
Moncton												
St. John		9 00–10 00	9	9	54	1½	8		8 00	9	9	54
Nova Scotia—												
Bridgeport	30	18 00	10	10	60			15	9 00	10	10	60
Digby												
Guysboro	20	12 00	10	10	60		6					
Hantsport												
Halifax	22	9 00		9		1½–2	9–12	14	7 00		9	
Truro												
Yarmouth												
Quebec—												
Buckingham	30											
Hull	18	10 50	10	8	58		8					
Huntingdon												
Isle Verte												
Lachute												
Montreal	15–17½	8 75–9 00	10	10	50–60		9–10	12½–14	7 50	10	10	50–60
Nicolet												
Nictaux	50							20				
Ormstown												
Portage du Fort	20	12 00						15	9 00			
Quebec	15–20	9 00–12 00	10	10	60		7–8	12½–15	7 50–9 00	10	10	60
Rivière du Loup												
Sherbrooke												
St. Henri	15	9 00	10	10	60		8	12	7 20	10	10	60
St. Hyacinthe	15	9 00	10	10	60		12	10	6 00	10	10	60
St. Jérôme	25	15 00	10	10	60		9	11	6 60	10	10	60
Shawville												
Yamachiche	20	12 00	10	10	60			8	4 80	10	10	60
Ontario—												
Beamsville												
Breslau												
Belleville	25	15 50	10	9	59	1½	8	12½	7 50	10	9	59
Brantford	15–25	8 00–13 75	10	5–9	50–59	1¼	7–8	12½–20	7 40–11 00	10	5–9	50–59
Brigden	20	12 00	10	10	60		8	15	9 00	10	10	60
Brockville	22	11 88	9	9	54		8	15	8 10	9	9	54
Chatham	20	12 00	10	9	59	1½	8	12½	7 50	10	9	59
Cobourg												
Cornwall												
Dundas	20–25							15				
Embro												
Finch												
Gananoque												
Guelph												
Hamilton	20–25	10 80–12 37	9	9	54	1½	10	15	8 00	9	9	54
Huntsville	15	9 00	10	10	60		7	12½	7 50	10	10	60
Ingersoll	15	9 00	10	10	60			12½	7 50	10	10	60
Iroquois	15	9 00	10	10	60		6	12½	7 50	10	10	60
Kingston	25	14 00–16 00	9	9	54	1½	4–6	17½	9 00–10 00	9	9	54
London	20½	12 00	10	9	59		7–8	12½	7 50	10	9	59
Meaford	15	9 00	10	10	60			12½	7 50	10	10	60
Morrisburg												
Niagara Falls												
Orangeville												
Oakville												
Ottawa	17	9 00	9	9	54		7–9	14	7 50	9	9	54

BUILDING TRADES IN CANADA—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 4.

Roofers' Helpers, Galvanized Iron Workers and Tinsmiths.

HELPERS.		GALVANIZED IRON WORKERS.							TINSMITHS.						
Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.
		Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.					
....	.....	.....	12 00	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	60	....	....
....	.....	25	15 00	....	....	.....	....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½	8	.....	.....	9	9	54	1½	8	.....	7 00-12 00	9	9	54	1½	8
....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	...	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	17½	8 50	10	10	60	1¼	8
....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	20	12 00	.....	..	.....	.....	12
1½-2	9-12	22	8 00	....	9	....	1½-2	9	18	8 00	10	.....	.....	1½-2	12
....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....	.....	.....	12½-15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.. ..	....	....	.....	....	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	12
....	.....	30	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	8	18	10 50	10	8	58	....	12	18	10 50	10	8	58	.. ..	12
..	.....	20	12 00	....	....	.....	....	5	20	12 00	.....	.....	.....	....	12
....	.....	20	12 00	....	....	.....	....	.....	20	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	12
....	9-10	15-17½	8 00-12 00	10	10	60	1½	10-12	15-17½	9 00-11 00	9½-10	4½-10	60	1½	10-12
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	50	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	12
....	.....	20	12 00	....	....	.....	....	.....	20	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	7-8	15-20	9 00-12 00	10	10	60	....	7-8	12½-15	7 50-9 00	10	10	60	....	12
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	20	12 00	10	8	58	....	7
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	15-20	9 00-12 00	10	9	59	1½	12
....	8	25	15 00	10	10	60	1¼	12	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	12
....	12	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	12	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	12
....	9	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	9	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	9
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	... ..	9 00	10	10	60	....	6
....	...	22½	12 50	10	10	60	....	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	.....
....	....	.....	12 00	10	10	60	....	12	.....	12 00	10	10	60	....	12
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	.....
1½	8	15-17½	9 00-10 50	10	9	59	1½	10-12	15-17½	9 00-10 50	10	9	59	1½	10-12
1¼	7-12	17½-20	10 35-11 00	10	5-9	50-59	1¼	7-12	17½-25	10 35-13 75	10	5-9	50-59	1¼	7-12
....	8	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	9	20	12 00	10	10	60	...	9
....	8	22	11 88	9	9	54	....	8	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	.....
1½	8	20-22½	12 75	10	9	59	1½	12	17½	10 50	10	9	59	1½	12
....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	10
....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	1½	8	15-25	9 00-12 00	10	10	60	1½	8-12
....	.....	25	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	.....
....	.....	20	12 00	....	....	.....	....	8	20	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
....	.....	15	9 00	....	....	.....	....	.....	17½	10 50	.....	...	.....	....	....
....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	17½	10 50	10	9	59	1½	12
1½	10	20-25	10 80-12 37	9	9	54	1½	10	20-25	10 80-12 37	9	9	54	1½	10
....	7	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	12
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	.....
....	6	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	6	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	12
1½	4-6	35	18 00-19 00	9	9	54	1½	8-10	30	17 00-18 00	9	9	54	1½	10-11
....	7	17½-20	9 50-10 80	9	9	54	1¼	8-10	15-20	9 00-10 80	10	9	59	1½	8-11
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	.....
....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	12	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	12
....	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	12	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	12
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	11
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	10
....	7-9	20-22	9 00-12 00	9	9	54	....	6-9	17-20	9 00	9	9	54	....	9-12

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 8.—Felt and Gravel Roofers, Felt and Gravel Roofers'

LOCALITY.	FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFERS.							FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFERS'				
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.
	Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.			
Ontario—Con.												
Paris												
Pembroke												
Peterborough												
Picton												
Prescott												
Rat Portage	25	15 00	10	10	60		6	20	12 00	10	10	60
Sarnia	17½	10 50	10	9	59			15	9 00	10	9	59
St. Catharines	20–35		9	9	54	1½	8	15–18		9	9	54
St. Thomas	15	9 00	10	10	60		7–8					
Stratford	20–25	14 00	10	10	60	1¼	7–8	12–13	7 50	10	10	60
Strathroy	17½	10 50					8	12½	7 50			
Toronto	15–25	8 25–11 25	8–10	4–5	45–55	1½	9–10	12½	6 87	10	5	55
Wellington												
Windsor	25–30		9	9			10	12½		9	9	
Woodstock	20	10 60	9	9	53		6	12½	7 25	9	9	53
Manitoba—												
Brandon												
Elkhorn												
Stonewall												
Winnipeg	20	11 50	9½	9½	57		6	15	9 00	9½	9½	57
British Columbia—												
Greenwood												
Kamloops												
Nanaimo												
Nelson												
New Westminster	25–33⅓	13 00-18 00	9	9	54	1½	8	20–22½	12 00	9	9	54
Revelstoke												
Rossland												
Vancouver	33⅓–40	18 00-21 60	9½	6	55½		6–8					
Victoria	44½	21 75	9	4	49	1½	9	25	12 25	9	4	49
N. W. Territories—												
Calgary												
Fort Saskatchewan												
Medicine Hat												

BUILDING TRADES IN CANADA—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 4.

Helpers, Galvanized Iron Workers and Tinsmiths—*Concluded.*

HELPERS.		GALVANIZED IRON WORKERS.							TINSMITHS.						
Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.
		Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.					
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	... ..	....	.....	15-20	9 00-12 00	10	9	59	....	12
....	.....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	. .	9	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	9
....	.....	20	10 50	10	9	59	....	12	20	10 50	10	9	59	....	12
....	.. ..	....	.....	....	....	...	....	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	10
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	9-12
....	6	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	6	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	6
....	.....	.. ..	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.. ..	17½	10 50	10	9	59	....	.....
1½	8	20-25	10 00-15 00	9	9	54	1½	8	20-22½	10 00	9	9	54	1½	8
....	...	15-20	9 00-12 00	10	10	60	1½	10-11	15-20	9 00-12 00	10	10	60	1½	10-11
1¼	7-8	16-22	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	8-12	16-20	10 00	10	10	60	1¼	12
....	8	17½	10 50	....	.. ..	.....	....	.....	17½	10 50	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
1½	9	25-27½	15 00	10	10	60	....	10	25-27½	12 00-15 00	8-10	4-10	45-60	1½	10
....	.....	.....	.....	....	.. ..	.....	....	.....	20	12 00	.....	.. ..	.....	....	.....
....	10	25-30	....	9	9	.....	....	10	25-30	.....	9	9	.....	....	10
....	6	20	10 60	9	9	53	....	6	20	10 60	10	10	60	...	8
....	.....	25	15 00	10	9	59	....	7	22½	13 50	10	10	60	....	7
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	25-30	15 00-18 00	10	10	60	1½	12
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	22½	13 50	10	10	60	1½	12
....	6	25	14 25	9½	9½	57	1¼	9	25	14 25	9½	9½	57	1¼	9
....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	...	.....	40	24 00	10	10	60	....	10
....	.....	.....	.. ..	....	....	.....	....	.....	30	18 00	9	9	54	1½	12
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	33⅓	18 00	9	9	54	.....	.....
....	.....	39	21 00	9	9	54	1½	8	39	21 00	9	9	54	1½	8
1½	8	30-33⅓	16 00-18 00	9	9	54	1½	8-12	30	16 00-20 00	9	9	54	1½	8-12
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	44⅓	24 00	... ..	.....	.....	....	9
....	.....	33⅓-40	18 00-21 60	9½	6	55½	1½-2	8	33⅓-40	18 00-21 60	9½	6	55½	1½-2	8
1½	.....	39	21 00	9	9	54	1½	12	30	16 50	10	5	55	1½	12
....	9	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	50	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	.....	....	.....	25	15 00	.....	.....	.....	....	12

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 9.—Electricians, Steel Workers,

LOCALITY.	ELECTRICIANS.							STEEL WORKERS.							
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.
	Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.
New Brunswsck—															
Moncton															
St. John		15 00	9	9	54	1½	8		15 00	9	9	54	1½	8	
Nova Scotia—															
Halifax	15	9 00	10			1½–2	12		12 00				1½	6	
Quebec—															
Hull	20	12 00	10	8	58		12								
Huntingdon	25	15 00					2								
Ile Verte															
Montreal	16½–40	9 00	9½	4½	58	1½	11–12	18–25	10 80	10	8	18	58	1½	11	25
			10	8					12 25				60			
Nictaux	30								20							50
Quebec	17½–20	10 50	10	10	60		7–8	17½–20	10 50	10	10	60		7–8	15–20
		12 00							12 00						
Sherbrooke	15–20	9 00	10	9	59	1⅓	12								
		12 00													
St. Henri	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	12								30
St. Hyacinthe	25	15 00	10	10	60		12								30
Yamachiche							25		15 00	10	10	60			25
Ontario—															
Belleville	20-30	12 00	10	9	59	1½	12	20	12 00	10	9	59			25
		18 00													
Brantford	15–20	9 00	10	10	60		12	17½	10 35	10	9	59	1¼	12	
		12 00													
Chatham	20–22½	12 75	10	9	59	1½	12	20	12 00	10	9	59	1½	10	20–22½
Guelph		9 00	10	9	59		12								
Hamilton	15–25	9 00	10	10	60		10-12	30	14 85					11	20–30
		12 00													
Huntsville	25	15 00	10	15	75		12								
Kingston	15–20	9 00	9	8	53	1½	12	20	10 00	9	9	54	1½	12	22-35
		10 80							11 00						
London	40	20 00	9	5	50		8–12	17½	9 00	10	9	59	1¼	10	20
									10 50						
Mille Roches								25	15 00	10	10	60			
Morrisburg	20	12 00	10	10	60		8								
Orangeville	20	12 00	10	10	60		12								
Ottawa	20	10 80	9	9	54		9-11	20–25	10 00	9	9	54		9-11	20–25
									10 80						
Rat Portage	30	18 00	10	10	60		6	30	18 00	10	10	60		6	40
Sarnia	20	12 00	10	9	59										22½
St. Catharines	20		10	10											25
Stratford	25-35	16 00	9	9	54	1¼	12								18–25
Strathroy	17½	10 50													
Toronto	30–34	13 50	8	4	44	1¼	10	20–30	11 00	8-10	4-5	45	1½	9–10	25–30
		14 96							13 50			55			
Webbwood								25	15 00	10	10	60		12	
Windsor	25–30		9	9			10	25–30						9	50
Woodstock	20	12 00	10	10	60		10								25
Manitoba—															
Brandon	20	12 00	10	10	60		12								
Winnipeg	22½	13 50	10	10	60		9								
British Columbia—															
Greenwood	40	24 00	10	10	60		10								
Kamloops		20 25													
Nelson	33	18 00	9	9	54	1½	12								
New Westminster	30	16 20	9	9	54		9								40
Revelstoke	25							30							
Vancouver	33⅓–35	18 00	9	9	54		7	35	20 00	10	5	55	1½	8	30–33⅓
		20 00													
Victoria	39	21 00	9	9	54	1½	12								

BUILDING TRADES IN CANADA—*Continued.* DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 4.

Coppersmiths, Coppersmiths' Helpers and Bell Hangers.

COPPERSMITHS.						COPPERSMITHS' HELPERS.						BELL HANGERS.					
Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.
$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 00	9	9	54	1½	8	....	10 00	9	9	54	1½	8	....	15 00	9	9	54	1½	8
12 00	....	....	....	1½	6	....	12 00	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	30	18 00	....	....	....	....	.....
12 00	10	8–10	58	1¼	11	10	8 00	10	8–10	58	1¼	11	16½	9 00	10	8	58	....	11
15 00			60			15	9 00			60									
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	25	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	50	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
9 00	10	10	60	....	7–8	12½	7 50	10	10	60	....	7–8	15	9 00	10	10	60	...	7–8
12 00						15	9 00						20	12 00					
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
18 00	10	10	60	1¼	12	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	12	17	12 60	10	10	60	1¼	12
													21						
18 00	10	10	60	1½	6	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	6	16½	10 00	10	10	60	1½	12
15 00	10	10	60	....	.....	8	4 80	10	10	60	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
15 00	10	9	59	....	11	15	9 00	10	9	59	....	11	25	15 00	10	9	59	1½	11–12
													30	18 00					
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	30	15 00	10	5	50	1¼	•9
12 75	10	9	59	2	12	10	6 00	10	9	59	2	12	20	12 00	10	9	59	2	8
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
10 80	9	9	54	1½	10–11	15	7 43	....	....	....	....	10–11	15	9 00	10	10	60	...	12
15 00													25	12 00					
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
12 00	9	9	54	1½	8	17½	9 00	9	9	54	1½	8	20	10 00	9	8	55	1½	12
							10 00						22½	12 00					
10 00	10	9	59	1¼	10	12½	7 50	10	9	59	1¼	10	40	20 00	9	5	50	....	8
12 00																			
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
10 80	9	9	54	....	9–11	14	7 50	9	9	54	....	9–11	20	10 80	9	9	54	....	9–10
24 00	10	10	60	....	10	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	10	40	24 00	10	10	60	....	8
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	10	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
14 16	9	9	54	1½	8	20	.....	9	9	54	1½	8	25	15 00	9	9	54	1½	8
12 00	10	10	60	1¼	12	15	7 50	10	10	60	1¼	12	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
12 50	8–9	4–5	45	1½	10–12	10	5 00	9	5	50	1½	10	25	11 00	8	4	44	....	10
13 50			50																
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
.....	....	....	....	....	9	20	.....	....	....	....	....	9	30	.....	....	....	....	....	9
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	12½	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	20	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	40	24 00	10	10	60	....	6
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
19 20	9	9	54	....	9	25	13 50	9	9	54	...	9	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
16 00	10	5	55	1½	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	33⅓	18 00	9	9	54	1½	.....
18 00																			
.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA—II. TRADE UNION LEGISLATION.

Legislation in regard to organized labour in Canada may be divided broadly into two groups: First, legislation relating to the legal status of organizations; and, secondly, legislation governing their conduct.

STATUS OF TRADE UNIONS.

In *Canada* certain legal rights are guaranteed to such labour organizations as are willing to bring themselves within the scope of enactments passed in their behalf. The effect is to divide the unions into two classes, according as they are or are not legally incorporated.

The most comprehensive legislation dealing with the status of labour organizations is that passed by the *Dominion* Government. In the Trade Unions Act, 35 Vic., c. 30, incorporated in the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, c. 131, provision is made for the registry of trade unions and for the corporate powers which result therefrom.

Definition of Trade Union.

Under this Act a trade union is defined as 'such combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, as would, but for this Act, have been deemed to be an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade.'

It is provided, however, that the Act shall not affect agreements between partners as to their own business, between an employer and those employed by him as to such employment, or agreements in consideration of the good-will of a business or of instruction in any profession, trade or handicraft.

It is furthermore provided that nothing in the Act shall enable any court to entertain any legal proceeding instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for breach of any of the following agreements: Agreement between members of a trade union as such concerning the conditions under which any members for the time being of the trade union shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, employ or be employed; any agreement for the payment by any person of any subscription or penalty of a trade union; any agreement for the application of the funds of a trade union to furnish benefits to members, to further contributions to any employer or workman not a member of such trade union, in consideration of such employer or workman acting in conformity with the rules or resolutions of such trade union, or to discharge any fine imposed by any persons by sentence of a court of justice; any agreement made between one trade union and another; any bond to secure the performance of the above mentioned agreements: But nothing in this section shall be deemed to constitute any of the agreements above mentioned unlawful.

It is provided that no Act in force in Canada providing for the constitution and incorporation of charitable, benevolent or provident institutions shall include or apply to trade unions, and the Trade Unions Act shall not apply to any trade union not registered under the Act.

Powers of Registered Trade Unions.

Any seven or more members of a trade union may, by subscribing their names to the rules of the union and otherwise complying with the provisions of the Act with respect to registry, register such trade union under the Act, but if any one of the purposes of such union is unlawful such registration shall be void.

Any trade union registered under the Act may purchase or take upon lease in the names of the trustees for the time being of such trade union, any land not exceeding one acre, and may sell, exchange, mortgage or let the same; and no purchaser, assignee, mortgagee or tenant shall

be bound to inquire whether the trustees have authority for the sale, mortgaging or letting, and the receipt of the trustees shall be a discharge for the money arising therefrom.

The real and personal property whatsoever belonging to any trade union under the Act shall be vested in the trustees for the time being of such trade union, appointed as provided by the Act for the purposes and benefit of such trade union and the members thereof, and the real or personal property of any branch of a trade union shall be vested in the trustees of such branch, and be under the control of such trustees.

The trustees of any trade union registered under the Act are authorized to bring or defend any action, suit, prosecution or complaint touching the property, real or personal, of such trade union, in any court of competent jurisdiction ; sue and be sued without further description than the title of their office. This right is not abated by the death or removal from office of the persons holding office for the time being.

Every treasurer or other officer of a trade union registered under the Act shall in accordance with the rules of such trade union render an account of all moneys received and paid by him and of the bonds or securities of such trade unions or any balance remaining in his hands, and the trustees may sue the treasurer in any court of competent jurisdiction for the balance due from him.

Any officer or member of a trade union, or every person who is guilty of fraudulently obtaining or misapplying funds, books or effects of a trade union, may be required to deliver up such property, and to pay, if the court thinks fit, a further sum not exceeding $100, together with costs not exceeding $5, and in default of payment be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months.

Registry of Trades Unions.

As has already been stated the Act only applies to such Trades Unions as are registered under the provisions relating to registration, which are as follows :

The application is to be sent to the registrar-general of Canada, who is the registrar under the Act, together with a list of the rules of the union and the titles of its officers. The registrar, upon being satisfied that the trade union has complied with the regulations respecting registry under the Act, shall register such trade union and rules.

With every trade union which applies to be registered, which has been in operation for more than a year, a general statement of the financial affairs of the union shall be made in the form and manner required in the annual general statement to be made annually to the registrar. The registrar upon registering such trade union shall issue a certificate of registry.

The Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations respecting registry under the Act. The rules of the trade union registered under the Act must set forth the name of the trade union and the place of meeting for its business ; every object for which the trade union is established ; the purposes for which the funds shall be applicable, the conditions under which any member may become entitled to benefits assured thereby, and the fines and forfeitures which may be imposed on any member of such trade union, the manner of making, altering and rescinding rules ; the provisions for the appointment and removal of a general committee of management and of the president, treasurer or other officers, provisions for the investment of the funds and for the annual or periodical audit of accounts ; and the inspection of the books and names of members of the trade union by every person having an interest in the funds of the trade union.

Reports and Other Obligations.

A copy of the rules shall be delivered by the trade union to every person on demand on payment of a sum not exceeding 25 cents.

A general statement of the receipts, funds and effects of every trade union registered under the Act shall be transmitted to the registrar before the first day of June in each year, in such a form and comprising such particulars as the registrar from time to time requires, and every member of and depositor in any such trade union shall be entitled to receive on application to the secretary or treasurer of the trade union a copy of such general statement, without making any payment for the same.

There shall also be sent to the registrar a copy of all alterations of rules and new rules and changes of officers made by the trade union during the year and a copy of the rules of the union as they exist at the time of making the report.

Every trade union that fails to comply with this last section and every officer of a trade union failing so to act shall each incur a penalty not exceeding $25 for each offence.

Every person who wilfully makes a false entry in any such statement shall incur a penalty not exceeding $200 for each offence.

A similar penalty is imposed for circulating false copies of the rules of the union.

The purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise, or so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust.

The registrar-general of Canada shall lay before parliament annual reports with respect to the matters transacted by him as registrar under this Act and in pursuance thereof.

Under the Act the schedule of maximum fees is given as follows :

For registry of trade union.....	$4 00
For registry of alteration in rules.	2 00
For inspection of documents.....	50

Incorporation in Quebec.

In the *Province of Quebec* a number of unions have been incorporated by the Legislature, being given extensive powers with regard to their members and to their status as a legal person. Thus, for example, the 'Montreal Bricklayers' Union' was incorporated under an Act of the Legislature, assented to on the 8th of January, 1894 (57 Vic., c. 79). This Act provided among other things that all members then belonging to the Association known as the Montreal Bricklayers' Union were *de jure* members of the corporation constituted under the act, unless they expressly resigned. The corporation was authorized in its name to exercise all the powers, privileges, rights and immunities of corporations legally constituted. The object of the corporation was declared to be to protect its members, to grant them aid or benefits, to improve their condition, to unite them fraternally, and to assist members who were sick, crippled, infirm, aged, in trouble or in need, as well as the widows, fathers, mothers and orphans of members, or other persons depending on them.

It is furthermore provided that journeymen bricklayers alone are to have the right to become members of the corporation. Every journeyman bricklayer has the right to form part of the corporation, provided he fulfils the conditions determined by the by-laws. The act goes on to state the provisions for the election of officers, the constitution of the board of management and the passing of regulations.

Powers Under Such Incorporation.

It is provided that all pecuniary benefits or advantages or aid whatsoever granted

to the members, their families and representatives, or to persons dependent upon them, shall be non-transferable, not liable to seizure, and be considered as alimony. The corporation is empowered to make regulations for the management of its business; for the assistance of its members, and the promotion of their education, for aiding sick members and establishing a provident fund, for the granting and assuring to members all other advantages, which shall from time to time be determined by the regulations either in the shape of benefits, bonuses and indemnities, gifts, succour or otherwise, for the establishment of a special fund for authorizing expenses in the interests of the corporation as a benevolent society, to determine the qualification of members and the manner of convening meetings, to govern the regulation of members, and to regulate work of the members, and from time to time make and amend the tariff for the members or salary for their labour, which latter shall not come into force until approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

It is provided that in future every apprentice bricklayer who wishes to join the corporation must have served an apprenticeship of at least three years, and shall have passed an examination as to his skill and good conduct before the board of management of the corporation.

The corporation may from time to time so amend its regulations, provide for their being carried out, or impose fines for their contravention. The fines which it so imposes shall, however, never exceed the sum of $10 for each contravention. Such fines shall be imposed on the delinquents in each particular case at a meeting of the members. Fines and other contributions imposed upon members or debts due to the corporation shall be recovered by law before the courts of competent jurisdiction.

Officers and Members.

The first election of officers is to be held, after public notice given by the board of management enumerated under the Act, in one English and two French newspapers published in the city of Montreal.

The election is to be held by ballot and subsequent general elections are to be held each year in the first week in April, notice having been duly given in an English and in two French newspapers published in the city of Montreal.

Provision is also made for weekly and special meetings. The corporation cannot be dissolved as long as there are five members. Such dissolution shall be effected only at an extraordinary meeting called for that purpose by notice given by two of the members in one English and two French newspapers published in the city of Montreal, published once a week during the month previous to the meeting, and also by notice through the post office to each member.

Upon dissolution the remainder of the property belonging to the corporation, after the payment of all obligations, shall be divided amongst the remaining members proportionately to the time which they have been members of the corporation.

In the case of the other incorporated unions in Quebec the provisions of the Acts of incorporation are quite similar.

INSURANCE BY TRADE UNIONS.

One of the ways in which trade unions may come under special supervision is the matter of insurance.

Under the *Insurance Act* of the Dominion (R.S.C., c. 124), no express provision is made for insurance by trade unions. Under the heading of Mutual or Assessment Life Insurance Companies the Act provides (Sec. 36) that no company shall, without being licensed or registered under the Act, carry on in Canada any business of life insurance by promising to pay on the death of the member of such company a sum of money solely from the proceeds or dues collected or to be collected from the members for that purpose. Companies so registered are required to make a de-

posit of $50,000, and to conform to certain other regulations set forth in the Act. It is provided, however, under section 43 that nothing in the Act shall apply to any society or association of persons for fraternal, benevolent, industrial or religious purposes, among which purposes is insurance of the lives of the members thereof, exclusively or of any association for the purposes of life insurance formed in connection with such society or organization exclusively for its members, and which insures the lives of such members exclusively. Such societies are, however, enabled to bring themselves within the application of the Act by applying to the minister.

Insurance in Ontario.

In *Ontario* trade unions which wish to take advantage of the Insurance Act may bring themselves within the scope of the provisions relating to insurance by friendly societies.

The Ontario Insurance Act, 1897, c. 203, sets forth the conditions under which friendly societies may be incorporated. It is provided that where a friendly society registered under the Act has its head office elsewhere than in the province of Ontario, the grand or other provincial body or the lodges or a majority of the lodges situate in the province, may file with the insurance registrar an application or applications for provincial incorporation, setting forth the proposed corporate name, the names of the first trustees or managing officers, the mode by which their successors are to be elected and such other information as the registrar requires.

If upon the hearing of the application the registrar is of opinion that incorporation ought to be granted, he is authorized to issue a certificate of incorporation.

These provisions are extended so as to include trade unions.

Grant of Incorporation.

Upon the proceedings taken as outlined above, it is provided that incorporation may be granted in either of the two following cases :

(a.) Where any trade union or labour union, or trade or labour organization purposes to undertake contracts with its own members exclusively to award any insurance benefits enumerated under the Act and permitted by the Act, or contracts to furnish tools or to pay any employee superannuation benefits.

(b.) Where any organization of persons resident in Ontario has been of not less than twenty-five persons and managed as a friendly society under rules in conformation with the Act, purposes to contract with its own members for sick benefits not exceeding $5 a week and a funeral benefit of not more than $100, or either of such benefits, the body so incorporated may upon application be admitted to registry as a friendly society, but unless and until so registered the corporation shall not undertake or agree to grant the said order further insurance benefit.

In the same Act it is provided that in addition to friendly societies standing duly registered as such at the passing of this Act the following shall be admissible to registry on the friendly society register :

Any lawfully incorporated trade union in Ontario which, under the authority of the incorporating Act has an insurance or benefit fund for the benefit of its own members exclusively, provided that where any *bona fide* trade union or labour organization provides by its constitution, by-laws or rules for the assistance, relief or support of its members, the registrar may, by writing, under his hand and the seal of his office, declare the organization exempt from the operation of this Act; and such certificate shall remain valid until by like writing revoked; and the organization so exempted shall not be subject to any penalty imposed by this Act.

Any association of civil servants or employees of the Dominion of Canada, incorporated by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of Canada.

The Union Label.

For several years a movement led by the Toronto Trades and Labour Council has been on foot with a view to securing Dominion legislation legalizing trade union labels, that is to say, making provision by which the union label may be registered under the Trade Marks and Industrial Designs Act (R.S.C. Chap. 63, s. 3), for the exclusive use of the persons registering it, that is, the union concerned, and so that the persons concerned, that is the union, shall have the exclusive right to use the label to designate articles manufactured or sold by them, or as the result of labour of members of the union.

The Bill adopted by the legislative committee of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council proposed the addition to the clause defining what constitutes trade marks of the following clause:

All marks, names, brands, labels, packages or other business devices which are adopted for use by any association or union of workingmen, in its trade, business, occupation or calling, for the purpose of distinguishing any manufacture, product or article of any description, manufactured, produced, compounded or packed by or through the labour of any of the members of such association or union of workingmen, and applied in any manner either to such manufacture, product or article, or to any package, parcel, case, box, or other vessel or receptacle of any description containing it, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered and known as trade marks, and may be registered for the exclusive use of the association or union of workingmen registering it in the manner herein provided, and of the members of such association or union ; and thereafter such association or union of workingmen and its members shall have the exclusive right to use such trade mark to designate articles manufactured by or through the labour of the members of such association or union of workingmen, which, for the purposes of this Act, shall be considered the proprietor of such trade mark ; provided always that no mark shall be put upon the goods without the consent of the proprietor.

A Bill incorporating the proposed amendment to the Trade Marks and Industrial Designs Act was recently passed by the House of Commons, but was rejected by the Senate, and hence failed to become law.

CONDUCT OF TRADE UNIONS.

The provisions of the Dominion Statutes relating to the regulations of the conduct of labour organizations are concerned chiefly with the prohibition of combinations in restraint of trade.

Conbinations in Restraint of Trade.

The *Trade Union Act* (R.S.C. c. 131, s. 22) provides that the purposes of any trade union shall not by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise, or so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust.

An *Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Combinations formed in Restraint of Trade* (52 Vic., c. 41) provides that every person who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other person, or with any railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company, unlawfully to unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing. supplying, storing or dealing in any article or commodity which may be the subject of trade or commerce ; or to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or commodity, or to unduly prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof, or to unduly prevent the purchase, barter, sale, transportation or supply of any such article or commodity, or in the price of insurance upon person or property, is guilty of a misdemeanour and liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, and if a corporation, is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars and not less than one thousand dollars.

It is provided further by section 6 that the foregoing provisions in this Act shall be construed as if section 22 of the Trade Unions Act had not been enacted.

Provisions in Criminal Code.

The *Criminal Code* of 1892 contains a chapter (part 39) dealing with offences

connected with trade and breaches of contract. In this chapter it is provided (sec. 516) that a conspiracy in restraint of trade is an agreement between two or more persons to do or procure to be done any unlawful act in restraint of trade, but it is furthermore provided (sec. 517) that the purposes of a trade union are not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, unlawful within the meaning of the next preceding section.

It is further provided (sec. 518) that no prosecution shall be maintainable against any person for conspiracy in refusing to work with or for any employer or workman, or for doing any act or causing any act to be done for the purpose of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence punishable by statute.

The expression 'trade combination' (sec. 519) means any combination between masters or workmen or other persons for regulating or altering the relations between any persons being masters or workmen, or the conduct of any master or workman in or in respect of his business or employment, or contract of employment or service; and the expression 'act' includes a default, breach or omission.

Concerning Intimidation.

Under the heading of intimidation (sec. 523) it is provided that every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable, on indictment or on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour, who wrongfully and without lawful authority, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do, or to do anything from which he has a lawful right to abstain—

(a.) Uses violence to such other person, or his wife or children, or injures his property ; or

(b.) Intimidates such other person, or his wife or children by threats of using violence to him, her or any of them, or of injuring his property ; or

(c.) Persistently follows such other person about from place to place ; or

(d.) Hides any tools, clothes or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of, or hinders him in, the use thereof ; or

(e.) With one or more other persons follows such other person, in a disorderly manner, in or through any street or road ; or

(f.) Besets or watches the house or other place where such other person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be.

Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment who in pursuance of any unlawful combination or conspiracy to raise the rate of wages, or of any unlawful combination or conspiracy respecting any trade, business or manufacture, or respecting any person concerned or employed therein, unlawfully assaults any person, or in pursuance of any such combination or conspiracy, uses any violence or threat of violence to any person, with a view to hinder him from working or being employed at such trade, business or manufacture (sec. 524).

Special Amendments.

An *amendment to the Criminal Code* passed in 1899 (62 and 63 Vic., c. 46) provides for the amendment of section 520 of the Criminal Code, by striking out the word, 'unduly' in paragraphs (c) and (d), and by striking out the word, 'unreasonable' in paragraph (c). This section (520) deals with combinations which are in restraint of trade. Paragraph (c) brings within the scope of the section combinations to *unduly* prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture or production, or to *unreasonably* enhance the price of a commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce. Paragraph (d) deals with combinations to *unduly* prevent or lessen competition. Under the amendment above referred to the italicized words are striken out.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of August, together with the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract.

Extension of Breakwater at Grande Anse, N.B. Contract dated August 3, 1901. Amount of contract, $10,900.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Contractor's foreman carpenter	$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	1.75 " "
Carpenters' helpers	1.25 " "
Blacksmiths	1.75 " "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.25 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.25 " "
Driver with two horses and wagon	2.75 " "
Driver with one horse and cart	2.00 " "
Driver with one horse	1.50 " "
Driver with two horses	2.00 " "

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

THE conflicts between capital and labour resulting in strikes or lock-outs were small in number during the month of August, in comparison to what they had been during the two previous months; and as the schedule hereto annexed indicates, only five disputes of any importance were reported to the department as having commenced during the month, and of these but one remained undetermined at its close.

Several disputes which had arisen during the previous month were settled during the month of August, the most important of these being the large strike of the maintenance-of-way men on the C. P. R., which commenced on June 17, and involved during the coruse of its continuance, several thousand men. It was brought to a close on the 30th of the month.*

No less than five other strikes which had commenced prior to August 1, were settled during the month, and all of these with one exeception, resulted in a compromise being affected, or a settlement favourable to the employees.

There were remaining at the end of the month, eight strikes, all of which, with the exception of three, commenced in the months of March, April and May, respectively, had arisen during the month of June, and were in continuance throughout July and August. With the exception of the strike of the cigarmakers in Montreal, commenced on April 19, in which about 600 men are involved, and that of the miners in Rossland, B.C., involving about 1,000 employees, but a comparatively small number of workmen were affected. The numbers affected are possibly fewer than those recorded in the schedule hereto annexed, inasmuch as a number of the strikers have obtained employment elsewhere since these strikes commenced, and may in consequence be held to be no longer affected by the result.

*For details as to progress of this strike, and the terms of its settlement see the article on the C. P. R. Trackmen's strike, in the present number of the *Labour Gazette*.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly	Indirectly			
Ontario.....	Brantford	Moulders	Against alleged reduction in wages.....	1	14	.....	Mar. 18	. . . .	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec. ..	Montreal	Cigarmakers	Refusal of employers to accede to union's demand for revision of existing wage scale.	1(	600	.....	Apr. 19	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	Ottawa.... .	Machinists... ..	Refusal of employers to grant union's demand for 9-hour day and increase of 12½ per cent in wages.	6	34	.....	May 20	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
*N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., N. W.T. and B.C.	Route of C.P. R.	Railway trackmen	Strikers state cause due to C.P.R. refusing to recognize its maintenance of way-men's chosen representatives or to enter into any kind of an agreement with them setting forth the terms and conditions of their employment. It is understood that demand of union was for an increase of 10 to 20 cents per day, according to locality.	1	†5,000	....	June 17	Aug. 30	Recognition of union and agreement concerning conditions of employment and rates of wages, but no increase in wages obtained.
Ontario.....	Toronto	Brass moulders...	Refusal of employers to grant demand for working week of 55 hours and wages at rate of 25 cents an hour, overtime at one and a half rate ; limitation of number of apprentices.	7	23	12	" 21	" 6	Compromise effected by which men have been assured a minimum wage of $2.25 per day. Employers consent to discuss matters with representatives of men.
Quebec.. ..	Quebec.....	Cigarmakers.....	Refusal of employers to grant demand for increase of piecework prices based approximately for a 25 per cent increase all round.	2	24	.	" 22	.....	No settlement reported at end of month. Both establishments affected running as usual.
B. C.....	Rossland	Miners....	Refusal of employers to grant union's demand for increase for underground labourers from $2.50 to $3 per day.	. ...	1,000		July 11	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	Cornwall	Weavers.....	Refusal of employers to concede employees' demand for arrangement of their scale of wages so that all weavers would be guaranteed a minimum of $1.25 a day.	1	40	170	" 12	July 24	Men resumed work on being promised $1.25 per day.
Ontario.....	Toronto	Painters	Men struck because one of employees was not getting union wages, receiving only 22½c. instead of 25c. an hour.	1	12	. ..	" 16	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but nine of the strikers had obtained employment elsewhere.

Ontario	Toronto	Gilders	Men objected to apprentice doing journeymen work at bench.	1	30		"	20			No settlement reported at end of month. A number of strikers have obtained employment elsewhere.
Ontario	Toronto	Machinists, brass finishers and polishers, &c	Sympathy with striking brass moulders.	9	200		"	22	Aug.	6	Ended when compromise effected in brass moulders' strike.
Ontario	Thorold	Quarrymen	Refusal of employers to grant demand for increase from $1.75 per day of 10 hours to $1.75 per day of 9 hours or $2 per day of 10 hours.	1	60		"	31	"	15	Most of men returned on old conditions, but will not work Saturdays. Some secured work elsewhere.
Ontario	London	Cigarmakers	Lockout by employers on men refusing to make superior class of cigar without additional pay.	1	7		"	31	"	12	Men successful. Returned to work after agreement made with employers equivalent to demand.
Ontario	Hamilton	Ironworkers	Alleged to have been called out by order of Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers of United States.	1	6	50	"	31	"	8	Amicably adjusted between the parties.
Ontario	Windsor	Carpenters	Refusal of employers to sign agreement fixing minimum wage at 20 cents an hour.	3	35		Aug.	1	"	10	Strike successful. Employers signed agreement presented by men.
Manitoba	Winnipeg	Carpenters	Refusal of employers to grant union's demand for 9 hour day and 40 cents per hour.		400		"	8			No settlement reported at end of month.
Nova Scotia	Sydney	Labourers in steel industry.	Refusal of employers to concede men's demand for increase from $1.35 and $1.50 per day to $1.75 on week days and $2 on Sundays.	1	200		"	9	Aug.	12	Men returned on being promised increase.
Quebec	Quebec	Tanners	Refusal of men to submit to shop dicipline dictated by foreman.	1	36		"	15	Aug.	17	No settlement reported, but places of strikers filled.
Quebec	Quebec	Labourers	Refusal of employers to grant men's demand for increase from $2.50 to $3 for day of 8 hours.	1	150		"	20	Aug.	21	Strikers successful. Their demands conceded.

* See article on 'The Strike of the Trackmen on the C.P.R.,' in the present number of the *Gazette*.

† The estimate given by the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen.

‡ Settlement not reported to Department until September.

LEGISLATION FOR PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES ABOUT MACHINERY.

THE peculiar dangers to which employees are liable when working in the neighbourhood of machinery are made the subject of special enactment in several of the provinces both with respect to occupations in buildings known as factories and workshops, and with regard to outdoor occupations as well. In the Factories Act in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Manitoba it is particularly provided that an establishment is not excluded from the definition of a factory by reason only that it is in the open air. In Ontario the list of establishments which are specifically mentioned in the Act includes among others saw-mills and woodworking factories. (a)

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

In several of the provinces particular attention is given to the inspection of steam boilers.

In Quebec.

Thus, in *Quebec*, The Industrial Establishments Act (57 Vic., c. 30) provides that the inspection of steam boilers and motors in the establishment, and also of steam-pipes, shall be made in accordance with the regulations made on the subject by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, by an inspector holding a certificate from the examiners appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council with such salary as he may be pleased to fix. Such inspection may also be made by any inspector of a lawfully incorporated accident assurance company doing business in the province, provided such company is interested and the inspector holds a certificate as above provided for.

Employers are required to afford every facility and means for a thorough inspection.

It is further provided that boilers which shall be hereafter placed shall be made so as to afford every possible security, and so that their mode of construction may give all necessary means of inspecting them. (b)

Special Regulations.

On July 19, 1894, a number of regulations were assented to by the Lieutenant Governor in Council concerning the inspection of steam boilers, motors, safety-valves, steam gauges, &c., under the authority of the above mentioned Act (57 Vic., c. 30). These set forth the maximum working pressure of a new iron boiler, 42 inches in diameter, made of the best refined iron of at least one-quarter of an inch thick, at 100 pound per square inch. In the case of such boilers the test applied is to exceed the working pressure allowed, in the ratio of 150 pounds to 100 pounds. In subjecting new steam boilers to the hydrostatic test inspectors are to assume that 125 pounds per square inch is the maximum pressure allowable for a new boiler 42 inches in diameter made of the best steel plate of at least one-quarter of an inch thick. In all such cases the test applied is to exceed the working pressure in the ratio of 190 pounds to 125 pounds. No boiler shall be made of boiler plate, whether iron or steel, which has not been stamped with the mark and name of the maker.

During the construction of every steam boiler the inspector of industrial establishments of the district may cause it to be examined. No steam boilers or pipes shall be approved which are made in whole or in part of bad material, or unsafe in form, or dangerous from defective workmanship, age, use or any other cause. Any dispute or disagreement between the owners of the boilers and the inspector shall be settled by the chief inspector of factories.

Stationary Boilers.

The regulations respecting industrial establishments approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on October 31, 1895, in accordance with the provisions of 57

(a) The provisions of the law regarding steamboat inspection will be dealt with in a separate article.

(b) Que., 57 Vic., c. 30, s. 3028.

Vic., c. 30, contain a number of 'safety measures respecting stationary boilers.'

It is provided that in new establishments steam boilers and other motors must, if possible, be put outside of the main building, and that in industrial establishments steam boilers and other motors must, if necessary, be put in separate places closed in on the side where the work is done and accessible only to the person in charge. Every boiler must be provided with two safety valves, so loaded as to allow steam to escape as soon as its effective pressure attains the maximum limit certified in the certificate of the last inspection, with a steam gauge placed in full view of the stoker, so graduated as to show in pounds the working pressure of the boiler, and with two water gauges independent of each other, and in full view of the workman in charge. Provisions are also made for tube gauges and try cocks.

All new boilers and apparatus whose steam pressure exceeds six pounds shall, before being used but after being put up, be inspected and approved according to law. The same course is required after repairs of any consequence have been made. No one is permitted to perform the duties of the boiler inspector unless he is twenty-one years of age and can prove that his conduct is good, that he can speak French and English and write at least one of those languages in a satisfactory manner, and that he holds a certificate of competency from an examiner.

Detailed regulations also govern stokers and their duties, engineers, motors, driving machinery, transmissions, machine tools, woodworking machinery, signals, oiling, cleaning and repairs, and precautions against fire.

In Ontario.

In *Ontario* the 'Act Respecting Stationary Engineers' (R.S.O., 1897, c. 185) provides that the Board of Management of the Ontario Association of Stationary Engineers, a body incorporated under the laws of the province, may make rules and regulations for their own conduct and for the uniform inspection of steam plant, for the conduct of examinations, for fixing all fees to be charged and for such other purposes as are necessary under the Act. The Act does not, however, give the association any powers of compulsory inspection.

The Board or a Committee of the Board shall examine all persons applying under the Act and has power to issue certificates saying in plain terms the particular steam plant the boiler is qualified to operate.

No certificate or renewal of a certificate shall be granted to any person addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and such certificate may at any time be revoked when the holder has shown gross carelessness, incompetence or intemperance.

The expression 'Steam Plant' under the Act includes boilers and steam engines and apparatus connected therewith or under the charge of the engineer. (a)

The Municipal Act of Ontario provides that township councils may pass by-laws for fixing the distance from any public highway within the municipality within which uninclosed portable steam engines may not be used for running a saw-mill, or shingle-mill, and for imposing penalities for setting up or operating a portable steam engine in contravention of such by-law. (b)

In Manitoba.

In Manitoba a special Act, 57 Vic., c. 34, provides that there shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council one or more inspectors for each of the judicial districts, whose duty it shall be to inspect the steam boilers in use within their respective districts not subject to inspection under the laws of the Parliament of Canada. Such inspectors shall hold office for one year from the day of appoint-

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 185, s. 16, 17, 18 and 19.
(b) R.S.O., 1897, c. 223, Div. VI., s. 542, ss. 18 and 19.

ment unless removed for cause by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. No person is eligible for the office of inspector who is inexperienced or who is interested directly or indirectly in the manufacture or sale of any article required to be used, or in general use in the construction of steam boilers, or who has not taken the oath of office.

Inspectors are required to inspect all steam boilers or steam generators within their respective districts before the same shall be used. They must also once at least in each year subject all boilers to hydrostatic pressure, and satisfy themselves that the boilers are well made, and that the pipes, tubes, flues, safety valves, gauge cocks, and other parts of the boiler are in a satisfactory condition.

The maximum pressure for high pressure boilers shall be assumed by the inpector to be 125 pounds to the square inch for any boiler 42 inches in diameter made in the best manner of plates one quarter of an inch thick. The inspector shall allow as a working test for each new boiler of only three-quarters of the number of pounds to the square inch to which it has been subjected by the hydrostatic test. Should the inspector be of the opinion that any boiler, by reason of its construction or material, will not safely allow the working pressure as provided, he may, for reasons especially to be stated, fix the pressure of such boiler at less than three-quarters of the test pressure.

In addition to the annual inspection it shall be the duty of each inspector to examine at any time, when in his opinion the examination shall become necessary, all such boilers within his district as shall become unsafe from any cause, and to notify the owner or person using such boiler of any defect and what repairs are necessary in order to render them safe.

Engineers in operating boilers are required to assist the inspector in his examination, subject to a penalty of not less than $20 and not more than $300 in case of default.

Any inspector who wilfully certifies falsely in respect to any boiler shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding $500.

An appeal shall lie from any ruling of the inspector to the Minister of Public Works as final.

An inspector is authorized to charge the fee of $5 for the inspection of each single boiler and $2 for each additional boiler when connected, said fee being payable by lessee or owner at time of inspection. These amounts are to be the property of the inspector, who shall receive no other compensation for his services. The act does not apply to railroad locomotives.

British Columbia.

In *British Columbia* the Act known as 'The Steam Boiler Inspection Act, 1899' (B.C., 62 Vic., c. 10) provides that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may constitute such portions of the province as he may think proper into steam boiler inspection districts, and appoint for each of such districts an inspector, to be called the inspector of steam boilers. It is the duty of each of these inspectors to inspect steam boilers within his district before the same shall be used. Once at least in each year he shall inspect and thoroughly test all steam boilers within his district. In addition to the annual inspection it is the duty of the inspector to examine at any time, when in his opinion such examination becomes necessary, all such steam boilers within his district as shall become unsafe from any cause, and to notify the owner or person using such boiler of any defect and what repairs are necessary. Each year, on or before January 1, the inspector is required to submit to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works a concise report of all inspections and transactions connected with the performance of his duties, and of accidents and casualties to steam boilers, whether by explosion or otherwise, which have happened or occurred within his district during the year. No inspector shall act as agent for the

sale of boilers, under a penalty of removal by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The term 'boiler' includes steam engines and all apparatus and things attached to and connected therewith, but does not apply to railway locomotives on railways under the supervision of the Dominion of Canada, nor to any boiler subject to inspection under the laws of the Parliament of Canada, nor to any boiler with a capacity of 2 horse-power or under.

The Act requires that the boiler shall be provided with a fusible plug in order that the fire may be put out should the water fall below the prescribed limits ; with a safety valve of approved pattern and not less than three square inches of area to three square feet of grate surface and set by the inspector to the pressure of steam allowed by him, alteration of such safety valves being prohibited under a penalty not exceeding $100 ; with one or more steam gauges, tricocks, gauge glass and safety valves tested annually unless the inspector shall specially certify the same to be unnecessary.

As to Inspection.

The certificate of inspection required under the Act must be kept posted in a conspicuous place on the boiler or in the engine-room in a place directed by the inspector.

The inspector shall have access at all reasonable hours to boilers in course of construction, and may refuse to grant a certificate where he finds a boiler defective or where examination has been refused.

An appeal shall lie from any ruling or decision of an inspector to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, whose decision shall be final. The commissioner shall have power to order the payment of a reasonable sum for costs. In any appeal the chief commissioner is authorized to summon to his assistance an expert engineer.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may order an investigation to be made into the cause of an accident to any steam boiler whether or not the accident has been attended by loss of life.

The fees for inspection and the salary of the inspector shall be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Fines and Penalties.

Every person who constructs boilers known to be imperfect, or who rifts a rivet hole to make it come fair, shall be liable to a fine of $200.

For failure to allow the inspector free access to a boiler and to give him the assistance required by law, the penalty is from $20 to $300.

For operating an uncertificated boiler, except where the lack of the certificate is due to the neglect or default of the inspector, the penalty is $5 per day ; and for operating a boiler pronounced unsafe by the inspector, the penalty is a fine not exceeding $100, and the person in default is also liable for any damage to person and property resulting therefrom.

An inspector who shall wilfully certify falsely regarding any boiler is liable to a fine of from $50 to $500.

For failure to keep the certificate of inspection posted, the penalty is from $10 to $50.

In default of the payment of the penalty and costs or of sufficient distress, the offender may, by warrant under the hand and seal of the convicting justice of the peace, police magistrate, or stipendiary magistrate, be imprisoned in the nearest jail or lockup for a period of from fourteen days to six months.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make rules and regulations for the testing of steam boilers, their construction and operation, and the examination of persons connected therewith. Any rules and regulations made under the authority of this section shall, after publication in the British Columbia *Gazette*, have like force and effect as if embodied in the Act.

HORSE-POWER MACHINES.

In *Ontario and Manitoba* Acts known as Horse-power Machine Acts have been passed, requiring the owners of threshing and other machines to guard against accidents. The Manitoba Act is set forth in R.S. Man., c. 69 ; and the Ontario Act, in R.S.O., c. 265.

The two Acts are identical in their provisions and almost in their express terms. Both provide that all persons owning or running any threshing machine, wood-sawing or other machine which is connected to a horse-power by means of a tumbling rod or line of shafting, shall cause each of the knuckles, couplings or joints in the tumbling rod or line of shafting to be securely boxed or secured while running, with wood, leather, or metal covering in such manner as to prevent injury to the persons passing near it. All oiling cups attached to arbors or journals to which driving belts are attached are to be furnished with tubes of tin or other material which shall extend above the belts in such a manner as shall prevent damage from oiling when the machine is in motion. A driver's platform must be placed on any horse-power used for driving a machine, of such size as to cover the gearing of such said horse-power, and in such manner as to prevent accident arising to any person in contact with said gearing.

Any person for failure to comply with the provisions of the Act shall on summary conviction, on information or complaint before one or more Justices of the Peace, be liable to a fine of from one to twenty dollars with costs ; and, in default of payment, imprisonment in the common jail for a period of from two to twenty days.

No legal liability shall exist for services rendered by any machine not kept in conformity with the Act. The fines imposed and collected under the Act are to be paid one-half to the complainant or prosecutor and the other half to the treasurer of the school section in which the offence was committed for the use of public schools in such section. All proceedings for a violation of the Acts shall be commenced within thirty days after the commission of the offence. (a)

(a) R.S.O., c. 265, s. 1-5 ; R.S., Man., c. 69, s. 2-5.

THE STRIKE OF THE TRACKMEN ON THE C. P. R.

THE strike of the maintenance-of-way or trackmen in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company begun on June 17, was brought to a close on the last day of August. From the point of view of the numbers involved, the area over which the strike extended and the magnitude of the commercial and other interests affected, it is the most important strike which has taken place in this country for some time past.*

In the official return made to the department by the secretary of the trackmen's organization, the number of men involved in the strike was given as about 5,000. That the number was as large has been frequently denied by the company, but no official return has been made by the latter in reference to this point. There is no doubt that the number on strike fluctuated somewhat during the two months and a half of its continuance, as some returned to work temporarily from time to time in certain places, unconscious of the action of their fellow-strikers in others, but as comparatively few remained at work for any length of time it may be stated broadly that no considerable break occurred in the ranks of the strikers during the period of the strike.

The strike was general, extending over all parts of the company's road, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, along some 4,000 miles of road. As the time of the strike

* In the July number of the *Labour Gazette*, particulars as to the inauguration of the strike were given, and its progress during that month was reported in the August number.

became extended the embarrassments which confronted the company, in consequence of it, considerably increased. During the month of June little difficulty was experienced in causing the trains to be run regularly and with comparative safety, but during July, owing to the fact that the company was unable to fill the places of the strikers, the roadbed in many places gave evidence of being in a rough and uncertain condition, and in some places was reported as being actually dangerous. In the latter part of the month a few wrecks and run-offs occurred and this number was supplemented by others in the month of August. The failure of trains to run on schedule time during the latter month became very marked, and not only passenger but freight traffic was considerably inconvenienced in consequence. There was no period, however, during which traffic was entirely stopped for any length of time, and the company, despite the additional risk, continued to run both passenger and freight trains throughout.

The Questions in Dispute.

According to the statement prepared for the department by the secretary of the strikers' committee, the strike is alleged to have been due to the refusal of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to recognize the chosen representatives of the trackmen or to enter into any kind of an agreement with them setting forth the terms and conditions of their employment. From the correspondence produced during the strike, and the propositions considered by the Conciliation Board which was subsequently formed, it would appear that on June 12, Mr. McNicoll, general manager of the C.P.R., had submitted to a committee of the trackmen certain rules and rates which the company was prepared to accept as binding between the trackmen and itself. These rules and rates were evidently not deemed a sufficient concession by the trackmen's committee, and the company being unwilling to concede more, and, in particular, certain of the demands for increased wages and recognition of the union which the strikers' committee demanded, negotiations were brought to a dead-lock during the week following Mr. McNicoll's proposal, and the strike was formally declared on June 17.

Settlement.

As reported in the August number of the *Gazette*, an attempt was made by the general chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of Winnipeg, to effect a settlement by entering into negotiations with the general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The meeting, which took place on the 15th of that month, between these parties was, however, productive of no result, and at the close of July the opposing parties remained in much the same position as at the time of the commencement of the strike, such negotiations as were put forth to effect a settlement being confined to communications as to the proposed terms of settlement which passed between the committee of the maintenance-of-way men and the C.P.R. officials.

As it was apparent, however, that no immediate settlement was likely to be effected between the opposing parties themselves, without the friendly intervention of outside individuals or organizations, the men in the other branches of railway employment continued their efforts to have a general committee, composed of representatives from the several railway orders meet in Montreal, with a view of offering their services as a Board of Conciliation. This object was achieved during the second week in August. In compliance with the request of members of the other railway organizations, their general chairmen met on the 8th of that month, and were shortly after accepted as a Conciliation Committee or Board by the president of the company representing the C.P.R., and the president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen, representing the organization of the men on strike.

The company had maintained from the start that the demands made by the trackmen were unreasonable. In reference to this, Mr. Wilson, the president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen, in a letter addressed to the men on strike, stated that he was willing, that the Conciliation Board should decide upon an agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of employment. 'In other words,' his communication stated 'they (the general chairmen of the other orders) have been accepted as sole arbitrators without restriction.' The chairmen referred to as composing the Board of Conciliation of the orders which they represented were as follows :—Charles Pope, chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers ; A. Shaw, chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors ; George K. Wark, chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; E. E. Eddy, chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and W. H. Allison, chairman of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

Report of Conciliation Board.

On August 16, the gentlemen above named submitted their report to the officers and members of the several organizations which they represented. This report gives the best available account of the efforts made to effect a settlement by this committee and of its position in the matter. The report was as follows:—

Queen's Hotel, Montreal,
Aug. 16, 1901.

To the officers and members of the B. of L.E., O.R.C., B. of L.F., B. of R.T., and O.R.T., of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Dear Sirs and Brothers,—The undersigned general chairmen herewith submit the following report for your consideration. In compliance with request of members of our organization, we met in Montreal on Thurday, August 8, 1901, to renew the efforts which some of the general chairmen had made towards obtaining the consent of the company and maintenance-of-way men for the general chairmen of the five organizations to act as conciliators in the present dispute. Our services being accepted by both parties, we took up the duties of a Conciliation Board. After several interviews had been held between the Board of Conciliation, the company and committee representing the trackmen, we succeeded in obtaining a basis of settlement, which we believed to be reasonable and fair, under the present conditions of the strike situation, and recommended that it be accepted by the trackmen, explaining to them that the terms submitted were equal to those obtained by any of the other organizations in their first efforts to obtain recognition. After the terms of settlement had been fully explained to the trackmen, and a vote taken by them, the following letter was presented to the Board of Conciliation by the chairman of the trackmen :—

Montreal, Aug. 15, 1901.

Mr. Chas. Pope, chairman Conciliation Committee.

The terms of settlement proposed by the general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company through your committee, representing the maintenance-of-way men, is not considered a fair basis of settlement. We believe a board of arbitration, composed of fair-minded men, would render a decision more favorable to the men we represent than has been proposed by the general manager. Therefore, we will request the members of the Conciliation Committee to recommend that the matter be settled by arbitration. Hoping it will be consistent with the views of the members of your committee to comply with this request, and thanking you for the efforts made to bring about a proper understanding and a fair settlement, we are.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. LENNON, Chairman,
A. F. STOUT, Secretary.

We, as a Board of Conciliation, feel that our duties as mediators have ended and that nothing further can be done by us unless President Wilson, of the B.R.T. of A., will agree to leave the city within twenty-four hours, and not to interfere in any way with either committee, and will give authority to the trackmen's committee to declare the strike off, when, in their judgment, a reasonable and fair basis of settlement can be effected. (Signed.)

CHAS. POPE, Chairman B. of L.E.
A. SHAW, Chairman O.R.C.
GEO. K. WARK, Chairman of L.F.
E. E. EDDY, Chairman B.R.T.
W. H. ALLISON, Chairman O.R.T.

From this report it will be seen that the Conciliation Board had obtained a basis of settlement which they believed to be reasonable and fair, and that the committee representing the trackmen had refused to accept it, notwithstanding the statement above quoted from the letter of the president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen, to the effect that the Conciliation Board had been accepted by him as 'sole arbitrators without restriction.'

The Trackmen's Reply.

The grounds for the action of the trackmen's committee in refusing to accept the report of the Conciliation Board were set forth in a communication from the president of the Brotherhood of Railway Track-

men, on the same day, which was as follows:—

Headquarters Joint Protective Board, Maintenance-of-way Department Employees, C.P.R.

Grand Union Hotel,
Montreal, August 16, 1901.

Dear Sirs and Brothers,—The general chairman of the other orders on the C.P.R. have been in Montreal for some time. Last Friday they were accepted by the president of the C.P.R. Company and myself to act as a Conciliation Committee. Instead of their trying to conciliate and effect a settlement through the president of the C.P.R. Company and myself they took the matter up with the general manager. After consultation for about a week the following is a copy of a message which shows the basis of the settlement proposed by the general manager, comment upon which I consider unnecessary :—

Montreal, August 12, 1901.

The second vice-president and general manager will approve circular setting out the rates of pay for trackmen in accordance with his letter of June 12, and also reciting rules and regulations governing the employment and services of the trackmen, and at the end of one year from this date, if the trackmen of the C.P.R. Company have effected a responsible and workable organization, the company will meet a committee and grant them a schedule, provided, however, that such schedule shall only apply to foremen and first and second class men of one year's standing in the company's service, and neither the schedule nor any of its conditions shall apply to others employed either on section work or on extra gangs, nor shall any committee representing the organization at any time, interfere or attempt to interfere with the relations between the company and employees in its maintenance-of-way department, to whom the said schedule will not apply, as above set forth. The company will reinstate all men in their respective positions, provided such positions have not been filled under promise of permanency during the absence of strikers. In the case of positions having been filled the company will give such remaining men preference in filling other similar positions as near to their old location as possible. This clause not applicable to those who have been guilty of violence. The fact that men have been engaged in the strike shall not prejudice their positions once they are restored to the service. The company will always be glad to meet any committee of its employees, whether engaged in the maintenance-of-way or any other department, for the purpose of discussing suggestions calculated to remove any disadvantages under which the men may labour or to promote the interests of the company.

(Signed) D. McNICOLL,
Second Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.
CHARLES POPE,
Chairman Conciliation Committee.
Montreal.

To be embodied in the rules and regulations:
(13) Employees suspended or discharged will have the right of appealing the decision to their immediate superiors.

(Signed) D. McNICOLL.

Your committee declined to accept the proposed terms of settlement and sent the letter of August 14, already published and signed by Joseph Lennon, chairman, to the general manager, proposing to accept the general chairmen of the other orders as arbitrators, and arrange a settlement fair to both parties. No answer has been received to the above. We have requested the general chairmen of the other orders to recommend to the company and your representatives that the differences be settled by a board of arbitration, the arbitrators to be selected in the usual way. Your case is in a condition to be presented to the public in a true light. If you will be true to yourselves, the honest people of Canada, who believe in upholding right and crushing wrong, will assist you in securing an honourable and fair settlement. Some of the men who were deceived and influenced to return to work suspended work again and have notified your committee that they will stand firm until matters are settled right, or sever their connection with the company for ever.

Yours in B. L. & U.

JOHN T. WILSON,
President B.R.T. of A.

Further Explanations.

Mr. McNicoll, the general manager of the C.P.R., explained in an interview, in reference to Mr. Wilson's communication, that his reason for not answering the letter referred to in it was that the Conciliation Committee were handling the matter at the time, and Mr. Lennon was notified by the Conciliation Committee that he could expect no answer. When Mr. Lennon's letter was written, the trackmen were in session with the Conciliation Committee, and Mr. McNicoll stated that he considered it disrespectful to this committee, while they were using their efforts to effect a settlement, to take the matter out of their hands by direct correspondence. The Conciliation Board at a later time pointed out in reference to the statement that it had negotiated with the general manager, instead of with the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, that as a matter of fact, negotiations were first commenced with the latter and continued by his request with Mr. McNicoll, who had been given authority to act for him.

The president of the trackmen's organization urged in further support of his letter, defending the action of the trackmen's committee in refusing to accept the report of the Conciliation Board, that had the committee accepted Mr. McNicoll's proposed settlement, it would have meant an

unconditional surrender ; that the men would have been obliged to submit to conditions which would authorise the general manager of the C.P.R. to determine who were elegible to membership in the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen ; that its terms would deprive at least 1,000 men of the organization of the right to representation in conferences between its committee and the officials of the company. At the same time the strike committee at Montreal stated that they considered that part of the report of the Conciliation Board demanding that President Wilson be repudiated, as an insult.

The Proposed Settlement.

The refusal of the trackmen's committee to accept the decision of the Conciliation Board, and the controversies which arose out of the interviews obtained from interested parties, in consequence of this refusal, made it extremely difficult at the time for the public to form a correct opinion of the exact nature of the situation, and what the terms of settlement which the Conciliation Board advocated really were. Accordingly, on the 19th instant, three of the members of the committee issued a statement setting forth in detail the exact terms of the concessions which had been obtained. The greater part of these terms were as given in the letter quoted by President Wilson in his communication to the maintenance-of-way men on the 16th instant. Three concessions made by Mr. McNicoll and not reported in the quoted letter by Mr. Wilson were :

(1.) All sectionmen in yards who take second men's rating to be included among those to whom the schedule (referred to in the memorandum of the Conciliation Board of Aug. 13) may be made applicable.

(2.) Where lamps are located at a distance from trackmen's residences, they will be attended to in regular working hours.

(3.) The above rules and rates not to be changed without thirty days' notice.

The day after Mr. Wilson's letter was written, the Conciliation Board further obtained from Mr. McNicoll a written communication confirming a conversation of a previous night, to the effect that should the question of responsibility or workability of the organization be questioned by the railway company and it was unable to agree on that head with the committee of trackmen, it (the company) would be willing to leave the question to the decision of the chairmen of the five leading brotherhoods on the road. Also, that if any question were to arise as to the carrying out of the conditions in Mr. McNicoll's memo. of August 13, in intent as well as word, the latter would be willing to take the decision of the same chairmen on the matter.

Such were the terms and basis of settlement which the Conciliation Board had effected, but which the trackmen on August 16 refused to accept. Two members of the board thereupon left Montreal, and the three remaining members who issued the above statement asserted that they felt nothing more could be accomplished by the Board of Conciliation in the way of effecting a settlement.

An Ultimatum Issued.

The trackmen's committee about the same time, and after some dissension within its own ranks, issued an ultimatum setting forth the terms of settlement it would be ready to accept. This ultimatum was as follows :—

1. All men now on strike who have not been convicted of crime in connection with the strike shall be reinstated in their former positions without prejudice.
2. An agreement must be signed by the proper officials of the C.P.R., setting forth the terms and conditions of employment of maintenance-of-way men which will protect them against unjust discrimination by any of the company's officials.
3. A reasonable and uniform increase in wages must be granted, sufficient at least to make the purchasing power of a day's wages equal to what it was two years ago, before the general rise in prices.
4. The committee will submit the settling of the differences to impartial arbitration, the arbitrators to be selected in the usual way.
5. And this committee endorses and have always approved of the position taken by their president, John T. Wilson, in the controversy, and consider themselves entitled to his advice and aid without interference or dictation from any source.

When the above terms are accepted by the company the strike will be declared off, but not until then.

(Signed)

J. LENNON,
Representative Pacific Division.
J. B. BRUNSKILL,
Representative Western Division.
_____ _____,
Representative Eastern Division.
A. F. STOUT,
Representative O. & Q. Division.
E. E. NASON,
Representative Atlantic Division.
J. W. JOHNSON,
Representative Mont. Terminals.

Mr. F. Frederick, representative of Eastern Division, is ill, but has expressed his entire approval of the above conditions.

Witness to this statement :

A. E. BAKER,
A. F. STOUT.

For ten days after the publication of this ultimatum the different committees of Engineers, Firemen and Trainmen's orders remaining in Montreal were in daily intercourse with the company and the trackmen. They had always favoured the adoption of the recommendation of the Conciliation Board, and at the expiration of this time succeeded in having the trackmen accept what was virtually the basis of agreement proposed by that Board.

The Final Settlement.

The terms of settlement agreed to by the C.P.R. and the trackmen on August 30, may accordingly be summed up as follows : (1) The recommendations made by the Conciliation Board as a basis of settlement on August 16 ; (2) The agreement of the company to accept the decision of the committee of the five railway orders as to questions which might arise concerning either the intent or letter of the terms of the agreement and the carrying of it out (all of which have been set forth above), and (3) The terms as to conditions of employment and schedule of wages given in Mr. McNicoll's communication of June 12, and referred to in the report of the Conciliation Board as having been set forth in circulars of the general manager of the company in his letter of that date.

These rules and rates are as follows :—

1. Ten hours will constitute a day's work for section foremen and sectionmen. When required to work on Sundays or over ten hours on week days overtime will be allowed pro rata.

2. Regular trackmen taken from their place of residence temporarily to work on snow or tie trains, or other work, will be compensated for the additional expense they necessarily incur.

3. Sectionmen when employed as track walkers will be paid at their regular rate for the time occupied, with a minimum of one-half day.

4. Trackmen required to attend switch lamps before or after their regular hours will receive therefor fifty (50) cents per lamp per month.

5. Trackmen will be promoted to the position of foremen on their respective superintendent's or roadmaster's division in order of seniority, provided they are found qualified.

6. In sparsely settled districts the company will, for trackmen, during the summer season, transport free of charge fresh meats twice a week from the nearest point of supply, and eatables and clothing at half regular rates.

7. Any member of the household of a section foreman will be furnished with free transportation twice a month to and from the nearest point for the purpose of purchasing the necessary supplies.

8. Section foremen will be given transportation once a year to any point on the Canadian Pacific Railway and similar transportation to other trackmen who have been in Canadian Pacific Railway service continuously for a period of three years. Sectionmen who have been in the service of the company continuously for a period of one year as such, will be granted leave of absence and transportation once a year to any point on the western division.

9. Trackmen suspended pending investigation will be allowed time while suspended when investigation proves them blameless.

10. Trackmen leaving the service through reduction of staff when re-engaged within one year, will be granted free transportation to place of work.

11. The company will keep section houses in repair. Cost of repairs other than ordinary wear and tear will be charged to occupants.

12. Where water is transported for use of section gangs, good water and suitable sunken tanks will be provided.

THE NEW RATES.

The following schedule of pay will be given :—

Western Division.—Foremen in charge of terminal yards at Broadview, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Laggan, increased from $55 to $60 per month.

Sectionmen from Cranbrook to Crow's Nest inclusive :

Leading man in each section gang to be increased from $1.25 to $1.50 per day.

Second and other men in each section gang to be increased from $1.35 to $1.40 per day.

Section men on main line and branches, except from Crow's Nest to Kootenay Landing :

Second man in each section gang to be increased so that he will receive only 5 cents per day less than first man when he has worked one year continuously as C.P.R. sectionman.

All sectionmen in main line terminal yards now receiving less than $1.40 per day to be increased to same rate as second man when they have worked one year continuously as C.P.R. sectionmen.

Foremen of extra gangs will be paid from $2 to $3 per day according to nature of work and

number of men in gang, as may be decided by general superintendent.

Pacific Division.—Foremen in charge of terminal yards at Section No. 1 out of Vancouver, Revelstoke, Rogers' Pass, Field, Nelson, Nakusp, Rossland, Sandon, Three Forks, to be increased from $55 to $60 per month.

Sectionmen: First man (white labour only) in each gang, Vancouver to Laggan inclusive, and main line, branches, to be increased from $1.35 to $1.40 per day. All other sectionmen (white labour only) in same limits to be increased from $1.25 to $1.35 per day.

Foremen extra gangs will be paid from $2 to $3 per day, according to nature of work and number of men in gang, as may be decided by general superintendent.

Switch tenders, Field grade, from $40 to $45 per month.

Track and bridge watchmen to be advanced $3 per month, maximum $45 per month.

Bridgemen to receive uniform rating over division.

Atlantic Division.—Foremen in charge of yards at McAdam and West St. John increased from $1.90 to $2 per day.

Second man in each section gang increased so that he will receive only five cents per day less than first man when he has worked one year continuously as C.P.R. sectionman.

All sectionmen in main line terminal yards increased same rate as second man when they have worked one year continuously as C.P.R. sectionman.

Foreman of extra gangs will be paid from $2 to $2.50 per day, according to nature of work and number of men in gang, as may be decided by general superintendent.

Eastern Division.—Foremen in charge of yards and terminals at Megantic increased from $1.90 to $2 per day; Sherbrooke, $1.80 to $2; Newport, $1.80 to $2; Richford, $1.80 to $2; Farnham, $2 to $2.10; Smith's Falls, $2 to $2.10; Montreal Ter. (2), $1.80 to $1.90; Ottawa, $2 to $2.10; Carleton Junction, $2 to $2.10.

Second man in each section gang increased so that he will receive only five cents per day less than first man when he has worked one year continuously as C.P.R. sectionman.

All sectionmen in main line terminal yards to be increased to same rate as second man when they have worked one year continuously as C.P.R. sectionman.

Foremen of extra gangs will be paid from $2 to $2.50 per day, according to nature of work and number of men in gang, as may be decided by general superintendent.

Ontario Division.—Foremen in charge of terminals at Toronto (4) increased from $2 to $2.10 per day, and at Havelock and Owen Sound (2) increased from $1.90 to $2 per day.

Second man in each section gang to be increased so that he will receive only five cents per day less than first man when he has worked one year continuously as C.P.R. sectionman.

All sectionmen in main line terminal yards to be increased to same rate as second man when they have worked continuously as C.P.R. sectionmen.

Foremen of extra gangs will be paid from $2 to $2.50 per day, according to nature of work and number of men in gang, as may be decided by general superintendent.

Lake Superior Division.—Foremen in charge of terminal yards at Chalk River, North Bay, Webbwood, Sault Ste. Marie, Cartier, Chapleau, White River, Schrieber increased from $2 to $2.10 per day.

Second man in each section gang increased so that he will receive only five cents per day less than first man when he has worked one year continuously as C.P.R sectionman.

All sectionmen in main line terminal yards to be increased to same rate as second man when they have worked one year continuously as C.P.R sectionmen.

Foremen of extra gangs will be paid from $2 to $2.50 per day according to nature of work and number of men in gang, as may be decided by general superintendent.

Concluding Review.

Reviewing the whole situation in brief, the trackmen may be said to have won, as a result of their strike, the recognition of their union, and to have obtained an agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of their employment. Minor concessions will also appear from the terms of the latter, but in the matter of the wages scale, which was undoubtedly a main cause of the strike, and one which prevented the parties from coming to an agreement at the outset, no concessions were obtained. The strike being in existence, the most important feature in connection with its final settlement is that this settlement was brought about through the medium of voluntary conciliation on the part of other organizations of railway employees.

UNIONS FORMED DURING AUGUST, 1901.

During the month of August organizations were formed in the following crafts:

Moncton, N.B.—Carpenters and Joiners.

St. Hyacinthe, Que.—Machinists, affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

Toronto, Ont.—District Council of Shoemakers for Ontario, with headquarters at Toronto.

Hamilton, Ont.—Tailors.

St. Catharines, Ont.—Painters and Decorators.

Winnipeg, Man.—Carpenters.

Victoria, B.C.—Brewery Workers, Waiters and Waitresses.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

(Legal vacation being during the months of July and August practically no decisions are given by the courts during that period. The *Gazette* is profiting of the absence of judgments in our own courts to introduce a reference to important decisions affecting trade unions, which have been given by the House of Lords in England, and are, as a consequence, binding upon the courts of this country.—Ed.)

House of Lords Decisions Affecting Trade Unions.

One of the most interesting legal questions arising out of possible relations between trade unions and employers is whether, if a trade union, by threats of strike or otherwise, directly forces a firm or company to dismiss an employee or employees, either because they are not members of a union or otherwise, or by the same methods causes an individual or firm to be boycotted, the employee or employees so dismissed, or the individual or firm boycotted, can recover damages from the trade union. One phase of this question occupied the attention of the English courts a few years ago, and after many judgments had been rendered a decision was finally given in the matter by the House of Lords. This was the famous case of Allen *vs.* Flood, in which judgment was rendered in 1898.*

A Recent Decision.

A cable dispatch from England, dated August 5, gives the following account of a decision rendered on that date by the House of Lords :—

The House of Lords to-day rendered an important judgment affecting trade unions. The case was brought up on appeal from the judgment of the Irish courts awarding a wholesale butcher damages against the Butchers' Assistants' Association, which brought pressure to bear on retailers to boycott the plaintiff until he dismissed a certain non-union employee, threatening otherwise to call out the union employees of the firm concerned, and finally it induced the non-unionist to leave the plaintiff. The Lords dismissed the appeal.

At the time of publication of this month's *Gazette* the text of this decision had not reached the Department of Labour, and the details of it are, on this account, not set forth in the present number of the *Gazette*, but will be dealt with in a subsequent number. As the facts of the case appear to present a resemblance to those in the celebrated case of Allen *vs.* Flood, and as the judgment in the case given against the Butchers' Assistants' Association would appear to conflict with that given in Allen *vs.* Flood, a review of the facts and the decision in this latter case, which up to the present has been the most important decision cited on the points above mentioned, is opportune. As soon as the judgment in the recent case reaches the department an account will be given in this column of the *Gazette*, and the relative bearing of the two decisions pointed out.

Allen vs. Flood.

Flood was a shipwright, employed 'for the job' in repairing the woodwork of a ship. He was liable to be discharged at any time. Some ironworkers who were employed to do the ironwork on the same ship objected to Flood being employed, upon the ground that he had previously worked at ironwork on another ship for another firm, although the ironworkers' union strongly objected to shipwrights being allowed to do ironwork. The ironworkers therefore sent for Allen, who was a delegate of their union, and explained the situation to him. Allen then went to the employers and told them that unless Flood was discharged all the ironworkers would be 'called out,' and that moreover wherever Flood was employed the ironworkers would stop work, as he had infringed their rule that no shipwright should do their kind of work. The employers, being afraid that this threat would be carried out and that their business would thus be stopped, discharged Flood, and refused to employ him again.

* (An account of this case will be found in a recent publication, entitled 'Trade Union Law and Cases,' a text-book relating to trade unions and labour, by Hermann Cohen and George Howell, F.S.S., London, 1901 (Carswell Co., Limited, Toronto), reviewed in *Labour Gazette*, Vol. I, No. 10, p. 595.)

It appeared that if it had not been for this interference by Allen, Flood would have been given work for some time to come.

Flood then brought an action for damages against Allen, for having maliciously induced the former's employer to break his contract with him, and to agree not to enter into any new contract with him. The case went through several courts, and the opinions of many judges were obtained, before the matter was finally settled by the House of Lords.

The evidence showed that Flood had no contract with his employer, he could be dismissed at any time. However, it is also, under certain circumstances, a legal wrong to induce a man not to make a contract with a particular person, and that argument was urged in this case.

But the chief point to be remembered in considering the case of Allen *vs.* Flood is that the dismissal of the latter was not obtained because he was interfering with the work of union men ; at the time he was working at his own trade (that of a shipwright), and his dismissal was demanded by the ironworkers because he had once, on some previous occasion, worked as one himself in defiance of the rules of the union. In other words, it was sought to punish Flood for his former actions.

The points at issue.

The majority of the judges of the highest court of appeal came to the conclusion that the points at issue might be resolved into the following questions, which they answered in the manner stated below.

(1) Did Allen, when he induced the employers to dismiss Flood, thereby cause them to do a legal wrong which had caused actual injury to Flood,—for, if so, Allen, (as well as the employers), would be liable in law for the damage so suffered by Flood. Now, as Flood had no contract of service, his employers being at liberty to dismiss him whenever they chose, they had not been guilty of any legal wrong in doing so when they did. Allen, therefore, was not liable on that ground.

(2.) But the second (and most difficult) point was raised by the contention that though otherwise Allen would not have been legally responsible for inducing Flood's employers to do that which they had a perfect right to do, yet in this instance he was so, because it was out of malice (*i. e.*, through malicious motives—with the intention of punishing Flood, and not for the purpose of protecting his comembers of the union) that he had persuaded the employers to stop giving any work to Flood. In other words, it was contended that what was otherwise perfectly legal, became illegal as soon as it was done for purely malicious reasons. The majority of the House of Lords decided that this concession was not good law, and this point is, probably, the first of the decision in Allen *vs.* Flood.

It is to be remembered, however, that, on the other hand, if Allen had used any unlawful means to induce the employers to dismiss Flood, then he would have been liable for the damage so caused to Flood, although, of course, the employers would not have been, as they could dismiss him at any time. But the fact that Allen had been actuated by malice was not sufficient to make him responsible to Flood ; he had not used any unlawful means to effect his end, and so long as he had not done that he was not legally answerable to Flood for the result.

Liability of Trade Unions.

The following account of an important decision given by the House of Lords during July of the present year, bearing on the legal status of trade unions when registered under the Trade Union Acts, appears in the August number of the English *Labour Gazette*, the journal of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, England.*

* The *Labour Gazette*, August, 1901, Vol. 8, No. 9.

'In connection with a dispute between the Taff Vale Railway Company and its workmen, an action was brought by the company against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, a trade union registered under the Trade Union Acts, and against their secretary and organizing secretary, the claim being for an injunction and for other relief, which would include damages. The injunction asked for was to restrain the society, their servants, agents and others acting by their authority, and their officers named as co-defendants from watching or besetting, or causing to be watched or beset, the Great Western Railway station at Cardiff, or the works of the Taff Vale Company or any of them, or the approaches thereto, or the places of residence, or any place where they might happen to be, of any workman employed by or proposing to work for that company, for the purpose of persuading or otherwise preventing persons from working for that company, or for any purpose except merely to obtain or communicate information, and from procuring any person who might have or might enter into contracts with the company to commit a breach of such contracts. The society took out a summons to strike out their names as defendants, on the ground that they were neither a corporation nor an individual, and could not be sued in a *quasi*-corporate or any other capacity. The judge of the Vacation Court refused to strike the society out of the action, and granted an interim injunction until the trial of the action, restraining the society in the manner asked for by the company, the costs to be costs in the action.

'The society appealed against this decision, and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, with costs in that court and in the court below. The court held that nothing in the Trade Union Act made a trade union liable to be sued in its registered name, so as to enable its funds to be taken in execution, and that the action was not maintainable against a trade union. Accordingly the court ordered that the society should be struck out as defendants to the action, and that the injunction against them should be dissolved.

'The company appealed to the House of Lords, which held that a trade union registered under the Trade Union Acts can be sued in its registered name and reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeal, and restored that of the Vacation Judge, ordering the society to pay costs both in the House of Lords and in the court below.'

Taff Vale Railway Company vs. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and others, House of Lords, July 12th, 15th, 16th and 22nd, 1901.

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

FOR some months past the Department of Labour has had in course of preparation a directory of the labour organizations in Canada. This directory has been undertaken as part of a larger work, statistical and descriptive in its nature, on the growth and development of labour organization in this country.

Sources of Information.

Since its establishment, the department has been gathering from as many sources as were available, the names of existing organizations. The list has been obtained through personal investigation made by special correspondents of the *Gazette* in the cities and districts where they reside; international and federal organizations have been appealed to, for a list of the local organizations affiliated or federated with them; old and existing labour directories for individual cities, journals of the several trade organizations, labour papers, local newspapers, reports of labour congresses, the letter files of the department, &c., &c., have been carefully scanned for the names, or so much as a hint, of trade unions or other organizations in any part of the Dominion. When the list, gathered in this way, had reached formidable proportions, and the department had reason to believe that it was fairly complete, a circular letter was sent to the secretaries of these organizations, requesting certain statistical and descriptive information in reference to the organizations with which they were connected. One of the points on which information was sought was the

names of other labour organizations in the trade to which the secretary belonged, or locality to which the circular was sent. In the returns received, several new organizations were brought to light through this medium, and they were immediately communicated with in the same manner. In addition to the circular letter, several hundreds of personal letters were written to individuals and organizations to secure from them information which the department was unable to obtain directly from other organizations themselves. Personal letters were also sent to well-known trade unionists and others in many parts of the country to ascertain whether or not there existed to their knowledge any organizations other than those of which the department had a record. Moreover, where organizations failed to reply or were unwilling to supply the statistical and descriptive information requested, they were again appealed to for such information only as would be helpful in the preparation of the directory. Wherever, in fact, information was found to be incomplete every available means have been used to make it as complete as possible. It may, as a consequence, be said that the present compilation represents a crystallization of the information obtained by the department through several thousand separate communications and returns.

Methods of Classification.

The information having been obtained, the work of classification was forthwith commenced. There were three distinct objects which it was believed this classification should serve. It should indicate : (1) The nature and extent of organization in general, the nature and extent of organization in kindred and allied groups of trades, and its extent in individual trades. (2) The area over which, and the localities in which, organization exists, comprising the extent of organization within each province, and in the localities within each province, and (3) A chronological development of organization as a whole and in particular groups of trades, comprising the dates at which organization took place in the federations and in individual trades. These three objects have been met in the present classification, the directory giving in broad outline, divisions based on the nature of the several kinds of organizations, and along with this a classification of particular trades ; within this classification a grouping according to provinces with alphabetical arrangement of the localities ; and continued throughout a column, indicating the dates at which the several organizations were formed.

Main Divisions of Organization.

Classified according to the *nature* of the organizations, the directory falls broadly into five main divisions :

1. The *Trades and Labour Congress of Canada,* which in its nature is the largest federation of labour organizations in the Dominion, including as it does, representatives of recognized labour organizations in any part of Canada.

2. *Trades Councils,* which are federal bodies comprised of representatives from organizations of the several trades and callings within any one locality, or a large percentage of these.

3. *Federations of Trade Unions,* which are comprised of the members of a particular group of allied or kindred trades, existing either in one locality, or in different parts of the province or Dominion.

4. *Trade Unions,* which are local organizations composed exclusively of members of one or more trades or kindred callings, but confined in their membership to one locality.

5. *District Councils and Assemblies of the Knights of Labour,* which are organizations similar to trade unions, in that they comprise in their membership workingmen in several trades and callings, but unlike trade unions, include in any one assembly,

persons other than those engaged in any one particular calling or group of callings ; and both skilled and unskilled labour.

The directory does not include labour organizations which are formed for purely fraternal or benevolent purposes, nor such as are political in their nature. It is limited to such organizations as have been formed with the express object of improving the conditions of their members as wage earners, and as members of a particular trade or calling.

Form of Publication.

It is probable that the complete publication of the directory will extend over several numbers of the *Gazette*. It is being published in serial form, rather than as a separate report of the department, as by publishing it in this manner a large part of the directory at least will be made available to the public before the whole of it could be brought to completion, and also because it is believed that organizations of which by any chance the department may not have returns, may be led to forward the same immediately for insertion in subsequent numbers. The department will be glad to receive from any reliable source, particulars as to any organizations which may not be included in the list of what is already published, or of which the person sending information to the department may have reason to believe the department has not received full information concerning. It is also hoped that secretaries of organizations who have received blank forms from the department, and who have not as yet made their returns, will not hesitate to do so at once.

The Present Issue.

In the present number of the *Gazette* is published the directory for the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Trades Councils, the Federations of Trade Unions, and part of the first group included in the list of trade unions, namely, the unions of Bricklayers and Masons, and Carpenters and Joiners, which come within the group comprised under the heading of the Building Trades. For all of these, in addition to the name of the organization and the date of its formation, are given the names of the president and secretary holding office at the present time, together with their addresses ; and in order that this part of the directory may be of service after the expiration of the time for which the present officers hold office, an additional column is inserted, giving the date, or dates, at which election of officers is held. In this manner persons consulting the directory in the future, may be apprised of possible changes which are due to subsequent elections. The exact official titles of the unions are given, so far as it has been possible to obtain these. Where trade unions hold their charters from international bodies, and are as a consequence a part of an international organization, this will appear from the official title, giving the name of the international organization, and the local number of the union.

The October number of the *Labour Gazette* will complete the directory for the class of trade unions comprised within the group of Building Trades, and will follow this by a list of those trades in the Metal, Engineering and Ship-building group.

TRADES AND LABOUR

Title of Congress.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada	1883	September..

TRADES

Locality.	Trades Councils.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Trades and Labour Council	Aug., 1898	Jan
Quebec—			
Montreal	Central Trades and Labour Council	1885	Feb. & Aug.
"	Federated Trades Council	1893	July & Dec.
Quebec	Trades and Labour Council	Jan., 1890	June & Dec.
St. Hyacinthe	Central Trades and Labour Council	Sept. 9, 1899	June
Ontario—			
Berlin	Trades and Labour Council	March, 1900	March
†Brantford	" "	Feb. 9, 1897	Jan. & July.
Brockville	" "		
Guelph	" "	March, 1898	Jan
*Hamilton	" "	Dec. 3, 1888	July & Dec.
Kingston	" "	Dec., 1899	Jan. & July.
London	" "	1883	Jan. & July.
Ottawa	Allied Trades and Labour Association	1897	Aug. & Feb.
St. Catharines	Trades and Labour Council	Jan. 25, 1897	Jan. & July.
St. Thomas	" "	1900	Jan. & July.
Stratford	" "	1901	Aug
Toronto	" "	1881	Jan. & July.
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	" "	1894	Jan. & July.
British Columbia—			
Greenwood	" "	June, 1900	Jan. & July.
Nanaimo	" "	Jan., 1891	Jan. & July.
Nelson	" "		
Phœnix	" "	Dec. 14, 1900	Jan. & July.
Revelstoke	" "		
Rossland	" "	April 11, 1897	Jan. & July.
‡Vancouver	" "	Dec. 5, 1889	July
Victoria	" "	June, 1889	Jan. & July.

* In Hamilton, previous to 1888, a Central Labour Union existed, which was organized in the early '60's.
† The Trades and Labour Council of Brantford was first organized August 7, 1886 ; it disbanded March
‡ Vancouver Trades and Labour Council was incorporated Aug. 1, 1899.

CONGRESS OF CANADA.

Department of Labour, Canada,
Directory of Labour Organizations.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Ralph Smith, M.P.	Nanaimo, B.C.	P. M. Draper	93 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont.

COUNCILS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
M C. Cochran	46 Hollis St.	Daniel A. Wilson	8 Gottingen St.
Delphis Verdon	233 Panet St.	J. S. Fitzpatrick	159 DeMontigny St.
F. Roberge	560 Dorchester St.	P. J. Boudreau	43 Recollet St.
Art. Marois	173 Bayard St	John C. Scott	613 St. Valier St.
Pierre Girouard	P. O. St. Hyacinthe.	Nap. Samson	P. O. box 133.
E. J. O'Brien	Berlin	J. H. Kressler	P. O. box 118.
T. Bremner	27 West Mill St.	F. Mather	75 Greenwich St.
		A. G. Davie	P. O. box 187.
Alexander Callander	Guelph	William Dreever	Guelph, Ont.
Samuel Landers	P. O. Box 175.	Henry Obermeyer	96 Catharine St. South.
W. Tweed	79 Arch St.	Samuel Carson	220 University Ave.
James Baker	495 Bathurst	W. McGeary	266 Thames St.
V. H. Annable	374 Gloucester St.	P. M. Draper	93 Slater St.
Geo. Nicholson	Box 714.	James Carter	P. O. box 193.
F. R. Mitchell	95 Flora St.	A. J. Lossing	34 John Street.
W. Stovell	Stratford	W. Crossland	P. O. box 5.
Samuel Moore	52 Terauley St.	D. W. Kennedy	59 Edward St.
Thos. Ching	Sergeant Ave.	A. G. Cowley	P. O. box 712.
C. W. Stack	Greenwood	J. W. Ellis	P. O. box 134.
H. Hodgkinson	Nanaimo	J. C. McGregor	Nanaimo.
		W. J. Hatch	Nelson.
James Dunbar	Phœnix, B.C	William H. Bambury	P. O. box 198.
		Frank Craig	Revelstoke.
Rupert Bulmer	Rossland, B.C.	John McLaren	P. O. box 784.
John Crow	421 Keefer St.	T. H. Cross	720 Richard St.
John Logg	P. O. box 302.	J. D. McNiven	P. O. box 302.

4, 1893, and was subsequently reorganized in February, 1897.

FEDERATIONS OF

Locality.	Name of Federation.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
Nova Scotia	*Provincial Workmen's Association	Sept., 1879	
Ontario—			
Kingston	Building Trades Council	May, 1901	Jan. & July.
Ottawa	" "	March, 1901	Jan. & July.
Toronto	Federated Council of Building Trades	1886	Jan. & July.
"	Federated Metal Trades Council	1901	Jan. & July.
"	Allied Printing Trades Council	June, 1895	Jan.
"	Woodworker's Council	Dec., 1900	Jan. & July.
British Columbia	District Association of Western Federation of Miners, No. 6	Dec. 18, 1899.	March

* The Provincial Workmen's Association, an incorporated society, composed of coal miners, is governed divided into three sections, viz. : (1) Pictou county, (2) Cumberland county, (3) Cape Breton and Inverness third by the Grand Secretary. The Grand Council is elected annually.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Formation.	Date of Election of Officers.
	BUILDING TRADES.		
	Bricklayers and Masons.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of Nova Scotia, No. 1.	1882	July
Sydney	Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union, No. 2.	May 4, 1901	June & Dec.
New Brunswick—			
St. John	Bricklayers' and Masons' Union		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Union des Briquetiers (Maçons en Briques)		
"	Union Internationale des Maçons d'Amérique, No. 2.	Dec. 17, 1900.	July
Quebec	Union des Briquetiers (Maçons en Briques)	Aug. 15, 1900.	Aug
Ontario—			
Berlin	Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, No. 12	Mar. 17, 1900.	June & Dec.
Brantford	Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 9.	" 11, 1897.	Jan
Brockville	Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union of America, No. 13	Sept. 26, 1900.	Jan
Galt	Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of America, No. 15.	1901	
Guelph	Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Ontario, No. 3	1882	Nov.
Hamilton	Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 1	March, 1881	June & Dec.
Kingston	Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America, No. 10	April 17, 1899.	Jan. & July.
London	International Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of Ontario, No. 5	1865	Dec
Ottawa	Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America, No. 7.	1889	Jan. & July.
"	Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 14	1889	Jan. & July.
Owen Sound	Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 11.	May 10, 1899.	July & Dec.
St. Catharines	Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of Ontario, No. 4.	April 1, 1882.	Dec
St. Thomas	Bricklayers' and Stone-masons' Union, No. 8.	Feb. 1900.	Dec
Toronto	Bricklayers' Union of Ontario, No. 2.		Jan. & July.
"	Stone-masons' Union	1884.	June & Dec.
Windsor	Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of Ontario, No. 6.	April 21, 1895.	June & Dec.
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Manitoba, No. 1	June, 1892.	Jan. & July.
British Columbia—			
Nelson	Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Nelson, No. 3	Feb. 8, 1900.	June & Dec.
Vancouver	Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 1.	Nov. 21, 1898.	Jan. & July.

TRADE UNIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Mark Connors	Westville	John Moffatt	Old Bridgeport, C.B.
Jas. Dennison	133 Collingwood St.	R. Wright	Bagot St.
I. E. Cross	486 Gladstone Ave.	J. W. Brown	276 Bank St.
F. J. Wilson	71 Palmerston Ave.	P. Cox	22 Regent St.
A. W. Holmes	39 Northcote Ave.	H. J. Maughan	434 Parliament St.
M. J. Carmody	198 Baldwin St	William Irwin	38 Niagara St.
S. Moore	52 Terauley St.	A. J. Bateman	138 Lisgar St.
James Wilks	Nelson, B.C.	Alfred Parr	Ymir, B.C.

by a Grand Council consisting of a Grand Master, a Grand Secretary, and a sub-secretary. The province is counties. The first section is presided over by the Grand Master, the second by the sub-secretary, and the

UNIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Jas. Barrowman	22 Gottingen St.	Wm. Harraher	Halifax, N.S.
Fred. T. Laslett	P. O. box 88	Michael J. Kelly	P. O. box 88.
		Joseph Matthews	33 Queen St.
		J. H. Bernier	1026 DeMontigny.
L. Pilon	208 Barré St.	O. Ethier	463 Marianne St.
Rodolphe Rousseau	105 Colomb St., St. Roch.	George Perrin	Latourelle St., St. Jean Baptiste.
A. Way	Berlin	Nick Asmussen	P. O. Box 16.
W. Kerr	97 Wellington St.	Edward Fisher	83 Victoria St.
B. E. Hogan	Brockville	W. Caldwell	Brockville.
		Joseph Sterziks	Galt.
Jos. Shaw	Guelph	H. Thatcher	Guelph.
John Seaman	28 West Avenue W.	W. J. Whitelock	39 West Avenue W.
William Clugston	394 Brock St.	Joseph Wilson	Cor. Rideau & Bay Sts.
I. Clark	400 Clarence St.	H. Rymall	491 Oxford St.
H. McCullough	130 Queen St.	J. E. McGuire	310 Gloucester St.
Wm. Turner	Larkin House, York St.	J. Smith	30 Waverley St.
James Holland	Owen Sound	W. French	P.O. Box 821.
E. Bennett	St. Catharines	C. G. Patey	P.O. Box 53.
James Belbin	St. Thomas	Charles Scrase, jr.	P.O. Box 593.
Wm. Steen	367 Carlton St.	Thos. Izzard	23 Virtue St.
Charles Ingraham	58 Humbert St.	John R. Cross	34 Folis Ave.
Edward Ainsworth	Windsor	Matthew Rapson	P.O. Box 615.
Alfred Blow	688 Furby St.	Thomas Ching	483 Sargent Ave.
August Collins	Nelson, B.C.	J. A. Knouf	P.O. Box 179.
John Scott	Vancouver	Robert G. Trotter	P.O. Box 53.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	BUILDING TRADES—*Continued.* **Carpenters and Joiners.**		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 83	Jan. 23, 1885	June
Sydney	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 732		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Union des Charpentiers et Menuisiers Unis d'Amérique, No. 134	Aug. 1887	June & Dec.
"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners		
Quebec	Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique, No. 730	Feb. 20, 1901	Jan. & July.
St. Hyacinthe	Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers et Menuisiers N° 108	Aug. 5, 1900.	June & Dec.
Sherbrooke	Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers et Menuisiers N° 292		
Ontario—			
Berlin	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 553		
Brantford	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 498	Feb. 21, 1900.	Jan. & July.
Brockville	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 799	Sept. 1900	Jan. & July.
Collingwood	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 645	July 12, 1900.	June & Dec.
Guelph	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners		
Hamilton	Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 750	June, 1860	June & Dec.
"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 18	Jan. 1882	June & Dec
Kingston	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 249	June 12, 1899.	June & Dec.
London	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	June, 1871	PstQuart'rly
Midland	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 817	May 23, 1901	Sec. Ann.
Niagara Falls	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 713	Jan. 17, 1901.	June & Dec.
Ottawa	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 674	Oct. 3, 1900	June & Dec.
Owen Sound	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 626		
Peterboro'	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 672	Nov. 10, 1900.	June & Dec.
Rat Portage	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 255		
St. Catharines	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 38	Feb. 26, 1883.	Jan. & July.
St. Thomas	United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America		
Sault Ste. Marie	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 764		
Stratford	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 560	April 30, 1900.	June & Dec.
Toronto	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 27	1882	June & Dec.
"	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1		
"	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 3	1871	Dec.
"	Western Union of Carpenters and Joiners	Aug. 22, 1901.	
"	Carpenters and Woodworkers' Union No. 1	Feb. 25, 1901.	June & Dec.
Windsor			
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 343	1887	June & Dec.
	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners		
British Columbia—			
Fernie	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 796	May 13, 1901.	June & Dec.
Greenwood	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 529		
Nelson	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 524	Nov. 2, 1899.	June & Dec.
Phœnix	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 618	Jan. 27, 1900.	July & Jan.
Rossland	Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 1	Dec. 28, 1897.	Jan. & July.
Vancouver	Carpenters and Car Repairers, Union, No. 58	July 19, 1900.	Dec.
"	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners		
"	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	May 19, 1890.	
Victoria	United Brotherwood of Carpenters and Joiners	1888	June & Dec.

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
L. Dodsworth	20 Gray's Lane	Ira G. Mason	14 Willow St
		James McDougall	Box 158.
Joseph Claude	803 Albert St., St. Henry	Gustave Audet	204 Rivard St.
J. Leroi	560 Dorchester St.	J. Ainey	399 City Hall Ave.
George Levesque	47 Ste. Cecile St.	Louis Mathieu	447 Du Roi St., St. Roch.
Adolphe Pepin	P. O. Box 413	William Burque	P. O. Box 413.
		James Collins	P. O. Box 716.
		Jac. Fenner	Berlin
Robert Hall	Dundas St	Arthur Gould	98 Sheridan St.
S. A. Logan	Brockville	Thomas Keilty	P. O. Box 200.
W. J. Reid	Collingwood	J. U. Buffey	Collingwood.
		J. E. Reid	Guelph.
Robert Sommerville	485 Cannon St., East	William Disher	80 Catherine St. W.
E. Hancock	385 McNab St., North	Wm. Brass	176 Market St.
Wm. Maiden	Main St	Wm. Campbell	Pine St.
J. H. Ward	Albion St., West	John Tanton	379 Waterloo St.
J. F. Perrin	Midland	A. J. O'Boyle	Midland, Ont.
William McFaul	Niagara Falls	Hewlett Green	P. O. Box 405.
W. G. Adamson	156 Friel St.	I. E. Cross	486 Gladstone Ave.
		Jas. Gardner	Owen Sound.
Wm. Johnson	Ashburnham, Peterboro'.	R. F. McGregor	509 Water St.
		F. Mercier	Rat Portage.
Geo. L. Nicholson	Box 714	Jas. Carty	P. O. Box 193
		H. Ellison	St. Thomas.
		Jas. R. Robinson	Sault Ste. Marie.
C. G. Cummings	P. O. Box 254	Jas. Haddock	P. O. Box 254.
W. D. Hird	12 Reid St	John Tweed	250 Palmerston Ave.
		W. H. Wilson	5 Virtue St.
F. J. Wilson	91 Palmerston Ave	Wm. W. Young	218 McCaul St.
J. Street	North end	W. Walker	383 Pacific Ave.
Charles Bray	Pitt St.	Thomas Thorn	137 Church St.
Geo. Freeland	529 Elgin Ave	J. R. Cunningham	37 Elgin St.
V. Fisher	443 Alexander St.	W. Harriss	642 Notre Dame St.
M. G. McLean	Fernie	A. Fraser	Fernie, B.C.
		W. J. Kirkwood	P. O. Box 121.
Chas. Clayton	P. O. Box 596.	Alexander B. Murray	Nelson, B.C.
Robt. A. Scott	Phœnix, B.C.	Thos. Corner	P. O. Box 63.
John McLaren	P. O. Box 267	W. R. Baker	P. O. Box 267.
Leonard Hanna	1203 Howe St.	Ernest Greanes	1133 Comox St.
J. Davidson	Vancouver	J. T. Bruce	Vancouver.
J. Dobbin	"	Wm McMullen	Hasting St.
Samuel Shanks	Cor. Snowdon & Myrtle.	Geo. Calder	29 St. Juan Ave.

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. II—No. 4. OCTOBER, 1901 Price Three Cents

The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

Department of Labour,

October 15, 1901.

The present number of the *Labour Gazette* gives an account of the proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, which was held in Brantford, Ont., from the 17th to the 20th of September, both days inclusive. As this is the most important representative organization of labour in Canada, an effort has been made to indicate concisely the subjects which attracted attention and the attitude taken by the Congress in regard thereto. A detailed account of the reports, debates and discussions would occupy too considerable a space, but an effort has been made in the present article to omit no resolutions of any importance or to overlook any important topic which received consideration, and at the same time to give, from an unprejudiced and unbiassed point of view, the attitude taken by the Congress with regard to the subjects of its deliberations. In publishing this account, as is its rule in all other like publications, the *Gazette* expresses no opinion upon the merits or demerits of any measure discussed, or the position taken by the Congress in reference to it. Whether its views are right or wrong, the Congress may be said to reflect fairly accurately the opinion held in a more or less general way by the members of organized labour in reference to matters with which they are concerned, and it is as a record of this opinion that the *Labour Gazette* publishes the review which appears in its present issue.

Under the heading of Legal Decisions will be found a review of the judgment in the case of the recent convictions in British Columbia under the Alien Labour Act. These cases, which arose in Rossland, B.C., are the first in which a judgment has been reached under the amended Act. A review and analysis are also given of the recent decision of the House of Lords in the case against the Butchers' Assistants' Associa-

tion, which has excited widespread attention in trade union circles both in England and in Canada.

A feature of the present issue is the large number of reviews of statistical and other reports upon matters of immediate concern to labour. A perusal of these reviews will serve to acquaint the reader with the best sources of statistical information in regard to labour conditions and the more important results of official investigation along industrial lines.

The directory of labour organizations in Canada commenced in the September number of the *Gazette* is continued. Information is given concerning local unions coming within the Building Trades group, and not included in that part of the group already published, and local unions comprised in the Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding group. It is probable that the completion of the directory will occupy two or three more numbers of the *Gazette*.

The last of the statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of employment in the Building Trades is published, and the series will be continued in the November number with statistical tables on rates of wages and hours of employment in trades comprised in the Woodworking group.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

THE reports of local correspondents, taken generally, indicate a continued healthy condition of the labour market. Little unemployment is reported from any quarter, and a number of cases are cited where new industries are being started or projected and additions made to existing establishments. Few industrial disturbances of any magnitude occurred during the month, and in one case, that of the cotton operatives at St. Hyacinthe, Que., where a serious dispute was imminent, a settlement was reached as a result of a voluntary reference to arbitration by the parties concerned.

The general result of the harvest throughout the country appears to have been eminently satisfactory. In Manitoba and the Territories the wheat yield per acre in some cases was not as heavy as was anticipated, but the total output, as well as the yield of other grains, have been very gratifying.

Another marked feature of the month, industrially, is the exceptionally heavy yield of the salmon fisheries in British Columbia, the pack for the year being by far the largest on record.

Considerable activity is reported in transportation circles, the result of the beginning of the movement of fall freight, and of the unusually heavy passenger traffic.

Conditions of employment are reported as having been generally satisfactory during the month. In many cases overtime has been the rule, and a scarcity of labour in many lines is reported. Favourable weather has enabled of full time being worked in many out-door occupations in which the condition of the weather is an important factor at this period of the year.

During the month the winter's preparations in the lumbering industry have been well advanced, although the possible return of a small-pox outbreak has caused some uneasiness in the northern districts of Ontario and Quebec. The saw-milling industry in the Ottawa Valley has also suffered somewhat from low water.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

Business improved during September in nearly all branches of industry; but around the wharfs it was not so brisk. A large number of men were put to work on the C.P.R. improvements at West St. John, making ready for the winter trade, which is expected to exceed in volume all previous years. Work in the building trades continued good, several new buildings being in course of construction, while others are undergoing alterations and improvements.

Boilermakers say that work is good, but expect slackness to set in shortly.

Bookbinders report a marked improvement, and prospects good for some time.

Broommakers continue busy endeavouring to fill overdue orders.

Brushmakers report that they are behind with orders, and that it will take some time to catch up.

Carpenters have abundance of work.

Cigarmakers say work continues good.

Masons and bricklayers are enjoying a good summer.

Painters are kept busy cleaning and decorating preparatory to the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

The *printing* business improved, and it is expected that the improvement will continue.

Ship labourers report work slack, but expect an improvement as soon as the fall fleet arrives.

During September an impetus was given the labour movement in St. John by the organization of three new unions, as follows :—I.C.R. Freight Handlers, Cigarmakers, and Scowmen. Applications have been made for charters to their international bodies. The Ship Labourers' Union also affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

September has been a very good month in labour circles. The first half of the month was particularly busy for the workers in painting, decorating and electric lighting, as the result of the preparations for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. Overtime was the rule.

In the *shipping* line there has been an improvement as compared with the month of August.

Ironworking trades are still busy.

In the *shoe trade* there are signs of renewed activity. Some of the factories are working overtime. A request on the part of the *leather cutters* presented to the employers in the month of June, asking for increase in pay or an equalization in the scale of wages which in reality meant an increase of about 10 to 12½ per cent, and to which the employers were requested to reply before September 1, has gone unanswered.

An exhibition of protective appliances for mills and factories was opened in Montreal on Monday, September 23, by the Hon. L. Gouin, Minister of Colonization and Public Works. The collection of the articles on exhibition is due to the efforts of Mr. Louis Guyon, chief inspector of establishments and public edifices in the province of Quebec, and has come chiefly from apparatus exhibited last year at the Paris Exposition, purchased by Mr. Guyon through the liberality of some Montreal factory owners. The appliances on exhibition comprise, among other things, eye protectors, respirators, working spectacles, shaft collars, shaft couplings, circular saw

covers, buzz planer covers, shuttle guards, shaper or sticker covers, belt carriers and shippers, belt handling hooks and apparatus, safety oiling apparatus, shop ladders and fire escapes. The exhibit was inspected by a large number of workingmen and employers.

Mr. E. Little, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The month of September has been an exceptionally favourable one for all descriptions of labour, and more particularly for those employed in the building trades. Every branch of out-door work was active, and electrical workers were required to work night and day to fill extra orders. A considerable number of building permits have been taken out during the month.

Plumbers and *steamfitters* report plenty of work. Some of the *machine shops* are working overtime to fill orders.

The question of the practicability of winter navigation up to the port of Quebec is being again freely discussed.

The following is a list of the cargo of one of the recent additions to the fleet trading at the port of Quebec, and which sailed for England on the 29th instant:—507¾ stds. deals ; 64,950 bushels grain ; 2,188 quarters beef ; 1,750 boxes provisions (refrigerator) ; 597 head live cattle ; 31 cars hay ; 2,729 boxes cheese ; 890 cases wax ; 1,369 sacks flour ; 2,999 bags grape sugar ; 4,270 bales wood pulp; 475 bdls. pulp board; 148 rolls paper ; 2,697 bags asbestos fibre ; 700 bags crude asbestos.

The different trade unions are engaged in choosing their candidates for the position of arbitrator under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act, passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature. One arbitrator is to be appointed for the province.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

As during the preceding month, all classes of labour have been fully employed, and those who work outside will have plenty to keep them going until the winter sets in. The labouring classes have enjoyed a season of great prosperity.

The contractor who is pushing the Lake Megantic works has advertised for 200 labourers and is offering $1.25 a day with board. Many of the smaller farmers and farmers' sons are hiring to do labouring work now that their season's work is completed.

The pulp and paper company at Brompton Falls has 200 men at work clearing fifteen acres of land upon which the buildings of the company will be erected.

The *Bricklayers* are kept very busy.

Carpenters find plenty of employment.

The demand for *general labourers* still continues, and the indications are that the dearth of this class of labour will continue for some time.

Work in the *machine shops* still continues good, and some firms have been working overtime. Every week sees large shipments of mining machinery.

Printers find plenty of employment.

Asbestos mining operations in the Shefford and Black Lake districts are being carried on on an extensive scale, and in the Coleraine district new chrome mines have been opened up employing a large number of men.

Plumbers have plenty of work on hand.

Custom tailors are extremely busy with fall orders, and many of the leading houses are in search of good hands.

The *woollen mills* are running on full time, with plenty of orders ahead.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market has not changed since last report.

The most important matter which has attracted attention in labour circles has been the dispute between *the Canadian Woollen Mills Company* and its employees, which dispute threatened at one time to bring on a strike, but which was subsequently settled, and a strike averted by reference of the matter to arbitration. On September 2, the company informed its employees that a reduction of 10 per cent would be made in the wages of all the employees. On the evening of the same day on which this announcement was made, the employees protested against this reduction, and especially against its being made in such a sudden manner. They were about to quit work when told that if they did not do so, the change would not take place before September 7. On the 6th the employees held a meeting and passed resolutions protesting against the 10 per cent reduction and against the insufficiency of the time given them to study this question. They also demanded that a further delay until September 14 be granted, for the purpose of having their grievances discussed before a board of conciliation or arbitration, and their request in this particular was granted. Through the mediation of a delegate chosen by the men, both parties subsequently accepted a board of friendly arbitration. This board was composed as follows:—Mr. A. Bourgeault, advocate, representative of the men; Mr. G. C. Dessaulles, ex-M.P., representative of the company, and Mr. John St. Pierre, merchant and mayor of Providence of St. Hyacinthe, third arbitrator.

The board sat for four days in conducting its inquiry, and on the 19th of the month reached its decision. The representative of the workingmen made his report at a meeting of the employees on the same day. They were all satisfied with the report. It permitted a reduction of wages, but this reduction was considerably less than that proposed by the company, and was graded so as to include all classes, from the lowest to the highest. The following is the basis of reduction, as determined by the arbitrators:—

Employees receiving from $6 to $7 per week to have a reduction of 5 per cent.

Employees receiving from $7 to $10 per week to have a reduction of 10 per cent.

Employees receiving from $10 to $18 per week to have a reduction of 12 per cent.

Employees receiving from $18 and over per week to have a reduction of 15 per cent.

The manager's salary to be reduced 25 per cent.

On September 27, the arbitrators signed the award, giving as their decision that the above-mentioned reductions seemed just and equitable to them.

The President of the Workmen's Protective Union called upon the manager, requesting him to sign the award, and he accepted the decision of the arbitrators.

On the 16th of the month there was a strike of the weavers who worked on the night staff, owing to the decision of the arbitrators not being known then. At the end of the month they had not been reinstated, the day men doing the work. Notwithstanding the settlement arrived at, the difficulty has diminished the number of employees, as several have left for other manufacturing centres.

Carpenters and *joiners* have had plenty of work during the month.

Masons and bricklayers have had a very busy month, the weather being very favourable for them.

Tanners and *curriers* have been very busy.

The *boot and shoe workers* are idle just now, the manufacturers being engaged taking an inventory of their stock, with the intention of recommencing work as soon as possible.

Founders and *machinists* have been well employed during the month.

Printers were busier during this than last month, and prospects are most encouraging.

Conditions in the *cigarmaking* trade continue good, and all hands are constantly employed.

Commercial travellers will start on September 30, for the spring orders.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. S. Fitzpartick, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

Business in this city is very prosperous, almost every trade reporting abundance of work, and all hands employed. Building operations have been in advance of previous seasons, several contractors and builders having found it necessary to apply outside the city for skilled workmen.

Bricklayers report trade brisk and sufficient work to keep the members of the trade employed until the end of January.

Painters and decorators are having a busy season, with higher wages than at this time last year, and with a continued demand for labour.

Carpenters and joiners report a demand for labour greater than the supply.

Plumbers and *steamfitters* report all members employed, but wages very low.

The *Plasterers' Union* has been greatly strengthened during the past few months. It now includes the great majority of the workers in the craft. The officers report all members employed and that they will be very busy for the balance of the season.

The *Bookbinders' Union* reports a slight improvement in trade, with prospects of a busy fall.

Coopers report full employment at good wages. Men are working overtime, and it is expected will continue to do so for the next three months.

Operators in the *clothing trade* have had a very busy season.

Great activity is reported in the *metal trades. Core-makers, pattern-makers, polishers, brass-finishers* and *blacksmiths* report trade brisk and all members employed. *Tinsmiths* and *sheet-iron workers* report trade good and wages higher than at this time last year.

The Ames-Holden Company, of this city, one of the largest boot and shoe manufacturing firms in Canada, has come to an agreement with the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, whereby they will in future use the *union label* on all their products, and employ none but members of the union.

A union of longshoremen has been organized, with headquarters in this city and with a membership of 300. It is the intention of the officers to apply at the next session of the Quebec legislature for an Act of incorporation.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferriere, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The general condition of labour in this district has changed little since last month, but the outlook in Hull has darkened considerably. Wages up to the present have remained fairly stationary, builders' labourers receiving $1.75, stonecutters $2.75 to $3 and stonemasons $2.75 per day of nine hours. It is feared, however, that the wages rate will fall in October. Two factors

have contributed largely to alter the outlook in industrial circles in Hull. These are the outbreak of small-pox and the low water in the river.

The Eagle River shanties on the Upper Gatineau have broken up, and upwards of 100 men have already come down, and it is expected that at the first indication of the presence of small-pox, other lumbering camps will be broken up. The Quebec provincial authorities have been notified, and they may order a general quarantine of the lumbering districts. Fresh recruits are being sent daily from the city to the camps. The employees of a local axe factory threatened to quit work if a small-pox suspect was not sent out of the shop. The man was subsequently examined and quarantined. Local companies are taking precautionary measures to prevent the disease from breaking out among their employees.

The extremely low water in the Ottawa is causing much alarm and trouble to some of the industries of the district. Gilmore & Hughson's mills closed down for a time on account of low water. They subsequently resumed work with half their staff. Eddy's paper mills in Hull have worked on reduced pressure for some time. Electric power purchased at Deschenes was used as a substitute for hydraulic power. Other saw-mills in the Ottawa Valley district above and below the Chaudiere have suffered extensively, yet there are few people idle, as mill-owners find some difficulty in getting men to replace the shanty squads which are leaving every day.

The announcement of the proposed erection of a large chemical phosphate works in Hull gave considerable impetus to the phosphate industry in the neighbourhood of Templeton during the month.

The mica market has not yet opened up, although a movement was made during the month, a couple of shops giving employment to about 40 girls, culling and trimming.

It is expected that navigation will close up earlier than usual this year and throw out of employment a considerable number of men from Hull and Gatineau Point, if the water does not rise. A number of barges have already taken up their winter quarters, the crew of a barge being seven or eight men. Still the demand for men in the shanties is larger than the supply.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. F. Leggatt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

All classes of workers have prospered in Ottawa and district in September, and idle men have been scarce. The summer which is drawing to a close has been one of great activity in all lines. High wages have prevailed and steady work was obtainable by all who were willing to labour. Business men say the month of September has been exceptionally good, and among the wage-earners a prosperous feeling prevails.

The proposed local branch of the Knights of Labour has not yet been formed, but the charter has been applied for, and it is expected in the city within a short time.

The *strike of the local machinists,* which was begun on May 20, came to an end on September 11. Thirty-eight machinists went on strike for a nine-hour day and a twelve and a half per cent increase in wages. After being out about four months, the strikers went back to work, accepting an increase of five per cent in wages. The ten-hour day still prevails.

The men employed in the *building trades* have had a busy time this month. The royal visit to the city gave a great deal of employment to men engaged in these trades. Many structures of various kinds were built. Much of the work had to be done at night, and consequently there was a great deal of overtime for the men.

The busy times were experienced by all other trades, and high wages and steady work were the rule.

A beginning in technical education is likely to be made next month under the auspices of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union. Arrangements are already under way, and it is expected that classes will be opened next month.

The prospects for the month of October are bright, and a most hopeful and prospercus tone is apparent throughout the city and district.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market in Kingston has improved materially since last month, and is now brisk. Many lines reported as dull have received a fresh start.

The *building trades* are all extremely busy, and many find it difficult to secure sufficient hands.

Barbers, butchers, blacksmiths and *bakers report* increased business with good prices.

Broommaking is brisk, and all local factories are busy.

The *cotton and knitting mills* are running full time, with orders booked for months ahead.

The *Dominion dry-dock* has had a very good month, much repairing having been done, and there is much work in contemplation.

Furniture dealers have commenced fall trade with good prospects.

Fruit dealers are now in the height of their season. Prices are high.

Grocers, harness-makers and *dry goods merchants* are busy, and report good prices.

Electricians report a good season.

Farmers are busy threshing, and report a good yield of grain. Dairying and cheesemaking have been profitable this season. A blight caused by the continuous wet weather has fallen on the potato crop.

No definite settlement has yet been reached between the striking *machinists* and the Locomotive Works Company. The men claim that working overtime should be optional with them, and that no men should be discharged for refusing.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Walter S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

A satisfactory condition of the labour market in this district continues to prevail, as in the previous month. There have been no conflicts between employers and employees. A number of men have left for the woods to engage in lumbering operations. The wages paid are better than last year, common labourers receiving $28 and board.

The local *lock works,* established some months ago, is prospering. Twenty hands are now employed, and it is expected that the number will reach 50 by the close of the year.

Carpenters report a good month and encouraging prospects ahead. Good wages prevail.

Machinists and *moulders* are very busy and expect to be steadily employed on a number of orders now on hand for some months yet.

Tinsmiths report a good month and a bright prospect. There has been a good deal of overtime during the month, and wages are very good.

Printers report a good month, with satisfactory wages.

Bricklayers have had a good month, and will have work as long as the season permits.

The output of the local *canning factory* will be far ahead of last year. About 200 men are now employed.

District Notes.

Work on the new post office at Deseronto is progressing favourably.

Mining operations in North Hastings are brisk, a large number of men being employed.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

During the month of September the labour market has been good in most lines of industry. Manufacturers are busy, and the approaching visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York has set a good deal of money in circulation and given a great deal of work in many directions.

The *building trades* are all prospering. The fall, so far, has been very favourable and but little time has been lost by reason of unpropitious weather. The construction of dwellings has been particularly active in the western and north-western sections of the city, and many factories have also been erected. The remainder of the season is likely to be equally good. A complaint has been made to the civic authorities by the Federated Council of Building Trades that the protective regulations in regard to flooring in buildings in course of erection are not duly observed and that the lives of workmen are endangered by the neglect.

Brass-workers are generally well employed, though there are a few out of work. The prospects for the fall and winter are good.

Blacksmiths report conditions favourable and a steady growth of the union.

Carpenters, painters and decorators are all busy at present, the construction of arches, stands, &c., in connection with the royal visit having greatly stimulated the demand for their services.

The *carpet-making* industry has been rather slack latterly. The number of hands employed by a local carpet company has decreased from 220 in 1899 to about 160 at the present time. The company is now extending its factory at a cost of $40,000 or $50,000 in order to put in a spinning plant to enable them to manufacture their own yarn, and so cheapen the cost of production. During the past month there has been a slight increase in activity.

The *garment workers and cloakmakers* (ready-made) are in the midst of their busy season, and there is a great demand for good hands. A large number of men and women employed in these lines arrived from the States last month and obtained work in Toronto. Wages and conditions generally in this line of industry have somewhat improved, and the trade is getting upon a more settled basis. There has been a great expansion in the output, more especially in the cloak trade, more goods being made here and fewer imported, and it has been accompanied with a demand for a better class of goods and workmanship. The tendency of the trade is to employ a larger proportion of skilled men than formerly. There is no union in the ready-made tailoring business.

The *Lathers' Union,* which has recently become a branch of the international organization, is increasing in membership, having now 42 on the list.

Longshoremen report an average month, with business at present rather quiet.

Machinists are generally well employed, with good prospects in the immediate future, as some large contracts have been given out.

Iron-moulders are fairly busy, and the demand is likely to continue. A new warehouse and foundry for the Toronto Foundry Company is to be erected in rear of the Mercer Reformatory, King St. West.

The *printing trades* are fairly good, the number of hands out of work being comparatively small.

The *Toronto Technical School* opened for the season on the 16th inst., day instruction being undertaken for the first time. About one hundred pupils were enrolled for the day classes, which embrace instruction in commercial, artistic and scientific courses to qualify pupils for manufacturing, business or engineering life. The night classes, which are intended principally for artizans, mechanics and others engaged during the day, were opened on the evening of the 30th, when 562 students were registered, the largest number on record for a first night.

District Notes.

Toronto Junction.—Building continues brisk. A large number of residences are being put up to satisfy the demand for house room.

A local plough company is enlarging its factory and will increase its staff of workmen.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market is still favourable at the close of this month. The weather continues fine, and public construction works are fully under way, giving employment to skilled and unskilled labour. Among some of the skilled crafts the usual slack season of the fall will soon be on. During the month a local brass works establishment was injured by fire to the extent of $10,000, and a force of *brass moulders, polishers and machinists* were thrown out of work. Two establishments, a local pork-packing establishment and a local wire and tin works, have increased their capacity by adding additional buildings, which will involve an increase in the staff in each case.

Amalgamated Street Railway Employees.—Street car men have had a busy summer season. They have a strong organization, with average earnings of $9 per week of 66 hours.

Bricklayers.—The city bricklayers continue to be busily employed. House and factory *carpenters* have had a good month. There has been a scarcity of skilled *lathers,* and several jobs have been delayed in consequence. *Plasterers* are also scarce, a fact which is accounted for by a number of plasterers working as top-dressers for the cement sidewalks of the city, and the large number of dwelling-houses which are being put up.

Boot and shoe workers report sufficient work to keep the employees in the large local factory employed. The firm uses the union label on its output.

Custom tailors report 'between-seasons' slackness.

Garment workers report trade dull, but expect the fall season to open soon.

Hatters.—Trade slack.

Horseshoers report trade fair. There is a Masters' Association and a Journeymen's Union in the city. The union stamp is used.

The master laundry workers are organizing. There are several large laundries, employing hundreds of hands. A *Laundry Workers' Union* is also contemplated.

Local *printers* are steadily employed. The craft is fully organized, and wages and hours are quite satisfactory.

Most of the *quarrymen* at the city quarries are still busily engaged getting out stone for street paving. Most of the men receive 18 cents an hour for labouring work.

Shipbuilding.—The local *bridge works company* launched a large lake barge and two more are under construction, employing many skilled mechanics.

Carters, cabmen and general teamsters are busily engaged.

Operatives at the several *cotton mills* have had a fairly busy month. The young girls employed are earning good wages. The Textile Workers' Union among the men has lapsed.

District Notes.

Dundas.—The different trades of the town have been generally busy during the month.

St. Catharines.—A local company is putting up extensive buildings for the manufacture of metal goods and harness hardware.

Niagara Falls.—Trade has shown some dullness, although building has been fairly active. Factories at the centre are still in operation. The water in the Niagara River was for a time during the month lower than at any other time on record, a fact attributed to a strong east wind. Many mills on the United States river front were idle through lack of power.

Merritton.—The works here are generally busy, the several mills running regularly. The Pioneer Wage Earners' Assembly has a membership of about 400.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The state of the labour market here is good. All the different factories have been running full time during the month. Work is more plentiful than usual at this time of the year.

Work in the *building trades* is plentiful. There is an abundance of work for all of the local bricklayers and masons to make an exceptionally good season. With *carpenters* and *joiners* the season will also be a good one.

Tailors report marked improvement during September.

Brussels carpet weavers are busy, and have prospects of considerable work ahead.

Iron moulders are all employed steadily, and with the additions to the local foundries now in progress, there should at an early date be employment for a larger number of men.

Machinists are busy, especially in the two cream separator shops.

Printers are all employed, and fairly busy.

Upholsterers are entering upon their fall season's work rather earlier than usual, and with good prospects.

Labourers are being well employed for this season of the year.

Cigarmakers are busy, and men are in demand.

Carriage-makers have started to make goods for the fall trade. They are fairly well employed, with the exception of carriage top trimmers.

There are no idle men among the *woodworkers* and full time is being worked.

The local *iron works company* is having a new cupola erected on its foundry. This is being done without lost time, and will add to the capacity of the works.

A local cream separator company is turning the skating rink and athletic club property into a foundry and machine shop. The effect will be to largely increase the capacity of the firm.

An electric light plant is being installed in the cream separator shop of another company.

District Notes.

Acton.—The *glove makers* are working at night, owing to the busy season, and the rush of orders.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

There has been little change in the labour market since last report. One factory has been closed down for a short time, while a factory which had been closed has resumed operations. There have been, during the month, some idle men in the city, but these men will soon be at work again. The most interesting feature in labour circles during the month was the Trades and Labour Congress, which was held in this city. In the building trades there is great activity, and several of the local manufacturing establishments have been working overtime.

Carpenters and joiners have worked full time and some overtime. Prospects are bright for building operations to continue well into the fall.

With *plumbers* trade has been unusually brisk.

Painters and decorators have been working full time.

Carriage, machinery and *general blacksmiths* have had a busy month.

Cigarmakers have been fully employed.

Bakers and confectioners have had a fair month.

Buffers, polishers and Nickel-platers, except those employed by a local bicycle company, which closed during the month, have been working full time.

With *moulders, tinsmiths* and *machinists* trade has been good.

Stove-mounters have been fully employed.

Conditions are improving in the *tailoring* business, and there are prospects for a good fall trade.

The *Farmers' Co-operative Binder Twine Co.,* which has been closed for several months, has started work again.

The Canada Cycle & Motor Co. has closed its works for six months, to take stock and repair machinery.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James T. Burke, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

Conditions continue satisfactory in this city and district, all skilled and unskilled labour being employed. Among *carpenters, joiners* and *furniture woodworkers* there are no idle men reported. Bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers report steady employment. All contracts are being pushed with rapidity and are nearing completion.

Plumbing, tin and *stove* trades report all employees engaged.

Journeymen bakers report steady employment.

Garment workers and *journeymen tailors* report a good prospect for a brisk fall trade.

Employees in the different *foundries* report average employment.

Cigarmakers report conditions unchanged. Outside of the city extra time is being required by cigar operators in order to meet the increased demands of the trade.

The G. T. R. *train service employees* passed the necessary periodical examination on air brake equipment in the special car sent by the management for that purpose. G. T. R. employees report steady work, in some cases overtime, in the shops. Train service men on irregular work report transportation business somewhat quiet, except the passenger service, which is brick.

The city sewage committee have decided to erect new beds. The septic tank is near-

ing completion, a work which has given extra employment to a number of skilled and unskilled workmen during the summer.

District Notes.

Baden.—A beet sugar factory is to be erected, costing, with equipment, half a million dollars, and having a capacity of 20 million pounds of standard granulated sugar per annum. This will require fully 1,000 tons of sugar beets daily, three million gallons of water and 108 tons of coal and large quantities of coke and limestone, and will give employment to 350 hands. The factory is to be ready for operation by the first of September next year.

Monkton.—Building operations in the village are reported active during the past summer. Considerable work has yet to be completed.

Mitchell.—There is plenty of work in bridge construction in the town.

Listowel.—Arrangements have been completed for the erection of the new bent chair factory, costing about $10,000, including equipment. The factory is to be completed about the middle of November, and will give employment to a number of hands.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general conditions in industrial circles have changed very little during the past month. In the early part of the month the Western Fair made business good, and gave work to a large number of people in many different ways. The foundries are all busy. The railroads are rushed with work. In the building trades, although all hands are working, signs of slackening off are apparent, a number of the largest jobs being about completed.

Bricklayers report all hands working. A dispute occurred in early part of month between bricklayers and employers, at the infirmary on the Asylum grounds, as to when they were to receive their pay on the job, but the trouble was amicably settled the same day.

Boilermakers report an improvement in their trade over the last few months.

The *broommakers* report this one of the best seasons they have had. A union of their craft was organized here on September 24.

Carpenters are exceptionally busy, some of the firms having to advertise for men.

Carriage and wagon workers are busy on cutters and sleighs for the winter trade.

Cigarmakers report business as fair. This union has helped the cigarmakers' union in the Montreal strike to the amount of about $600.

Draymen had plenty of work the first two weeks of month, hauling goods to and from the western fair.

Garment workers have had a busy month, having worked an hour extra each day.

Metal polishers report business as having slackened off some during the month.

Moulders report their trade as extra good, some brass moulders having worked overtime for a couple of weeks.

The *painting trade* is in a flourishing condition, and all hands are working.

Plumbers are exceptionally busy.

There has been a decided improvement in the *printing trade.* Several of the job offices make a specialty of calendars and novelty work, and they have commenced on this for the coming year. The Typographical Union requested the city council to place the *union label* on city printing, but their request was refused.

Tailors report increased activity in their trade over the last few months.

Tinsmiths are very busy.

At the last meeting of the T. & L. Council, Alex. Ford, 594 York Street, was elected corresponding secretary in place of A. S. Johnston, resigned.

The *candy and biscuit factories* are working until ten o'clock every night.

The new Grand Opera House has been completed. The plasterers on this job, the majority of whom came from Toronto, have returned home.

The *railroad cartage* agents have notified the shipping public that hereafter their teams will lift no orders received after 4 p.m. until the next morning. This allows the teamsters to get home about one hour earlier than usual.

A fatal accident occurred to a machinist who was repairing an elevator at a local biscuit works. The elevator was tied by ropes at the top of the shaft, and he was on top of the elevator working when the ropes gave way, and he and the elevator fell to the bottom of the shaft.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market is well up to the standard. Manufacturing industries are having continued prosperity. Local flour mills are busier than last month, and are running 24 hours a day. Business in general is in a favourable condition. The dry goods and millinery trades have been particularly busy preparing for the fall trade.

Railway traffic is brisk, the passenger traffic being especially heavy this month because of the large number of excursions. The M.C.R. is giving its employees free transportation to the Pan-American Exposition. The construction and repair shops are busy, and the men are making full time. The L.E. & D.R.R. is erecting a 7,000 ton coal dock, with track on either side, and operated by steam appliances ; also a large amount of siding, turn-table and a track scale, and are erecting foundations for an eight-stall round-house and a freight shed. The L.E. & D.R.R. section men have had their wages raised 10 cents per day. Foremen have been raised 25 cents per day. The G.T.R. is enlarging its local yards.

Building trades are active.

Painters report trade brisker than last month.

The *printing* and *cigarmaking* trades report continued normal conditions.

Tailors have fairly well started upon their busy season.

The large steel bridge spanning the Wilson ravine within the city is in course of construction, the work having been delayed owing to difficulty in securing steel. The total cost is to be about $30,000. The steel gang are at work, and expect to complete the steel work in about three weeks.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The favourable condition of the labour market remains unchanged, the *building trades* especially showing continued activity. *Carpenters, masons, bricklayers, painters* and *tinsmiths* have been exceptionally busy during the season, and have a prospect of continuing so until late in the fall. This year has been exceptional in that there has been no slack time since work commenced in the spring. Men have been scarce the whole season, and a great deal of overtime has been required to keep up with orders.

Merchants report trade brisk and bright prospects for the fall trade.

Large quantities of lumber are being brought in by water, and return cargoes of lumbermen's supplies are being sent to Georgian Bay and other parts from here.

All *local factories* are running full time with all hands employed and plenty of orders ahead.

Tinsmiths report more work than they can attend to.

Tailors, blacksmiths and *cigarmakers* report work plentiful and prospects good.

Printers in newspaper and job offices report trade fair.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. David Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been little change in the condition of the labour market during the past month. The demand for labour of all kinds has been good, and it is hard to find an idle man in the city who is willing to work.

The *building trades* continue in a satisfactory condition. Contractors report abundance of work, and in some branches men are very hard to secure. This is especially the case among carpenters.

A local company has added a large addition to its planing mill for the manufacture of street cars. This will give employment to a number of additional hands when completed.

District Notes.

Walkerville.—Conditions remain unchanged, there being activity in every department.

Sandwich.—Trade is brisk this fall. The canning factory is running to its full capacity, and employing about 200 hands. A Saginaw lumber company has broken ground for a large saw-mill plant on the river front, and construction work is rapidly going forward. It is expected that the company will give employment to about 200 men the year round.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows —

With the exception of the loss of time due to wet weather, employment in every branch of industry has been good during September. Rain stopped threshing operations about the middle of the month, when the work was only well begun, and since that time nothing has been done with the outstanding crop. Many of the harvest hands who arrived by excursion trains from eastern Canada returned before the crop was threshed. Should the weather become favourable there will undoubtedly be a demand for help. Labourers of various classes are in steady demand, and this will continue until the wet weather sets in.

The strike of the carpenters was terminated on Saturday, September 28, by resolution passed unanimously at a general meeting of the men interested. Work is to be resumed on the understanding that contractors, next January, will be informed that during the summer another demand will be made for an increase in the rates of wages paid.

Building operations have been delayed by the strike, and a rush is now on to complete buildings before the frost sets in. *Bricklayers* are all at work, and in some cases a scarcity of hands is reported. Other building trades are all well employed.

Cigarmaking.—Business keeps up well, and the number of hands employed appears to be increasing. The members of this craft in Winnipeg have reorganized.

Custom tailoring.—Business is good, and indications are favourable for better conditions in the near future.

Printing trades.—Business continues to be fair.

Lumbering.—The mills are still busy and working overtime.

Milling trade.—Local mills are continuing their 24-hour per day run, and it is expected that all the mills of the province will have a busy season during the next few months.

Foundry workers and machinists.—Employment and business good.

Teaming.—Conditions normal.

Garment workers.—All the factories are busy with large staffs.

Railroad construction.—Men are in demand. Wages are normal.

Railroad employment.—Large staffs are enjoying steady employment, with some overtime.

The Car Cleaners' Union, of Winnipeg, has secured the adoption of a schedule governing the conditions of their employment on the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Under this agreement the regular hours to be worked in shops shall be from 7 o'clock to 18 o'clock for the first five days in the week, with one hour for dinner between 12 o'clock and 13 o'clock, and on the sixth day the hours shall be from 7 o'clock to 17 o'clock from October 1 to May 1, with dinner hour as usual. From May 1 till October 1, the hours shall be from 7 o'clock to 12 o'clock on Saturdays. All hands working the above hours will receive one hour's bonus for working full time during the week. Overtime shall be computed after the above mentioned hours at the rate of time and one-half.

The rates of pay are as follows :—

	Cents per hour.
Car inspectors and chargemen	19 to 21½
Air-brake testers and cleaners	17½ to 20
Truck repairers	17½ to 20
Freight car repairers	15½ to 18
Car oilers	15½ to 18
Car heating and lamp men	15½ to 16
Car cleaners and washers	13½ to 15⅝
Car charge hands (Winnipeg coach yard)	19½
Coach carpenters	23 to 26
Freight car carpenters	20 to 22
Coach painters	23 to 26
Freight car painters	15 to 20

The regulations in the schedule regarding apprenticeship to the carpenter trade provide that the apprentice must be between the ages of 14 and 18 years at the time of engagement ; he must be able to read and write, and know the first four rules of arithmetic, and must serve at least five years, 300 working days to constitute a year. If, after one year, the apprentice shows no aptitude to acquire the trade he shall be transferred or dismissed.

The right to promotion is to be governed according to merit, ability and seniority, the question of merit and ability to be determined by the car foreman and master mechanic. Men leaving the service shall, as soon as possible, be given a letter of recommendation, stating the time and capacity of the service in which he was employed.

When reductions in the force are necessary, men who have others dependent upon them are to be given the preference in employment, seniority and proficiency to govern.

It is furthermore provided that the company shall not discriminate against any carman who may represent his fellow-workmen on a committee of investigation. Such man is to be granted leave of absence and transportation to discuss any grievance, but the leave of absence must be confined to one, and during the months of May, June and July.

Wrecking crews are to be paid straight time travelling to and from wrecks, and time and a half while working at wrecks. Men sent out to relieve others are to be allowed full time when travelling and 75 cents for board for every day they are absent from their regular station.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The forecast made in the beginning of the season as to the crop prospects in this district have been fully verified. The weather during the past six weeks has been very favourable to harvest operations, and all grain so far has been well saved, and in good condition. Threshing is in full swing in this district, in which there are over four hundred machines in operation, with twelve men in each gang. The threshers state that the yield will not be as heavy as reported. It will average between twenty-three and twenty-five bushels to the acre in wheat. Some sections will run over that. All other grain has done much better than was expected. No doubt now exists but that Manitoba has had one of the most bountiful harvests on record, which will give a great stimulus to business in all lines.

Ranching.—Reports from outside points are very encouraging. Cattle are in splendid condition. Stock trains are passing through to the east every day.

Building trades.—All men engaged in the building trades are fully employed. There

are some new buildings in course of erection. One local firm is building an extensive machine shop and foundry to accommodate increasing business.

Custom tailoring.—Trade fairly good.

Cigarmakers are steadily employed.

Printing trade reports business fair.

Mills.—Lumber mills are running ten hours per day. There is no night work at present, the gang having been laid off. Flour mills are running night and day.

Machinist and foundry trade.—Business continues good, and the demand for mechanics, especially machinists and boilermakers, cannot be supplied.

Harvest hands.—All new comers have found employment in this district. The farmers are now fairly well supplied. The men complain that they have not secured the wages that they had anticipated.

Railways.—The employees in all branches of the railway service are busy.

Brandon has made quite a gain this last month from a railway point of view. The despatching work of the western lines will be done at this station, including all the branch lines. A superintendent and full staff of operators will be stationed here. Commercial telegraph business will be repeated here from western points instead of at Winnipeg.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the past month the labour market has been generally good. The *building trades* are not very brisk. Still, there are a number of small buildings in course of erection.

The majority of the *fishermen* quit fishing for the year on September 1. Since then, a second run of salmon in the river began, and a number of men put their gear in shape and commenced fishing again with satisfactory results. The official list of the sockeye salmon pack of the Fraser river for the season of 1901, shows a total of 920,313 cases, which is the largest on record. The following is the pack of sockeye salmon on the Fraser river for the past seven years, with the prices paid to fishermen :—

Year.	Number of Cases.	Price paid.
		Cts.
1901	920,313	10 and 12½
1900	316,522	19 and 20
1899	510,383	20
1898	256,101	15
1897	860,459	7
1896	356,984	By contract.
1895	400,368	By contract.
1894	363,967	By contract.
Total	3,985,088	

The northern pack is estimated at 200,000, and when the humpback and cohoe packs are added to the total, it is expected that the pack of the province, of all kinds of salmon, will be nearly 1,250,000 cases. A general activity prevails in and around the canneries. Some trouble broke out between the 'longshoremen and a number of men who came from the American side to assist in loading three vessels with salmon for the United Kingdom. The regular 'longshoremen of Victoria and others who live at the point where the vessels lay, claimed that they should have the preference of any stevedore work which comes to the river, and refused to work with the outsiders. No settlement had been reported up until the end of the month.

Carpenters are fairly busy. Wet weather makes it impossible to make full time.

Plasterers.—What few men are in town are kept working fairly steadily.

There is no work here for *masons* or *stonecutters. Bricklayers* report trade dull.

Painters.—A few men have left for other parts of the district. Their places have, however, been taken, and all are busy.

Plumbers and *tinsmiths* report work good for this season of the year.

With *machinists* and *ironworkers* work is good. They are working full time, with the prospect of a busy winter.

The *printing trade* continues good, all the members of this craft being employed.

A large number of *quarrymen* are being engaged to work on a contract for the C.P.R.

Steamboat and *river work* continues good, there being a demand for men to work on river boats, transferring cargo to deep water vessels.

A strike among the deckhands on the steamer *Beaver* delayed her departure for Chilliwack somewhat. The men objected to working for $30 a month, and demanded an increase of $15, which was granted.

A large number of men are preparing to go into the *lumber camps,* where work is plentiful.

The Pacific Coast Lumber Co., which lost its mill by fire recently, has decided to rebuild.

The B. C. Manufacturing Co., which manufactures fruit boxes and crates, is busily engaged upon a number of orders for plum crates, and cannot keep pace with the demand.

The disallowance of the Provincial Immigration Act has caused the appointments of inspectors under the Act to lapse.

District Notes.

Throughout the district work is plentiful, and there is a demand for farm and general labour.

The Condensed Milk Canning and Creamery Co., recently established at Mission, contemplates placing a steamer on the river to collect milk from the farmers. This establishment, with the factory, will require six tons of milk a day.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been a decided improvement in general conditions as compared with last month. In hardware, meats and groceries, local merchants were filling their last orders for the season for Dawson, the amount which can be shipped during the winter being comparatively small. Last year the last boat on the route left White Horse on October 11, which was considered late.

Following are some prices on the local market : Apples, 65c. to $1 for 25-lb. box ; pears, $1.25 to $1.75 ; hot-house tomatoes, $1.50 per box of 40 lbs.; eggs, 25 cents; butter, 25 cents ; mallard duck (wild), 65 cents per brace ; teal, 30 cents ; blue grouse, $1 ; hay, $14 per ton.

Rents are coming down for outside houses. Considerable property has changed hands recently. Architects report that a number of plans are being prepared for new work, principally houses.

Tenders have been called for a new lighthouse at Brockton Point, Vancouver.

The Carnegie library building, endowed with $50,000, will be commenced shortly.

Carpenters report work good.

Printers.—Trade improving.

Cigarmakers.—Trade slack.

Woodworkers.—Work generally good.

Blacksmiths.—Fully employed.

Stonecutters.—Work improving.

Butchers.—Demand for men.

Machinists.—Very busy, but not much call for extra men.

Boilermakers.—Trade good.

Tailors.—Very quiet.

Painters.—Not much being done.

Plumbers.—Considerable work on hand and in contemplation.

The *'longshoremen* have organized at Stevenson. The steamship *Tartar* arrived on the 9th from Yokohama with 231 Chinese. The steamship *Empress of China* sailed on the 9th for the Orient with 40,000 ounces of bullion, valued at $34,000. Silver is being shipped to China, where it is a principal medium of circulation.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general condition of the labour market throughout the district remains about the same as reported last month. In some trades unusual activity prevails, while others report trade 'good' or 'fair.' There is a demand for unskilled labour, caused by the extensive civic improvements now being carried on.

The building trades continue active. Carpenters are in demand. The prevailing rate of pay is $3 per day of 9 hours, but in order to secure men, some contractors are offering $3.50 per day. *Bricklayers and Plasterers* are kept well employed.

Custom tailors complain of dullness in trade.

Cigarmakers report an improvement in trade over last month.

For *machinists, boilermakers, moulders* and *blacksmiths* there is plenty of work for the hands regularly employed. A couple of 'rush' jobs necessitated some overtime.

In the *printing trade* business has fallen off slightly during the month, but is still in fair condition.

Shipwrights and caulkers are very busy, and in order to cope with the work offered have had to work overtime and on Sundays to a considerable extent. Owing to the unsettled conditions prevailing in the shipbuilding trade on Puget Sound and at San Francisco, a larger amount of work than usual has come to this port.

Stonecutters report trade dull.

Teamsters are fairly well employed.

The *sash, door and office furnishing factory,* destroyed by fire on the night of July 23, has been rebuilt on a larger scale, and is now operated to its full capacity.

A disagreement has occurred between the 'Longshoremen's Union and a local stevedore, who refuses to pay the rate demanded by the union—40 cents an hour for day work and 50 cents for night work. A committee from the Trades and Labour Council made an attempt to arbitrate the differences, but failed. All other stevedores and steamship companies pay the union rate.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the past month the labour market has been in a very favourable condition, outside work being abundant. In the building trades business has been very good, owing to the large number of new buildings which are going up.

Carpenters had all the work they could do, but *stonemasons* and *bricklayers* have not been in much demand, as the buildings have been principally of wood.

Painters report abundance of work on hand for some time to come.

Teamsters report a very favourable month.

In the *lumbering trade* the local mill has been running steadily, and other mills in the district report business good.

Coal mining.—Mines in the district are working full time, with no indications of slackening. There are plenty of men here to meet all demands.

Quartz mining.—There is a steady increase in the output of the several mines, and a number of new properties are being developed, giving ample employment to a large number of men, especially in the Mount Sicker district. On Texada Island there have been a number of miners idle for some time, owing to changes in ownership, but there are prospects of an early resumption of work.

Other trades report business as fair during the month.

There had been few *accidents* to report up to the last of the month, when the mines at Extension caught fire, and 17 men lost their lives. This will result in nearly 500 men being thrown out of employment in the mines for an indefinite time, as two, if not three, mines have been sealed up to smother the fire, if possible. This has thrown a damper on other industries for the present, and darkened the outlook.

UNIONS FORMED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1901.

During the month of September, organizations were formed in the following crafts :—

St. John, N.B.—I.C.R. freight handlers, cigarmakers, scowmen.

Montreal, Que.—Longshoremen.

Brantford, Ont.—Retail clerks.

Stevenson, B.C.—Longshoremen.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

With the exception of the strike of the employees at the Le Roi mines in Rossland, commenced on July 11, in which about 1,000 workmen are involved, and which strike has been in continuation throughout the month, there have been practically no industrial disputes of any importance during September.

The situation at the Le Roi mines was practically unchanged at the end of the month. The workmen complained of the alleged importation of men from the United States by persons with whom the company has entered into a contract for the mining of its ore. During the month two actions were brought by the Union against a contractor for violation of the Alien Labour law, and convictions were obtained in each case. In one case a fine of $500 was imposed and in another a fine of $50. Both cases have been appealed. The Department of Justice was prepared to issue a warrant for the immediate deportation of the aliens whose importation had been judicially determined to be a violation of the provisions of the law, but both men left voluntarily, shortly after the decision of the courts was given.

A strike of the employees of the Canadian Woollen Mills at St. Hyacinthe, Que., threatened at one time, in consequence of a reduction of wages which the men were notified would take place immediately. The strike was averted, however, and a settlement effected by arbitration, both parties having agreed to submit their respective claims to a board of arbitration voluntarily chosen. An account of this dispute and its settlement appears in the report of Mr. Napoleon Samson, correspondent for St. Hyacinthe and district, which is published in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

A strike which has been in existence in the city of Ottawa since the 20th of May, and which involved at the outset about 34 machinists was settled on September 11 by the union obtaining a concession of its demands in part.

The strike of the carpenters at Winnipeg, which commenced on August 8, caused by the refusal of employers to grant the union's demand for a 9-hour day at the rate of 40 cents per hour, was declared off at the end of September, upon the understanding that a renewal of the demand would be made upon the contractors in January next.

Five strikes have been reported as having commenced during the month, but the numbers involved in each case are small, and the time lost in consequence of them is, judging from the nature of the employment or cause of the dispute, not likely to be long.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of September, and which have been reported to the department.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly	Indirectly			
Ontario	Brantford	Moulders	Against alleged reduction in wages.....	1	14	....	Mar. 18	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec.	Montreal.	Cigarmakers.....	Refusal of employers to accede to Union's demand for revision of existing wage scale.	10	600	.....	April 19	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Ottawa.	Machinists.....	Refusal of employers to grant Union's demand for 9-hour day and increase of 12½ per cent in wages.	6	34	.....	May 20	Sept. 11	Men returned to work on being granted increase in wages of 5 p.c. No reduction in hours obtained.
B. C..	Rossland...	Mine employees..	Refusal of employers to grant unions demand for increase for underground labourers from $2.50 to $3 per day and other increases.	....	1,000	...	July 11	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Manitoba ..	Winnipeg.....	Carpenters.	Refusal of employers to grant union's demand for 9-hour day and 40 cents per hour.	....	400	...	Aug. 8	Sept. 28	Declared off upon understanding that demands on contractors be renewed in January next.
B. C.....	New Westminster.	Deck-hands	For increase in wages of $30 a month.....	1	9	.....	Sept. 9	Sept. 10	Increase of $15 granted.
Ontario ...	Orillia.....	Carriage-workers.	Lockout by company of union men upon learning of formation of local branch of union.	1	35	.....	Sept. 13	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
B. C.....	New Westminster.	Longshoremen ...	Refusal of men to work with Americans hired by owners of vessel.	.....	....	.....	" 13	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Kingston.	Machinists.	Refusal of employers to reinstate discharged employee.	1	65	....	" 25	Sept. 30	Company reports all employees returned to work. Discharged employee not reinstated.
B. C...	Fraser River..	Fishermen... .. .	Reduction by canners of price per fish from 10 to 5 cents. Men wanted 8 cents and this not being accepted they struck.	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 25	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

THE Seventeenth Annual Session of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held at Brantford, Ont., from the 17th to the 20th October, inclusive. The attendance of delegates was larger than at any previous meeting of the Congress. Credentials of 87 delegates were presented, and 81 representatives were seated. This list included representatives from 16 Trades and Labour Councils, from two local Federations of Trades Unions, from three district Assemblies, and 10 local Assemblies of Knights of Labour, from 34 local Unions, and from two Federal Unions chartered by the Congress. Fraternal delegates were also present from the American Federation of Labour, and from the International Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. A feature of the Congress was the marked regularity with which the members attended its meetings and the business-like method and despatch which characterized its proceedings.

Mr. Thomas Bremner, President of the Brantford Trades and Labour Council, presided at the opening meeting and welcomed the delegates on behalf of the labour organizations of Brantford. Mayor Wood extended welcome on behalf of the municipality. Mr. John R. O'Brien, of Buffalo, N.Y., fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, Mr. R. A. Miller, fraternal delegate of the International Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, and Mr. John A. Flett, Vice-president of the Congress, contributed by short addresses to the introductory proceedings. Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., President of the Trades and Labour Congress, replied to the addresses of welcome, formulating, in his remarks, the principles underlying the trade union movement in this country and the purposes of the Congress. He extended an invitation to the citizens of Brantford interested to attend the meetings of the Congress.

Committees Appointed.

The report of the Committee on Credentials having been adopted, the representatives were seated and the president appointed the various committees. Of these the two most important were the Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions, and the Committee on the President's address and Executive Committee's report and reports of provincial executives. These committees were composed of the following members :

Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions :

Robert Glockling, Toronto, Ont.
Chas. G. Pepper, Ottawa, Ont.
A. W. Puttee, M.P., Winnipeg, Man.
Chris. Foley, Rossland, B.C.
J. Matthew, Nelson, B.C.
Geo. W. Dower, Toronto, Ont.
I. E. Cross, Ottawa, Ont.
Amos Sage, Brantford, Ont.
H. Obermeyer, Hamilton, Ont.
F. X. Boileau, Quebec, Que.
Geo. W. Worthy, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
P. Levy, Montreal, Que.
J. H. Huddlestone, Toronto, Ont.

Committee on Presidents' address, Executive Committee and Provincial Executives reports :

John Armstrong, Toronto, Ont.
R. A. Miller, Ottawa, Ont.
Felix Marois, Quebec, Que.
J. A. Rodier, Montreal, Que.
J. S. Fitzpatrick, Montreal, Que.
Thos. Minogue, Hamilton, Ont.
D. J. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont.
Ernest Webb, Toronto, Ont.

President's Address.

Mr. Smith, in his address to the delegates at the Congress, said :—

Fellow Workmen,—It gives me much pleasure to again meet the representatives of the several labour organizations of this broad Dominion at this, the Seventeenth Annual Session of Congress.

This is, as you are aware, the first meeting of this century, and I would like it to be made memorable for the good done ; by doing something to ameliorate the condition of the industrial workers of this country. I need not say that the new century presents a decided improvement in the general condition of the workers of the world ; for, even within the memory of the youngest of us, things have vastly improved, so that, while there is much reason for discontent and great necessity for continued intelligent agitation, our improved condition should encourage us to hope and work for more extensive good. The processes of reform are gradual, but our enterprising endeavour should be constant ; we never want to weaken our forces by concluding that because our needs are not met quickly we ought to despair. We have no right to expect that our aims and objects should be brought about by revolution, for even revolutions have to be matured by an evo-

lutionary process. Thus, I think the spirit of constant, and especially reasonable, methods should be the desire of this National Congress.

Again, I think we ought not to play into the hands of our opponents by manifesting a disposition of mistrust of those who are the elected leaders of the movement all over the country. Organized capital always encourages its managers by expressions of confidence, but very often trades unions allow themselves to be affected easily against their leaders. All over the country it will weaken us as long as it continues. We find a disposition like this amongst some of our men, and I want to say the same thing is true of certain sections of our organization against other parts of it. Take the position assumed by some extreme societies. There are no trades unions that would not assist to a considerable extent in the bringing about of the nationalization of certain industrial enterprises. We are all socialists to some extent, but I find a great deal of denunciation against trades unionism emanating from professional socialistic societies. Surely the aim is one, even if we disagree as to the method ; and I have no hesitation in saying that any society of men which denounces the usefulness of trades unionism and ignores its past benefits is not and cannot be a friend of the labouring classes. The same is true of certain men and societies of men arrayed against the churches. Those who refuse to give any credit for good to these institutions ignore the common facts of history and the common observation of every-day life. The true reformer will admit the degree of good in all institutions—even those he would not be content to associate himself with. They are all good in some degree ; some do a greater good than others, but the professional reformer who thinks he can advance a cause by claiming perfection for his own pet institution by nothing but denunciation of all the rest, is as foolish as an individual who proposes to prosper in society by the principle of antagonism to the rest of it.

The results of our work are not as extensive as we would desire, as you will see by the report of your Executive Committee. We made certain demands upon the government, and whilst it is not necessary for me to enumerate them all, I think it wise to make special mention of a few.

Take the Alien Labour Law. Important amendments were made to this Act, as outlined in your Committee's report. The desire of several unions was expressed in favour of the right to sue for infringement of the Act by any person. The government, however, refused to do this to the extent that we desire, making it necessary to get the consent of the Attorney General of the province or the judges of the County Supreme Courts to secure this privilege. Apart from this, however, the Act was amended in keeping with the expressed wish of some of our unions in British Columbia.

In connection with the importation of aliens by the Canadian Pacific Railway, to take the place of striking trackmen, it was considered a costly proposal to put the law in motion against the company. Thus, we are in the position of not having attempted anything in the application of it. I am convinced myself that the best and certainly the cheapest thing is to have the Department of Labour assume the deportation of aliens rather than the recovery of a fine. We must have this done at no expense to the unions, and thus the government should retain this power and send out special officers to make investigation into every supposed or reported violation of the law, and deport when necessary at the expense of the parties violating the Act, where such could be proven. I am convinced that the Act should be under the Minister of Labour, and the government should see that the Act is enforced as originally intended. Otherwise, I am afraid it will remain a dead letter. However, the demand was made upon the government for the right of any person to sue ; we desired that right while forgetting that it might cost us something. If the government is to retain the power to operate the Act, then we must put up with the slow process of investigation by their officers as to the facts of the case, for even the government must be sure of its facts before it acts. What organized labour wants, however, is an anti-contract law of general application—a law prohibiting as well as voiding the importation under contract, from any country, of labourers of any kind.

The burning question in British Columbia is the importation of Chinese and Japanese. This question has been inquired into by a Royal Commission, whose report will be presented to the government by this time and will be available to the members at the next session of the House ; and while I agree that there could be nothing done with the matter last session on account of this, the question must be thoroughly threshed out on the floor of the House next session.

The question of the Union Label was again brought before the Committee of the Senate and an animated discussion took place. The proposal was, nevertheless, voted down in the committee. We are so sure, however, of the fairness of our demand that we intend to keep up the agitation until the desired end is accomplished.

One question more is of supreme importance, shown by a large number of serious and extensive strikes which have occurred this present year in British Columbia. We had a long strike in one of the coal mines of Vancouver Island, the continuance of which was a great source of deprivation to the people affected. Then we had a serious strike amongst the fishermen on the Fraser River, causing great loss to the people concerned. We had another at Rossland, the mines being closed on account of a demand for an increase of wages by a section of the miners.

Again, we have the strike by the trackmen on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and, so far as I have been able to look into the demands, I think they are fair and reasonable. There is some difference of opinion by labour leaders as to the wisdom of having a compulsory measure for the settlement of labour disputes. The President of the American Federation of Labour last year, according to reports, went strongly against this principle, and I must admit that, looking at his arguments from the standpoint of an American leader and American politics, there is some reason to fear that owing to the control of political power by the different authorities, who would be likely to be the arbitrators in any case, Mr. Gompers' conclusion is worthy of consideration ; but considering our condition in Canada, I am convinced that the compulsory principle of settling these grievances is worth a trial. Both capital and labour have a legal right to insist upon what each considers its due ; but when the enforcement of these claims brings stagnation and danger to the public, they ought to be compelled to submit to the decision of impartial arbitrators appointed by the government. I am convinced this would be a great advantage to this country, and I am

persuaded that there is not any single question that labour unions ought to concentrate their energies to bring about of so vast importance as this.

One word more : I think it is of vast importance that this Congress should adopt some method of increasing its own usefulness. There ought to be a Canadian Federation, for, whilst I believe that unionism ought to be international in its methods to meet the necessity of combating common foes, this usefulness is only assured by the strength of national unions. A Federation of American unions represented by a national union and a Federation of Canadian unions represented by a nationl union, each working with the other in special cases, would be a great advantage over having local unions in Canada connected with the national unions of America. I think greater success would be accomplished in the settlement of disputes in each country if the leaders of each were the representatives of their own national grievances. I do not reflect on any American officials who have handled our labour troubles in Canada, but I am certain of this, that there are such distinctive differences in the condition of each that a presentment of Canadian matters by Canadian leaders, and vice versa by American leaders, would lead to a greater success and would not in any way prevent a federation of the national bodies. I just mention this, however, as preliminary to a complete reconstruction of the constitution and powers of this Congress, and will be pleased and satisfied if a condition of greater usefulness can be provided in the machinery of our Congress. This is the most important Congress in point of numbers and also in matters for consideration and settlement that has convened so far.

I hope that the delegates will bend every nerve and effort to make the session a useful and thereby a successful one.

The Committee on the President's address in its report, which was subsequently adopted by the Congress, concurred in the address as a whole, with the exception of those parts which referred to the subject of compulsory arbitration and the formation of a Canadian Federation. As to the former the committee was not disposed to recommend a dogmatic pronouncement in its favour and as an alternative advised a trial of compulsory conciliation ; whilst as to the Canadian Federation, the report recommended that a special committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the scheme, and the report of the committee to be submitted at the next meeting of Congress.

Executive Committee's Report.

The report of the Executive Committee, which was signed by the President, Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., and the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. P. M. Draper, was of considerable length, reviewing in detail the progress of the labour movement in Canada, from a legislative standpoint, during the year, and recommending, with a view to greater efficiency, amendments to certain existing methods and legislation. The material of the report was carefully classified, and its arrangements methodically made, so that its detail was not embarrassing but rather helpful to readers in their desire to obtain a comprehensive grasp of the subjects dealt with.

The report stated in its opening paragraph that the trade union movement throughout the Dominion had made greater progress in the last twelve months than in any other period during its history, and in this connection drew particular attention to the large number of unions which had been formed, also to the beneficial effect which the election of direct labour representatives to parliament had had.

A review was given of the interview between the executive of the Congress and members of the federal government while parliament was in session during the spring. The subjects discussed and the effect of the discussion were brought out in detail. The limitations of methods heretofore adopted in obtaining such interviews and the interviews themselves were commented upon, and it was recommended that hereafter, when requesting an interview with the Premier and other members of the government, the executive make it clear that the intention is to secure an opportunity and sufficient time to fully outline as well as intelligently discuss, the list of measures and matters as are within the scope of its duties and of direct interest to the working people of Canada. Certain recommendations were also made in reference to the method of introducing federal and provincial legislation affecting labour. It was submitted that all bills in the interest of the working people be legally prepared, whether for the provincial legislatures or the parliament of Canada, and it was also set forth that the time had arrived when the Congress should have a well-informed and capable represen-

tative at Ottawa during each session of parliament so that labour interests might be watched in a like manner to the interests of private and corporate concerns.

The defeat by the Senate at the last session of parliament of the bill providing for the registration of the Union Label under the Trade Marks and Designs Act, which bill was approved by the House of Commons at two sessions of previous parliaments, was mentioned, and an account given of the means taken to secure its enactment. It was urged that effort should not cease in regard to it until the legislation in question was secured.

Legislation Reviewed.

The amendments to the Alien Labour Law passed at the last session of parliament were recited in full, and suggestions made with a view to rendering the enforcement of the Act more workable and effective. In this connection it was submitted that legislation should be enacted which would provide speedy and effective means of securing the deportation of aliens rather than the recovery of a fine for their importation.

In connection with the Conciliation Act of 1900, it was pointed out that the Act made provision for the settlement of strikes and lock-outs by means of conciliation or arbitration, that it was not a compulsory Act because the Dominion government had not the power under the British North America Act to pass such a law, but that even as a voluntary measure it went a considerable way in the direction of conciliation and arbitration, as it provided machinery which might be put into operation by either or both of the parties to a dispute to assist in the prevention of contemplated difficulties, or the settlement of strikes and lock-outs already commenced. It was suggested that although compulsory arbitration might not be permissible to the Dominion government, still provision might be made for its application to a limited field by having a condition inserted in all grants or bonuses made by the government to companies that whenever a dispute occurred between themselves and their employees which could not be amicably adjusted, the same would have to be referred for settlement to either a conciliator or board of arbitration to be appointed by the Minister under the Act. This especially where the dispute had existed for a longer space of time than, say, one week, and there were indications that the public were being injured or embarrassed in consequence. Also that wherever the government awards a contract it should contain a stipulation that in the event of any dispute occurring between the employer and his employees the same should be submitted to a conciliator or board of arbitration to be appointed under the Act. Legislation should also be enacted which would make it compulsory on both parties in a dispute to furnish a report of the case to the government to be inserted in the annual blue books of the government and the *Labour Gazette*.

Fair Wages.

In connection with the matter of the payment of current or fair wages on government contracts, it was pointed out that from May 26, 1900, until the close of the fiscal year 1900-1, 60 contracts were let by the Public Works Department containing the fair wages schedules required under the Fair Wages Resolution as adopted by the House of Commons at the session of 1900, and that the total amount of these contracts reached $2,500,000. Reference was also made to cases which had been investigated by Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour on complaints that current wages were not being paid by contractors, and particulars given of the results of these investigations.

The following recommendations in reference to the matter of the payment of fair wages on public contract work were embodied in the report:

Every contract of every department of the government should contain a fair wage schedule and other conditions such as will secure the carrying out of the contract in a manner which will protect the interest of the wage earners.

The Department of Labour should have full authority to investigate every complaint which might arise as to the non-fulfilment of condi-

tions relating to wages, &c., and the report of the officers, as approved by the minister of that department should be carried into execution by the department which had awarded the contract.

Legislation should be enacted making the insertion of such clauses compulsory, and also the publication of them at the time at which the contract was awarded.

The report concluded by submitting a resolution passed by the Victoria, B.C., Typographical Union, No. 201, wherein the union made a memorial to the Congress pointing out that in order to protect the interests of the working people of the province of British Columbia an effective check ought to be placed on the immigration of Asiatic coolie labour.

Reports of Provincial Executives.

The Congress has, in each province, an executive committee, which committee presents at the annual session a report on matters of immediate concern to the province, and of general interest to the Congress. Some of the reports presented at this session by the committees of the several provinces were of considerable length, reviewing somewhat fully, not merely the main features of the movement locally, but specifying in detail the more important industrial and economic problems, and the legislative measures in reference to these already enacted or proposed. Especially noteworthy was the fact that at this session reports were presented from every province in the Dominion. They were presented for the first time from the provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The Maritime Provinces.

The report from Prince Edward Island was submitted by Mr. George W. Worthy, of Charlottetown. It gave mention of the legislation which has been passed in the interest of labour in the province of Prince Edward Island, which, though not extensive or varied, was referred to as being valuable as far as it went. In connection with labour organization it was stated that at the present time there were no trade unions in the province of Prince Edward Island, except that of the employees of the government railway. Suggestions were made as to what the Congress might do in the way of securing better organization.

The report for the province of Nova Scotia was submitted by Mr. Daniel A. Wilson. It drew attention to the Act for the Protection of Employees in Factories, which was passed at the recent session of the Nova Scotia legislature, and which is similar to the Factory Act of Ontario. The attitude of the provincial government in regard to the provisions of this Act, and its administration were strongly commended. The virtual absence of any strikes of importance during the year, and the settlement of the carpenters and joiners' strike at Halifax by arbitration under the Provincial Arbitration Act, and the settlement effected under the Dominion Conciliation Act, between the employers and employees of the Nova Scotia Steel Company were referred to. Commenting on the organization of labour in the province it was pointed out that a number of new unions had been organized, and that organization in the city of Halifax was, on the whole, fair. Suggestions were made as to methods of organization which it might be well to adopt in other towns of the province. The success which had attended the efforts of local unions in furthering the 9-hour day and union label movements was described as being satisfactory, and, on the whole, considerable.

The report of the province of New Brunswick was prepared by Mr. W. H. Coates, of St. John, N.B. It referred to the labour movement in that province as being in a dormant state. The early-closing movement and the formation of a Fabian League, and the strike among the iron moulders in St. John during the present year were among the topics dealt with. A thorough organization of the trades was pointed out as a necessary preliminary to the accomplishment of better conditions.

Quebec and Ontario.

The report of the Executive Committee of the province of Quebec was submitted

by Mr. John S. Scott and Mr. Arthur Marois. It dealt exclusively with the interview which had been held by the committee with the Prime Minister of the province and his colleagues concerning various demands presented to the Cabinet for their consideration, and the results of the interview. It was stated that some of the demands made, of which there were 28, had been granted, whilst the majority were still under consideration.

The report of the Executive Committee for Ontario was submitted by the following members : Messrs. Charles March, Harry Obermeyer, J. C. Reynolds, and William Henderson. It was of considerable length, the greater part being devoted to a review of the legislative measures enacted at the last session of the provincial legislature, which were either altogether, or in part, of direct interest to wage earners. An account was given of an interview held between the committee and the Ontario government during the last session of the legislature, mentioning the measures recommended by the former for incorporation in the present laws, and of the manner in which these recommendations had subsequently been dealt with. The report also drew attention to the economic progress characteristic of the past year and its effect upon the wage earners. In this connection it was pointed out that improvement had been fairly general, excepting were organization and collective action were wanting. A feature of the year mentioned, was the effort in many trades and callings to secure a reduction of the working day time, especially from 10 to 9 hours, and in regard to this, it was stated that a fair degree of success had been achieved.

Manitoba.

The Executive Committee for the province of Manitoba, in its report commented favourably on the election of labour representatives to parliament, and on the election of the Winnipeg representative in particular, and advocated the financial assistance, by the Congress, of candidates who might present themselves in the interests of labour. Some criticism was made of the amendments to the Alien Labour Act, passed at the last session of parliament, and of what had been accomplished in virtue of the amendments ; also at the manner in which certain claims made in consequence of an alleged violation of the fair wages schedule inserted in a contract for public work in the vicinity of Winnipeg, had been adjusted. The alleged limitations of the Conciliation Act, 1900, were also commented upon, and it was suggested that some definite proposal for legislative enactments on the line of compulsory arbitration should be formulated by the Congress. Attention was also drawn to the Manitoba Factories Act, passed at the last session of the present legislature, which Act was described as a very desirable piece of legislation, though some exception was taken to an appointment which had been subsequently made under it. The report mentioned that steps were being taken to have a measure prepared which would provide for compensation to workingmen from injuries received in the performance of their duties. The abuses in connection with the methods of wage payments, more especially in such work as railway construction, were pointed out, and it was urged that the question of methods of wage payments be investigated. The report concluded by referring to the moderate progress of organization in Winnipeg and of its condition in particular trades. This report was submitted by Messrs. John T. Mortimer, T. Ching, John Appleton, and Arthur W. Puttee, M.P., the members of the executive.

British Columbia.

The report of the Executive for the province of British Columbia was subdivided into three separate parts, viz. : Oriental labour, mining and the interior, and legislation, by Messrs. George Bartley, Vancouver; James B. McLaren, Rossland; and Thos. H. Twigg, Victoria, respectively. In his account of Oriental labour, as the problem presents itself in British Columbia,

Mr. Bartley reviewed in some detail, the evidence taken by the Royal Commission on Oriental immigration, which held its investigations in British Columbia during the present year. He pointed out the possible dangers to local industries, alleged to be incident to the extensive Mongolian settlement in the west, and suggested for the consideration of the Congress certain legislative measures for the restriction of Oriental immigration. Mr. Twigg outlined the Acts passed at the last session of the legislature of British Columbia in so far as this legislation effected the labour interests. Mr. McLaren, of Rossland, in dealing with mining in the interior, drew attention to the extent to which men had found employment in the mines, and the nature of the more important industrial disputes existing in the province.

Mr. David A. Carey, of Toronto, Fraternal Delegate to the 20th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labour held at Louisville, Ky., on December 16, 1900, presented a very interesting and concise summary of the proceedings of that body.

The reports of the provincial executive committees, although they contained some clauses which were not favourably commented upon by the Committee on Reports, were adopted by the Congress. The Committee on Reports, however, expressed its high appreciation of the work, ability and attention shown by the respective provincial executive committees as evidenced in the reports. It was recommended, however, that brevity commensurate with a clear statement of facts should be kept in mind in the preparation of subsequent reports.

The Secretary-Treasurer's Statement.

The statement of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. P. M. Draper, showed that the receipts of the Congress for the year from all sources were $1,009.88, which with the balance left over from last year of $293.40 brought the total to $1,303.38, which showed an increase in the revenue from the previous year of $241.53. The expenditure for the year was $908, leaving a balance of $395.38.

The following recapitulation shows the number of unions in each province affiliated with the Congress, together with their membership and amount paid as capitation tax :

Province.	Number of Unions.	Number of Members.	Per Capita Tax.
			$ cts
Ontario	72	4,650	379 33
Quebec	21	1,696	134 42
British Columbia	30	1,214	177 46
Manitoba	7	436	39 80
Nova Scotia	1	67	5 36
Prince Edward Island	1	83	14 15
New Brunswick	3	235	59 00
	135	8,381	809 88

The report showed that during the year 12 charters had been issued by the Congress, one in Ontario, one in Manitoba, and ten in British Columbia, and that two federal union charters in Montreal had been revoked. The extent of the Secretary's duties were shown in part from the statement that the correspondence of the year had included the sending of 2,653 letters and 540 packages. The report concluded with an acknowledgment by the Secretary-Treasurer of statistical and other information furnished him by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

The First Resolutions.

The first resolution reported by the Standing Order Committee, and adopted by the Congress, referred to the late Queen and the high regard in which her personal influence and character were held by the organizations of labour in the Dominion. The resolution was as follows :—

'This Congress at its first meeting since the death of the late Queen Victoria desires to record its earnest sense of her nobility of character, her pure life, her aim to be of public usefulness and her strict observance of constitutional limitations, and this Congress trusts that her high standard of conduct during her great reign of over sixty-three years will remain an example emulated by all who are entrusted with public responsibility and guidance.'

In the second resolution passed, the Congress expressed its profound sympathy with the family of the late President of the American Republic, and pronounced in unequi-

vocal terms its condemnation of the crime which caused his death. This resolution was as follows :—

'Resolved that the Congress deplores and condemns the insensate crime by which the head of the great republic of the United States has been brought low. Reform can only come through reason applied and the love of mankind instructing the consciences of men, and moving the work to justice.

'Trades unions, with other good influences, have this end in view, and we point to the fact that in no single instance has the assassination of a ruler ever emanated from a trades union.

'This Congress extends to the family of the victim the expression of their profound sympathy, and takes this occasion to express their horror and condemnation of this crime against society.'

Who May be Represented.

Important discussions arose in the Congress in regard to the admission of representatives of political labour parties and of civil servants to seats in the Congress. The subject of labour party representation was introduced by the Credential Committee tabling the credentials from the Winnipeg Labour Party, which, according to the constitution, was not entitled to representation. Notice of motion was thereupon given that the constitution be so amended as to give the Winnipeg Labour Party representation. An amendment was moved subsequently to this motion asking that a committee be appointed to draft an amendment to the constitution so as to admit of bona fide labour parties being entitled to representation, but both the motion and amendment were finally defeated, the Congress declaring itself as strongly opposed to allowing the admission to membership of persons other than those representing organizations mentioned in the constitution. The resolution to exclude civil servants, as delegates to the Congress, occupied considerable time in debate, and was defeated by a vote of 20 to 42.

Sabbath Observance.

At one of its meetings a deputation of the Lord's Day Alliance was received by the Congress. This deputation was composed as follows:—Rev. J. G. Shearer, of Toronto; Rev. T. Albert Moore, Hamilton; Rev. F. A. Cassidy, Guelph; Rev. W. J. Smith, Brantford; Mr. John Charlton, M.P., Norfolk; Rural Dean Mackenzie, Rev. John Bushell, Rev. H. R. Christie, Rev. J. C. Pritchard and Rev. W. A. J. Martin, Brantford.

Rev. Mr. Shearer, Secretary of the Alliance, and the first speaker of the deputation, stated that the objects of the Alliance were the promotion of the right of observance of the Lord's Day and the preservation of the day in its entirety. The Alliance believed that men should be protected in the observance of the day exactly as they wished to enjoy it. They did not wish to curtail individual enjoyment on the Lord's Day, except in cases where the desires of individuals could only be met at the expense of additional work on the part of other men. From both labour and religious points of view it was their mutual interest that the course proposed by the Alliance should be followed, and the deputation asked on this account that the Congress join hands in an effort to preserve the Sabbath in its entirety. Rev. Mr. Cassidy and Rev. Mr. Moore also spoke on behalf of the deputation. The speakers were accorded a very hearty vote of thanks for their addresses.

The President of the Congress expressed himself as thoroughly in accord with the principles explained by the deputation, and said that the sentiments expressed by them were in the best interest of the labouring classes throughout the world. Congress by an unanimous vote decided to appoint a standing committee of five members to act in conjunction with the Lord's Day Alliance for the due observance of the Sabbath.

Proposals *re* Legislation.

A number of resolutions in reference to legislative measures to be sought by the Congress were carried. Among the resolutions affecting the federal government may be mentioned the following:—One relating to the Department of Labour is as follows:—

'Whereas provision has been made for the establishment of a Department of Labour by section 10 of the Conciliation Act, 1900, and that the greater part of the Act is taken up with setting forth matters in regard to conciliation and arbitration, this Congress is of opinion that the usefulness of the Department of Labour might be greatly extended if further provisions were made for its establishment under a separate Act setting forth in greater detail the work to be assigned the department

and the powers to be given to the Minister of Labour, and we therefore recommend that such legislation be enacted as will effect this purpose at as early a session of parliament as possible.'

In regard to Chinese and Japanese immigration, the following resolution asking for an increase in the amount of the tax imposed on Chinese entering this country was adopted:—

'That, whereas, the Chinese and Japanese Exclusion Acts passed by the British Columbia legislature have been disallowed by the Dominion government, and, whereas, white labour is being driven out of that province by this class of cheap foreign labour, be it therefore resolved that we demand the establishment of a $500 per capita tax upon all Chinese entering Canada, believing that this will remedy the evil to some extent, but realizing that the true solution of the problem is the enforcement of a minimum wage per hour which will force employers of labour to pay the same wage to all workingmen irrespective of race or colour.'

In reference to the resolution asking the Dominion government to appoint a commisison of six practical railway men in their respective departments whose duties would be to see that the railways comply with the laws governing their charters, and such laws and amendments as are from time to time enacted, the Standing Orders Committee recommended an amendment that the proposed Railway Commission be utilized to carry out the spirit of the resolution. The committee's recommendation was approved.

Among the resolutions affecting provincial legislatures was one requesting governments to enact such laws as would prevent women from acting or serving in the capacity of bartenders, as such a practice, in the opinion of the Congress, has a demoralizing effect on the community at large.

The Congress reaffirmed its action of last year in reference to the appointment of plumbing inspectors, and instructed the incoming executive to urge upon the provincial governments the appointment of competent plumbing inspectors in such cities and towns as have water works and sewage systems. The government of Quebec was also asked to appoint competent scaffolding inspectors.

The Congress also expressed itself in favour of the abolition of property qualification for persons seeking candidature for public offices.

Union Labels.

A letter from the Vancouver Journeymen Tailors' Union was received, urging the Congress to continue its efforts to have the Dominion parliament frame and pass a workable law giving protection to the Trade Union label and providing proper penalties for infraction of the same. The letter was referred to a special committee which subsequently recommended that as the Toronto Trades and Labour Council had thus far dealt with the matter, the question be left in its hands.

The Ontario executive was instructed to wait upon the Provincial Secretary and ask that a label be placed upon all prison-made goods, indicating where they were made.

A resolution was also carried instructing executive committees, in particular the Ontario executive, to see that the factory inspectors, who have to do with the enforcement of the Factory Act, enforce the adoption of sanitary labels on all ready-made clothing offered for sale in the province of Ontario, or any other province having similar laws.

In further reference to the matter of factory inspection, Congress put itself on record as being in favour of the same salaries being paid to female inspectors as are paid to male inspectors.

Administrative Questions Discussed.

A considerable time was devoted in debate at the meetings of the Congress to matters of public administration and other questions of immediate concern to the Federal and Provincial governments. A resoluton was voted that the time had arrived when the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress should formulate some scheme of compulsory arbitration and press the government for its adoption; it was left to the Committee on the President's Address, as that address contained suggestions in the matter of compulsory arbitration which would be considered by the committee.

A resolution was passed ordering the executive to make a demand on the Minister of Railways to accord government railway employees an eight hour day. The Congress placed itself on record as in favour of the abolition of the Upper House in the provincial legislature of Quebec, inasmuch as it was stated that the work of the Lower House pronounced upon was vetoed by the Upper House. The Federal and Provincial governments are to be asked to prohibit civil servants from accepting temporary employment during the time they take their holidays, it being alleged that such action on the part of some of the employees brought them into competition with unemployed labour. The Congress approved of a resoluton recommending the establishment of printing bureaus in each province of the Dominion for the printing of reports, school books, &c. The executive committee was instructed to use every means in its power to promote the establishment of technical training schools adapted to the requirements of the locality where situated. The Hare-Spence system of election was endorsed. The principle of municipal ownership was reaffirmed by the adoption of a resolution calling upon the unions to promote municipal ownership of water, gas and electric supply, street railway or other local transportation, telephone service, &c. A resolution disapproving of the expenditure of large sums of public money for immigration purposes by the Dominion government was carried, as was also a motion opposing the payment by the Ontario government of passages of immigrants to Ontario.

Concerning the Militia.

The following resolution urging that union men abstain from joining military organizations was introduced.

'Resolved, that whereas, the militia has been called out to aid monopolists in the fight against organized labour in recent strikes at Vancouver, B.C., London, Ont., Valleyfield, Que., and other places, therefore we urge all union men to abstain from joining military organizations excepting when this country be invaded.'

This resolution was referred to the Standing Order Committee which reported unfavourably on it. A lengthy discussion followed, during which an amendment was introduced that the question be referred to the various unions affiliated with the Congress with a request that they discuss it and return the result of their vote for submission to the next annual convention. Upon a vote being taken, the amendment was defeated by a vote of 21 to 37, the committee's report was not concurred in, and the original resolution was carried by an equal majority. A motion condemning militarism in the public schools was concurred in on the ground that it was prejudicial to the interests of labour.

Miscellaneous Resolutions.

Among other resolutions adopted by the Congress were the following:—A resolution giving the support of the Congress to the Cigarmakers' Union by endorsing the cigarmakers' blue label; the Boot and Shoe Workers label was also approved. A resolution to assist the retail clerks in an endeavour to organize, and a resolution in favour of union label leagues were passed. A communication from the Winnipeg Labour Party condemning the practice of railways advertising for more harvest workers in the west than were needed, was endorsed. A petition was received from the Miners' Yukon Union regarding the conditions in that country. The Congress endorsed the claims of the petition, and expressed a desire to further the objects of the Yukon workers.

Matters Affecting the Congress.

With the object of increasing the number of unions affiliated with the Congress it was resolved to appoint a representative in each district whose special duty it would be to approach unaffiliated bodies for the purpose of effecting their affiliation with the Congress.

The Committee on the President's address recommended that the constitution of the Congress be amended so as to provide that the charter fee be increased from $5 to $10, and the per capita tax be made 10 cents, also that seals be furnished with each charter issued by the Congress and that local

organizers be allowed $5 for each union formed by them. This recommendation was adopted. The executive committee was instructed to consider the question of allowing a rebate in transportation to all delegates who travelled 800 miles or more to attend the sessions of the Congress.

Social and Other Features.

Mr. J. R. O'Brien, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, spoke at one of the meetings of the friendly feelings existing between wage-earners of the United States and Canada, and extended fraternal greetings on the part of the American Federation of Labour. He also referred to the bond of fellowship existing between the workers of Great Britain and the United States. At a subsequent meeting of the Congress, Mr. O'Brien was presented with a diamond ring.

Fraternal greetings were also received from the Federated Association of Letter Carriers in session at Ottawa, Ont., and from the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees in session at Detroit, Mich.

Mr. John T. Tobin, of Boston, Mass., President of the Shoe Workers' International Union, gave an interesting address on unionism and the causes of difficulties between employers and employees. He strongly advocated the carrying out by workingmen of every agreement made, no matter what cost such action might involve. This method alone would inspire confidence, upon which rested the success of every organization.

Mr. George W. Dower, who until last year had been secretary of the Congress from the time of its formation, was presented with an address and a purse. The latter contained a substantial amount which had been collected by the committee appointed at the last session of the Congress to collect for the testimonial fund to the late secretary. During the course of his remarks in acknowledging this gift, Mr. Dower gave a brief history of the Congress during his many years of service.

On the afternoon of the concluding meeting of the Congress the delegates were given a drive about the city and were taken to visit the Ontario Institute for the Blind, where they were received and entertained by Mr. A. H. Dymond, the Principal.

On the evening of September 19, a complimentary banquet was tendered to the delegates by the Brantford Trades and Labour Council. Mr. Thomas Bremner, President of the Council, presided, Mr. T. H. Preston, M.P.P., A. W. Holmes, of Toronto, and Mayor Wood were among the invited guests who delivered addresses.

Officers for 1901-2.

The following is a list of the officers of the Congress elected for the year 1901-2:—

President—Ralph Smith, M.P., Nanaimo, B.C.

Vice-President—John Flett, Hamilton, Ont.

Secretary-Treasurer—P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

PROVINCIAL VICE-PRESIDENTS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

Ontario—Vice-President—Chas. March.
Toronto Executive—V. H. Annable, Ottawa, Samuel Moore and Wm. Henderson, Toronto.

Quebec—Vice-President—J. T. Fontaine, Montreal.
Executive—A. M. Gareau and J. S. Fitzpatrick, Montreal, W. Guthrie, Quebec.

Manitoba—Vice-President—Thos. Ching, Winnipeg.
Executive—A. G. Cowley, A. M. Gossell and A. W. Puttee, M.P., Winnipeg.

British Columbia—Vice-President—J. H. Watson, Vancouver.
Executive—J. A. Dunbar, Phœnix, C. J. Clayton, Nelson, T. H. Twigg, Victoria.

Nova Scotia—Vice-President—Daniel A. Wilson, Halifax.
Executive—M. Cochrane, P. Rixey and F. W. Smith, Halifax.

New Brunswick—Vice-President—Wm. H. Coates, St. John.
Executive—Nelson McDougall, Moncton, Thos. Killen, St. John.

Prince Edward Island—Vice-President—Geo.W. Worthy, Charlottetown.
Executive—S. F. Hodgson, J. W. Sutherland and John Griffith, Charlottetown.

Fraternal Delegate to A. F. of L., P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

Berlin, Ont., was selected as the place for holding the next annual session of the Congress.

WAGES CHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The following particulars regarding recent wages movements in Great Britain are taken from the Report on Changes in the Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom in 1900, recently published by the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade. Reference to this report is also made under the heading 'Reports of Departments and Bureaus' in this issue.

A main feature of the report on Wages Changes in Great Britain recently issued by the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade is the recording of the fact, thrown into relief by the returns, that the upward movement of wages in the United Kingdom reached its highest point in 1900. This fact is dwelt upon in the introduction of the report, which says :

'The year 1900 was the culminating point of the upward movement of wages which began in 1896. Not only did the general level of wages in the United Kingdom stand higher at the end of 1900 than for any other year for which statistics exist, but the rate of increase during last year was unprecedentedly high. If we confine ourselves to the industries for which it is possible to obtain definite statistics, we find that no fewer than 1,112,684 workpeople, or about one-seventh of the total number employed received advances during the year, amounting to no less than £212,000 per week, while only 23,010 sustained decreases to the unimportant amount of £2,800 per week. The net weekly raise of £209,000 compares with £91,000 in 1899 and £81,000 in 1898.

'As in the two previous years, by far the larger amount of the increase is accounted for by the raise of miners' wages, which rose on the average nearly 4s. 5d. per week in the course of the year, and accounted for £168,000 or 80 per cent of the total weekly increase of wages.

'Taking into account the various dates at which the changes came into operation, it is estimated that the additional amount disbursed in wages during 1900, occasioned solely by the increase of wages recorded in this report apart from any change in the number of the working population, was not less than £6,000,000.'

The Turn in the Tide.

Of the expected turn in the tide, the report goes on to say:

'Towards the end of 1900 signs were not wanting that the period of rising wages was drawing to a close. During the first half of the present year, 1901, the increases of wages, though still more widespread than the decreases, have not balanced them in amount, so that for the first time since 1895 the net effect has been a fall amounting to nearly £30,000 per week, the decline being most marked in the mining and iron and steel trades which recently have shown the greatest rise.'

Number of Workpeople Affected.

A summary of the statistical information given shows that the average number of workpeople affected by each change in wages is far the highest in the case of mining and quarrying, the majority of the 35 principal changes belonging to this group. The average numbers of workpeople affected by each recorded change in wages in 1900, are given as follows:—

Building trades	228
Mining and quarrying	12,607
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	691
Textile trades	1,850
Other trades	323
Average for above trades in 1900	1,992

If the amount of money involved is taken into account it will be found that the 35 principal changes account for a large percentage of the total increase in the weekly wages bill in 1900; the 35 principal changes involving 816,043 workpeople, or 72 per cent of the total, and 173,162 or 83 per cent of the total, all of the other changes (1383) involving but 319,740 workpeople and £36,211.

To the amount of the net increase in wages there shown (£209,373) it would be necessary to add about £5,000 if it were desired to include agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants. If this were done, the 35 changes would account for 81 per cent of the total increase.

Proportion of Working Population.

The proportion of those affected by wages changes to the total working population is thus referred to:

'In 1900, in spite of the number of workpeople affected by wages-changes having been unusually large, the proportion these bore to the whole working population was, as usual, by no means considerable. Excluding agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants, the number of persons whose wages were changed represented 14·2 per cent of the industrial population. This compares with 14·9 per cent in 1899; 12·9 in 1898; 7·6 in 1897; 7·7 in 1896; 5·6 in 1895; 8·5 in 1894, and 7·0 in 1893. As has been noticed in previous years, the proportion was very much higher among coal miners than in any other of the principal groups of trades. This will be seen from the following figures, showing how many in each hundred employed in these principal groups were affected by wages-changes in 1900:—

1900.	Per cent of total number employed.
Coal mining—95 per cent Other mining—36 per cent. Quarrying—8 per cent	81·8
Textile trades	10·3
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	7·9
Building trades	9·6
Miscellaneous trades	3·4

'Although the exact number of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants affected by changes in rates of wages are not available, the known facts go to show that in these industries the market price for labour does not in general fluctuate to the same extent as in most of the industries included in the above table.'

Extent of Recent Increases.

The following table summarises the net result of all the changes during the last four years, including those affecting agricultural labourers, railway servants and seamen:—

Year.	Total increase per head.	Weekly averge increase per head of total number employed.
	£	d.
1897	45,000	1
1898	95,114	2¼
1899	114,656	2¾
1900	214,771	5¼
Total increase in four years	469,541	11¼

From the above figures it appears that during the last four years wages have shown a continuous increase. The total amount of the increase in the weekly wages bill during this period may be estimated at £470,000. This sum if spread over the entire industrial population yields an average advance of 11¼ d. per head—that is to say, the increases in wages during the last four years of national prosperity have raised the wages of the manual labour classes by about 1s. per week per head.

Conciliatory Measures.

Most of the changes in rates of wages in 1900 were settled without disputes involving a cessation of work. Out of every hundred persons whose wages were changed, only five were concerned in strikes and lockouts, a fact which is attributed to the extent to which wages in coal, iron and other staple trades are now adjusted by conciliation and wages boards, sliding scales or similar machinery. The percentage for 1900 is slightly higher than in 1899, when it was three only, but is still only a small proportion of the whole. The following table gives a comparison for the past five years:—

Year.	Work people affected by changes in rates of Wages arranged.			
	Without Strike.	After Strike.	Without Strike.	After Strike.
	No.	No.	p. c.	p. c.
1896	551,933	55,721	91	9
1897	553,213	44,231	93	7
1898	963,134	52,035	95	5
1899	1,141,303	34,273	97	3
1900	1,080,826	54,960	95	5

The changes preceded by strikes in 1900 were mainly in the building trades, although in the pottery trade one change affecting 22,000 workpeople was also preceded by a strike. In 1900, as in 1899, there was a noticeable absence of disputes resulting in changes in wages in the mining and quarrying industries. The figures given above do not include seamen, railway servants, or agricultural labourers, but it may be generally stated that in 1900 no disputes of any magnitude occurred in these industries on wages questions.

Agencies Employed.

In the following table the number of workpeople affected by changes in 1900 are classified according to the agencies by which the changes were arranged. These agencies may be divided into three classes:—

I. Sliding scales, under which wages change automatically at fixed periods according to the ascertained price of the product.

II. Conciliation boards, joint committees, and other established agencies for settling wages questions by conciliation or arbitration.

III. Direct negotiation between employers and their workpeople or their representatives.

Agencies by which the Changes in Wages were Arranged.	Number of Work People Affected.				
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Sliding scales	136,288	135,618	169,003	178,018	183,889
Conciliation boards, joint committees, mediation or arbitration	60,254	15,522	32,574	379,285	480,157
The parties concerned or their representatives	411,112	446,304	813,592	618,273	471,740
Total	607,654	597,444	1,015,169	1,175,576	1,135,786

The increase in the number of workpeople whose wages were arranged by conciliation boards, &c., from 2 per cent in 1897 to 42 per cent in 1900, is largely accounted for by the formation of conciliation boards in the coal trade. For every important coal mining district (with the exception of South Wales, where a sliding scale still exists) a conciliation board has now been established, consisting of representatives of the organized employers and organized workpeople.

The workpeople whose wages were changed by sliding scale formed 16 per cent of the total, and consisted of 125,000 coal miners in South Wales and Monmouth, and 58,889 blast-furnacemen, iron and steel workers, iron miners and quarrymen in various districts.

Changes in Hours of Labour.

During 1900 a reduction averaging 4·12 hours took place in the weekly hours of labour of 57,726 workpeople, of whom 869 had their hours increased by 1·64 per week and 56,857 had their hours decreased by 4·21. The comparative figures of the last eight years are given in the following table. As will be seen from the table, both the number of workpeople affected and the aggregate reduction in hours were considerably greater in 1900 than in 1899 :—

Year.	Number of Work People affected.	Aggregate Amount of Reduction in Hours per Week.	Net Reduction in Hours per Week per Head of those affected.
1893	34,649	68,937	1·99
1894	77,158	311,545	4·04
1895	22,735	44,105	1·94
1896	108,271	78,533	0·73
1897	70,632	284,675	4·03
1898	39,049	81,917	2·10
1899	35,949	127,142	3·54
1900	57,726	238,043	4·12

This is accounted for by the change affecting 26,500 coal miners in Lanarkshire whose hours of labour were reduced on the average by six per week. Of other changes the most important were a reduction of two and a half hours per week affecting 8,000 cabinet-makers in London and a decrease in the weekly hours of 1,510 tramway employees of the London county council. The total effect of all the changes during the eight years, if spread over the whole working population, is quite insignificant, amounting to less than 10 minutes per head per week.

The Eight Hours' Day.

With the exception of 1894 (the year in which a large number of employees of the

Admiralty and War Office secured an eight hours' day) the number of workpeople securing an eight hours' day was greater in 1900 than in any previous year for which statistics are available. This will be seen from the following table :

Year.	Reductions to the eight hours' day.			Reversions from the eight hours' day to Former hours of Labour.
	Work People in Private Establishments.	Employees of Public Authorities.	Total.	Work People in Private Establishments.
1893	1,304	229	1,533	.....
1894	8,690	43,400	52,090	.....
1895	163	869	1,032	723
1796	645	923	1,568	263
1897	10,932	502	11,434	300
1898	2,087	12	2,099	146
1899	2,297	1,019	3,316	....
1900	27,643	65	27,708	....
Total eight years	58,761	47,019	100,780	1,432

'Here again the predominance of 1900 is largely determined by the inclusion of the coal miners in Lanarkshire ; 26,500 out of the 27,708 workpeople affected by the adoption of the eight hours' day being accounted for by this change. Of the remaining 1,208 persons, 690 were in the mining industry, 381 in the pig-iron trade, 60 in the gas trade, 12 in the printing trade, and 65 were employed by various public authorities.'

'During the eight years in which these statistics have been collected it appears that, so far as reported to the department, 100,780 workpeople have had their daily hours of labour reduced to eight, and 1,432 have reverted from eight to longer working hours.'

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LABOUR LEGISLATION.

During 1900 an International Association for Labour Legislation was formed, with headquarters in Switzerland. The aims of the association are to serve as a bond of union to those who, in the different industrial countries, believe in the necessity of protective labour legislation ; to organize an international labour office, the mission of which will be to publish in French, German and English a periodical collection of labour legislation in all countries or to lend its support to a publication of that kind ; to facilitate the study of labour legislation in different countries, and in particular to furnish to the members of the association information on the legislation in force and of its application in different states ; to promote, by the preparation of memoranda or otherwise, a study of the question how an agreement of the different labour legislations, and by which methods, international statistics of labour, may be secured, and finally to call meetings of international congresses of labour legislation.

The association is composed of all persons and corporations (besides the national sections) which adhere to the aims of the association and pay the annual fee of ten francs. The members are entitled to such publications of the association as may be issued, and are also entitled to secure gratuitously from the bureau of information, according to its special regulations, such information as the bureau is authorized to give. The association is governed by a committee composed of members belonging to the various states who are admitted as representatives.

On the first of May of the present year, the association opened an International Labour Office at Basel, Switzerland, under

the direction of Professor Stephan Bauer. The office is subsidized by the Swiss Confederation. In a communication received at the Department of Labour during the past month, Professor Bauer states that it is the intention of the International Labour Office to publish an International Bulletin of Labour, and that it is expected that the first number of the Bulletin will be published on the first of December.

A request was received by the department, through the Colonial Office in London, and also directly from the director of the International Labour Office, to have the International Labour Office supplied with a collection of the labour laws of Canada, and all reports referring to them. An important part of the work of the department during the month has been the preparation of a return in answer to this request, so that the International Labour Office may be supplied with complete information concerning all legislation existing in Canada for the protection of workingmen. The department wishes to acknowledge, through the columns of the *Gazette*, the generous assistance of the provincial secretaries of the several provinces of the Dominion, in supplying, in answer to the request made by the department, copies of existing labour legislation in their respective provinces.

The department has arranged for an exchange of publications with the International Labour Office at Basel, and a review of the publications of the latter will appear from time to time in the columns of the *Labour Gazette*, as they are received at the department.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

The present issue of the *Labour Gazette* concludes the series of statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of employment in the various branches of the building trades in Canada. The series for this particular group of trades was commenced in the June number of the *Gazette* and was continued through subsequent issues. The series comprised particulars for each of the several classes of labour employed in the building trades ; bricklayers, masons, plumbers, &c., &c. The present number is confined to particulars in reference to wages received and current hours worked by teamsters. The particulars comprise the average rates of wages per day, average rates of wages per week, hours per day for the first five days of the week, hours per day on Saturdays, average hours per week, rate paid for overtime and average duration of the working season in months. As these rates vary according as the teamsters supply one or two horses, and also as they supply carts and wagons, the schedules have been prepared so as to indicate the difference according to places and nature of employment. Returns have been received from contractors and workingmen in a large number of localities throughout the Dominion, and these localities have been alphabetically classified according to the provinces in which they are. Where several returns indicated a general rate, that rate has been given as the average, in other cases both the minimum and the maximum rates quoted in the returns have been given.

In the November number of the *Gazette* will be commenced a similar series of statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of employment of the several classes of labour embraced within the woodworking group of trades.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 10.—Teamsters, one horse, one horse

LOCALITY.	TEAMSTERS, ONE HORSE.							TEAMSTERS, ONE HORSE AND				
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.
	Cts	$ cts						Cts	$ cts.			
New Brunswick—												
Hartland	15	9 00	10	10	60	..	12	17½	10 50	10	10	60
St. John	.....	12 00	9	9	54	1½	8	.....	12 00	9	9	54
Nova Scotia—												
Antigonishe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	10	10	60
Clark's Harbour	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	12	20	12 00	10	10	60
Digby	20	10 00	10	10	60	1¼	8	20	10 00	10	10	60
Guysboro'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hantsport	20	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	15 00	.....	.....	.....
Halifax	18 25	.....	10	9–10	...	1½	12	20–25	10 80	10	9–10	.....
Port Maitland	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	...
Truro	10–12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10–12½	.....	.....	.....	....
Yarmouth	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	6	25	15 00	10	10	60
Quebec—												
Bordeaux	15	7 50	10	10	55	1¼	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buckingham	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granby	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull	19	.....	9	8	.....	.....	.....	20	10 50	9	8	53
Huntingdon	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....
Isle Verte	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12 00	.....	.....	.....
Lachute	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	10–22½	6 00–13 50	10	9–10	52–60	1½	8–11½	20–25	10 00–12 00	10	9–10	52–60
Ormstown	18	10 80	10	10	60	....	12	18	10 80	10	10	60
Poiré	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60
Portage du Fort	15	9 00	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12 60	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	25–20	12 00	10	10	60	....	7–8	25–20	12 00	10	10	60
Rivière a Pierre	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivière du Loup	20	12 00	10	8	58	....	7	20	12 00	10	8	58
Sherbrooke	10	6 00	10	9	59	1¼	6	20	12 00	10	9	59
St. Hyacinthe	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	3	15	9 00	10	10	60
St. Jérome	15	9 00	10	10	60	...	10	20	12 00	10	10	60
Shawville	.....	7 50	10	10	60	....	6	.....	9 00	10	10	60
Yamachiche	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	9	17½	10 50	10	10	60
Ontario—												
Arnprior	12½	7 50	10	10	60	....	12	12½	7 50	10	10	60
Avonmore	7½	3 75	10	10	60	....	11	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beamsville	.....	12 00	10	10	60	....	11	22½	12 00–13 50	10	10	60
Breslau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	17½	10 50	10	9	59	1½	10	17½–20	10 50–12 00	10	9	59
Brantford	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	12	22½ 25	13 50	10	5–10	50–60
Brigden	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	9	20	12 00	10	10	60
Camden East	17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	15–25	9 00–10 00	10	9	59	1½	10	17½	10 50	10	9	59
Cornwall	.....	.....	.. .	....	....	....	.....	17½	10 50	10	10	60
Dundas	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20–22½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Embro	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	12 00	10	10	60
Finch	12½	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	20	10 00	.....	.....	.....
Gananoque	12½	7 50	.....	.....	.....	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	20	12 00	10	9	59	....	....	20	12 00	10	9	59
Hamilton	20	12 00	10	10	.....	.....	.....	20	12 00	10	.....	.....
Huntsville	12½	7 50	12	15	75	....	12	7½	4 50	12	15	75
Hotham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17½	10 50	10	10	60
Ingersoll	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60
Iroquois	10	6 00	10	10	60	....	6	10	6 00	10	10	60
Kingston	25	12 00–15 00	9–10	9	54	1½	12	30	15 00–18 60	9	9	54
London	22½	12 00	9	9	54	1⅓	10	22½	12 00	9	9	54
Meaford	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	..	25	15 00	10	10	60

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

Department of Labour,
Statistical Tables, Series B.—No. 4.

and cart, two horses and two horses and wagon.

Cart.		Teamsters, two Horses.							Teamsters, two Horses and Wagon.						
Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.
		Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.					
....	8	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	12	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	12
1½	8	.. ...	18 00	9	9	54	1½	8	..	18 00	9	9	54	1½	8
....	3	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	18 00	10	10	60	....	.....
....	12	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	12	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	12
1¼	8	30	15 00	10	10	60	1¼	8	30	15 00	10	10	60	....	8
....	.....	.....	...	.....	.. .	....	....	.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	7
....	....	20	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½	12	33	.....	10	9	..	1½	.....	33	.....	10	9	.....	1½	.....
....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
....	.....	10–12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10–12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
. .	6	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	6	35	21 00	10	10	60	....	6
....	.....	30	15 00	10	10	55	1¼	12	. ....	....	....	.....	..	....	....
.. .	....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	...	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.. .	5	25	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	30	21 00	9	8	53	....	12
.. .	.. .	25	15 00	....	.....	.....	.....	6	25	15 00	.....	.....	.....	....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	18 00	....	...	.....	....	.....
1½	6–11	35–40	24 00	10	9–10	52–60	1½	8–11½	30–45	30 00	10	9–10	52–60	1½	8–11
...	12	23	13 80	10	10	60	....	12	23	13 80	10	10	60	. .	12
....	....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	...	.....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	...	.....
....	...	20	12 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	7–8	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	7–8	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	7–8
....	....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.	7	30	18 00	10	8	58	....	7	30	18 00	10	8	58	....	7
1¼	6	11	6 60	10	9	59	1¼	6	30	18.00	10	9	95	1¼	6
....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	10	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	10	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	10
....	6	.....	12 00	10	10	60	....	6	... .	13 50	10	10	60	...	6
....	9	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	8	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	8
....	12	15	9 00	10	10	60	..	12	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	12
....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	....	11
....	11	....	18 00	10	10	60	....	11	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	11
...	.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1⅓	8–10	25	15 50	10	9	59	1⅓	10	25	15 50	10	9	59	1⅓	10
1¼	8–12	30–35	18 00-21 00	10	10	60	1¼	8–12	35–40	17 00-24 00	10	9–10	49–60	1¼	11–12
....	9	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	12	30	18 00	10	10	60	...	12
....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½	10	20	12 00	10	9	59	1½	10	22½–30	15 75	10	9	59	1¼	10
1½	8	...	.... .	....	.....	.....	....	.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	1½	8
....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	.....
....	6	25	12 50	....	.....	. .	....	6	35	17 50	.. ...	.....	....	....	6
...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	30	18 00	10	9	59	....	.....	30	18 00	10	9	59	....	.....
....	...	35	21 00	10	10	.....	.....	.....	35	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	12	12½	7 50	12	15	75	....	12	15	9 00	12	15	75	....	12
.. .	12	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	12
...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	..
....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	8
1½	12	.....	18 00-20 00	9	9	54	1½	12	.. ..	18 00-20 00	9	9	54	1½	12
1⅓	10	38½	21 00	9	9	54	1⅓	10	40	21 00	9	9	54	1⅓	10
....	.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	...	.... ..	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	....

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 10.—Teamsters, one horse, one horse

LOCALITY.	TEAMSTERS, ONE HORSE.							TEAMSTERS, ONE HORSE AND				
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.
	Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.			
Ontario—Con.												
Mille Roches								17½		10	10	60
Morrisburg	15	9 00	10	10	60			17½–20	10 00-12 00	10	10	60
Niagara Falls								17½				
Orangeville								25	15 00	10	10	60
Oakwood	10	6 00	10	10	60		10	20	12 00	10	10	60
Ottawa	12½–22½	7 50-12 00			54–60		8–11	20	10 00	9	9	54–60
Paris	15	9 00	10	9	59							
Pembroke								20	12 00	10	10	60
Picton								15	9 00	10	10	60
Prescott								12½	7 50	10	10	60
Rat Portage	20	12 00	10	9	60		6	25	15 00	10	10	60
Rockwood	20	12 00	10	10	59	1¼	12					
Sarnia	25	15 00	10	10	60		9	30	18 00	10	10	60
St. Catharines	15	9 00										
St. Thomas	20	10 00	9	9	54		8-9					
Stratford	20	12 00	10	10	60		9					
Strathroy	17½	10 50					7					
Thorold	22							25				
Toronto	15–28	9 00–16 00	10	5–9	54–57		9	15–28	12 00-18 00	10	5–9	54–57
Tweed												
Webbwood	12½	7 50	10	10	60		12	12½	7 50	10	10	60
Wellington								25	15 00			
Windsor	15	9 00					9	22	12 20	10	10	
Woodstock								20	10 60	10	10	55
Manitoba—												
Brandon	20	12 00	10	10	60		7	20	12 00	10	10	60
Elkhorn												
Stonewall												
Winnipeg	15½	9 00	10	10	60		12	15½	9 00	10	10	60
N. W. Territories—												
Calgary												
British Columbia—												
Greenwood	50	30 00	10	10	60		10					
Kamloops	40	24 00	10	10	60		12	40	24 00	10	10	60
Nanaimo												
Nelson	27½	15 00	10	10	60		12	27½	15 00	10	10	60
New Westminster	45	27 00	10	10	60	1½	12					
Revelstoke	20							20				
Vancouver	25–35	19 00-20 00	9	9	54		6–7					
Victoria	39	21 00	9	9	54	1½	9	39	21 00	9	9	54

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA—*Concluded.*

Department of Labour,
Statistical Tables, Series B.—No. 4.

and cart, two horses and two horses and wagon.

Cart.		Teamsters, two Horses.							Teamsters, two Horses and Wagon.						
Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays.)	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of working season in Months.
		Cts.	$ cts.						Cts.	$ cts.					
....	.....	27½	.....	10	10	60	....	....	.. ..	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....
....	8	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	8
1½	7	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	12	30	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....
....	9	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	35	21 00	10	10	60	....	9
....	10	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	10
.. .	8–11	30	18 00	9	9	54	....	8–11	30	18 00	9	9	54	....	8–11
....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	30	18 00	10	9	59	....	12
....	6	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	6	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	6
....	8	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	8	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	8
....	6–8	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....
....	6	35	19 25	10	10	60	....	6	40	24 00	10	10	60	....	6
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	30	18 00	10	9	59	....	12
....	9	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	9
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	35	21 00	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
....	.....	30	15 00	....	....	.....	....	8–9	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
....	....	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	30	18 00	.. .	... ..	.....	.. .	10
....	.....	30	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
....	9	38	20 00-25 00	10	5–9	54–57	....	9	39	15 60	9	5–9	40–45	....	12
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	15 00	10	10	60	....	9
....	12	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	12	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	12
....	....	25	15 00	....	....	... .	....	.....	30	18 00	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
....	9	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	30	18 00	10	10	.. .	....	9
....	8	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	30	10 60	10	10	45	....	8
....	7	.. ..	.....	.. .	....	.....	....	.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	7
....	.....	. ..	.....	..	....	.....	....	.....	30–40	18 00-24 00	10	10	60	....	6–8
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	17½	8 75	10	10	50	....	12
..	12	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	12	17½	10 50	10	10	60	...	12
....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	40	24 00	10	10	60	....	....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	70	42 00	10	10	60	....	10
...	12	.....	.....	....	....	.....	...	.....	60	36 00	10	10	60	....	12
....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	...	.....	66⅔	36 00	9	8	53	....	9
....	12	27½	15 00	10	10	60	....	12	27½	15 00	10	10	60	....	12
.. .	.....	...	.....	....	...	.....	....	.....	60	36 00	10	10	60	1½	12
. ..	.....	25	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
...	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	55	30 00	9	9	54	.. .	8
1½	9	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	55½	30 00	9	9	54	1½	9

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during September, 1901:—

Strikes and Lockouts in Great Britain.

Report of the Chief Labour Correspondent on the Strikes and Lockouts of 1900; 120 pages; Labour Department, Board of Trade, London.

The letter of introduction submitted with this report, says:

'There was no single dispute in 1900 of such magnitude as to overshadow all the others. Among the disputes which aroused most public attention were those affecting the Thames lightermen, the Taff Vale Railway employees, the Penrhyn quarrymen, and the Staffordshire pottery workers.

'Altogether 648 disputes were recorded, involving 188,538 persons, and the aggregate duration in 1900 of all disputes in progress was 3,152,694 working days. Thus the strikes and lockouts of 1900 involved about 2·2 per cent of the industrial population, and caused an average loss per head of less than half a days' work in the year. The results of the disputes as recorded were, on the whole, somewhat more favourable to the workpeople than in most recent years. The great majority of disputes were arranged directly between the parties or their representatives, the number settled by arbitration, conciliation or mediation being only 32, compared with 38 in the previous year. Agencies for arbitration and conciliation were more concerned with the prevention than with the settlement of strikes and lockouts.'

A general comparison of the year 1900 with previous years given in a summary of the report, shows the actual number of disputes to have been 648, as against 719 in 1899, and 711 in 1898.

The number of persons involved, directly or indirectly, was 188,538, an increase of 8,321 over the previous year, but 21,686 less than the average of the period of five years. Trade was generally good throughout the year, and wages continued to have an upward tendency, but in cases in which stoppages were resorted to, the operatives had greater difficulty than in the previous year in securing compliance with their demands.

Magnitude of Disputes.

The fact that the great majority of the disputes affect very few workpeople and cause a relatively small loss when reckoned in working days is brought out in the following table:—

Limits of Groups.	No. of disputes commencing in 1900.	Total number of workpeople.	Aggregate duration of these disputes in working days.
Disputes affecting:—			
Under 100 workpeople	335	12,491	235,330
100 and under 500 workpeople	230	51,152	868,697
500 and under 1,000 workpeople	43	27,845	700,860
1,000 and under 5,000 workpeople	36	60,580	1,066,648
5,000 and above	4	36,470	714,000
Total	648	188,538	3,585,535

This table shows that a majority of the disputes of the year involved less than 100 working people each. That, in fact, out of 648 disputes, 335 or 52 per cent involved only 6·6 per cent of all the persons, and about the same percentage of the time lost in all them disputes of the year; whereas the four largest disputes involved 19 per cent of the total workpeople and 20 per cent of the time lost in all the disputes of the year.

Causes of the Strikes.

As trade still continued good a large proportion of the wages disputes turned on demands for advance of wages. Thus of the 438 wages disputes, 268 or 61 per cent were for advance of wages, and these embraced 69 per cent of all the persons directly involved in wages disputes. Disputes in resistance of reductions of wages were again unimportant, there being only 46 disputes under this head embracing less than 9 per cent of total persons. There were very few disputes as to hours of labour, and these were unimportant. In many cases, however, demands for reduced hours are put forward at the same time as demands for advanced wages, and a number of disputes in which this is the case are classified under wages, which in such cases is the principal head. There was, however, a striking increase in the number of workpeople who came out rather than work with non-union

men, the proportion of persons directly affected by disputes due in this cause being 14·5 per cent of the whole, as against 3·7 per cent in the previous year.

The following table shows in a comparative form the percentage proportions of persons directly affected by the various classes of disputes over a period of five years:—

Principal Cause.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Wages	64·9	44·1	87·9	68·6	61·4
Hours of labour	1·6	23·4	0·4	2·8	0·5
Employment of particular classes or persons	15·4	8·9	4·6	5·9	7·7
Working arrangements	11·8	17·4	5·8	13·0	14·0
Trade Unionism	3·6	3·8	1·1	3·7	14·5
Other causes	2·7	2·4	0·2	6 0	1·9

Results of the Strikes.

The following comparative table, covering a period of five years, shows the proportion of workpeople directly affected by all disputes, the results of which were in favour of the working people, or the employers, or were compromised:—

Results.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
In favour of the workpeople	43·5	24·2	22·6	26·7	30·05
In favour of the employers	28·0	40·7	60·1	43·7	24·79
Compromised	28·3	34·0	17·2	29·1	41·72
Indefinite or unsettled	0·2	1·1	0·1	0·5	3·44

Methods of Settlement.

The methods by which the disputes of the year were settled is shown in the following table, and in order that comparison may be made with previous years, figures are given to cover the period of 1896-1900:—

NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

Year.	By Arbitration.	By Conciliation and Mediation.	By direct arrangement, or negotiation between the parties or their representatives.	By return to work on employers terms, without negotiation.	By replacement of work-people.	By closing of works.	Indefinite or unsettled.	Total.
1896	19	30	633	114	107	19	4	926
1897	14	27	624	76	105	7	11	864
1898	13	30	495	71	96	.....	6	711
1899	16	22	562	22	88	3	6	719
1900	19	13	487	45	71	4	9	648

NUMBER OF WORK PEOPLE AFFECTED.

1896	10,276	10,472	136,307	30,587	7,250	3,159	139	198,190
1897	9,756	9,544	187,048	15,207	4,307	1,673	2,732	230,267
1898	3,350	16,167	206,926	17,590	9,616	.....	258	253,907
1899	3,319	8,386	156,743	7,054	3,980	95	640	180,217
1900	7,118	8,593	155,025	8,895	4,918	300	3,689	188,538

As has been found usual the great bulk of the disputes of the year were ultimately settled by negotiation between the parties directly concerned or their representatives. Thus, of the total of 648 disputes, three-fourths were so arranged, and these embraced 82 per cent of all the persons concerned in the disputes of the year, as against 87 per cent for the previous year.

Conciliation and Arbitration:—Of the 648 strikes and lockouts commencing in 1900, 32 affecting directly and indirectly 15,711 workpeople, or about 8 per cent of the total for all disputes, were brought to a close by the mediation of a third party, or board, or by reference to arbitration. Concerning this fact the report says :

'As has frequently been pointed out, the main work of agencies for conciliation and arbitration is the settlement, not of strikes or lock-outs, but of questions which might otherwise lead to strikes and lock-outs.'

Wages Changes in Great Britain.

Report of Changes in Rates of Wages, and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom in 1900, with Statistical Tables ; 254 pages ; Labour Department, Board of Trade, London.

This report, which deals with recent experience in the United Kingdom in the matter of rates of wages and hours of labour, is dealt with in a special article in this issue, under the heading Wages Changes in Great Britain.

Foreign Labour Statistics.

Second Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics ; 325 pages ; Labour Department, Board of Trade,

This abstract of foreign labour statistics, prepared by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom, is in continuation of a similar volume which appeared towards the end of 1899. In the present volume statistics regarding wages in a number of occupations are given for the Russian Empire, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the German Empire, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, the United States, and Japan. Statistics regarding hours of labour in a number of trades are also given for Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the German Empire, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, and the United States.

Data regarding trade disputes are given for Switzerland, Denmark, the German Empire, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and the United States; regarding conciliation and arbitration for the German Empire, France, and the United States; regarding trade unions, for Denmark, German Empire, Holland, France, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and the United States; regarding co-operation, for the Russian Empire, Denmark, German Empire, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Austria-Hungary; regarding workmen's insurance, for the German Empire, Belgium, France, and Austria-Hungary.

New South Wales Statistics.

Report of the Department of Labour and Industry for New South Wales on the Factories and Shops Act, Conciliation and Arbitration Act and Early Closing Act, during the year 1900 ; 32 pages ; Government Printer, Sydney, N.S.W.

This report contains much interesting information concerning conditions in New South Wales. Thus it is shown that of the 2,047 factories on the register of the department,—

4	employ	over	500	persons	each.
4	"	between	300	and 400	persons.
12	"	"	200	and 300	"
16	"	"	150	and 200	"
25	"	"	100	and 150	"
28	"	"	80	and 100	"
41	"	"	60	and 80	"
65	"	"	40	and 60	"
60	"	"	30	and 40	"
169	"	"	20	and 30	"
408	"	"	10	and 20	"
809	"	"	4	and 10	"
406	"	under 4 persons.			

Under the heading of Conciliation and Arbitration, a review is given of the progress of the protracted dispute between the proprietor of the South Bulli Colliery and his employees, and reference is made to the Industrial Arbitration Bill, which passed in the legislative assembly, and was defeated on division in the council.

Under the heading of Early Closing the provisions of the Early Closing Act and amending Act are referred to. The Act provides that in the Metropolitan and New Castle districts each shop-keeper shall be given the option of closing for the half holiday on either Wednesday or Saturday

afternoon of each week. If he does not close on Saturday the law assumes that he closes on Wednesday afternoon. In all, 1,430 shop-keepers in the Metropolitan district had notified their closing day to the department. In the case of 864, Wednesday was chosen, and in the case of 566, Saturday. The majority of the latter were in the ranks of the importers, general merchants, and wholesale houses generally, together with such trades as jewellers, saddlers and tailors.

Referring to the Trade Union label, the report states that this system, so common in America, has no exact parallel in New South Wales, 'due probably to the fact that the English rather than the American model of unionism is followed, and also to the fact that its successful development presupposes a strength of organization not yet possessed by the unions of the Commonwealth.' The report goes on to say :

'In view, however, of the probable extension of manufacture and the growth of commercial and industrial interests in these states, consequent upon the removal of inter-state restrictions upon trade and the adoption of a common fiscal policy, it is highly probable that unionism will strengthen in the number of its members, its organization, and funds, and that the point may be reached at which the adoption of a label system may become possible.'

That the 'label' principle has been recognized appears from the following statement in the report:—

'It is interesting to note that what may be termed the "sanitary label" in connection with the manufacture of clothing, has been adopted in the Factory Legislation of New Zealand. In that colony if garments are made or partially made in unregistered workshops or private dwellings, a label must be affixed to each article stating that it has been so made ; and any person who sells or exposes a garment so made without this label is subject to a penalty.

'In Victoria, also, all furniture manufactured or sent out by any factory or workroom in that colony has to be legibly and permanently stamped. Where manufactured by European labour it is so stamped, and similiarly when manufactured by Chinese labour.

'It will, therefore, be seen that the label principle has already received legislative recognition in Australia as a means of discriminating between like articles manufactured under dissimilar labour conditions in order that public opinion may operate beyond, what may for the time being be regarded as, the point of expediency in legislation.'

The report concludes by publishing statistics regarding the number and distribution of factory employees and the wages paid in various trades.

Wages in Commercial Countries.

Fifteeth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour, Washington, on Wages in Commercial Countries ; 2 Vols., 1642 pages ; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

This report contains a compilation of wages statistics in commercial countries, the information having been drawn from official sources, and is the result of work undertaken by the Department of Labour at Washington nearly seven years ago. The information is compiled from such authentic official sources as could be secured. The compilation includes the lowest, highest and average rates of wages per day and hours of work per week for the United States and foreign countries, and gives quotations for each country as far back as any definite official statement was to be found, the quotations coming down to the present year. Data are given for practically all of the States and Territories of the United States, and for about 100 foreign countries, colonies and provinces in different parts of the world. The list is appended to the official reports in which wage data were secured.

Kansas Labour Statistics.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industry of the State of Kansas, 1900 ; 365 pages ; State Printer, Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A.

This report contains statistical information concerning wages, labour organizations and strikes in the state, a review of the flour-milling industry, statistics concerning the production of the lead, zinc and gas belts, and particulars regarding the administration of labour laws. A chapter dealing with the salaries and wages of the employees of the eight largest railway companies of the state, states that there are 31 classes of labour reported in the operation of these railway lines. The total number of employees is placed at 24,252 ; salaries and wages in 1900, $12,670,943; or an average for each employee of $522.45, the range of average yearly wages being from $290.24 for trackmen to $3,641 for the general officers.

Massachusetts Labour Statistics.

Labour Chronology of the Commonwelath of Massachusetts, 1900. Thirty-second Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour, pages 1 to 130 ; Boston, Mass.

This report contains chapters on hours of labour, wages, trade unions, strikes and lockouts, conditions of workingmen, and labour legislation for the year 1900.

Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for August, 1901 ; 48 pages ; State Printers, Boston, Mass.

This bulletin contains the semi-annual record of strikes, from which it appears that 194 labour disputes occurred in Massachusetts during the six months ended June 30, 1901. The causes of disagreement, as given, were as follows:—Relating to hours of labour, 16; relating to wages, 65; hours and wages together, 43; other causes, 66; not stated, 4. Results are given as follows :— Successful, 57; partially successful, 6; compromised, 22; satisfactorily adjusted by mutual agreement, 5; failed, 75; pending at close of record, 4; result not stated, 25.

Ohio Labour Statistics.

Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the State of Ohio, for the year 1900 ; 460 pages ; Columbus, O.

This report contains a review of the laws governing the bureau, recent labour laws, court decisions and reports of the industrial commission. Chapters are also devoted to manufacturers, labour unions, rolling mills, tin-plate mills, blast furnaces, the clothing industry, free-aid employment offices and the chronology of labour bureaus. A chapter regarding trade unions shows the total number of unions reporting to have been 956, of which number 40 were organized prior to 1880, and 126 from 1880 to 1890. The total membership in 1898 was 37,041, and in 1900, 79,884.

The number of strikes is placed at 96, with an average duration of 25 days, and with an average number involved of 112.

Rhode Island Labour Statistics.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics for Rhode Island ; 187 pages ; State Printers, R.I.

This report contains a review of statistics of textile manufactories in the state, a record of strikes, lockouts and shut downs, and other information concerning the industrial conditions in the state.

Canadian Forestry Association.

Report of the Second Annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, 1901 ; 64 pages ; Ottawa.

This report contains a review of the business transacted and addresses made at the second annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, held at Ottawa, on March 7, 1901.

British Columbia Statistics.

The Year-book of British Columbia ; Victoria, B.C. ; compendium 1897-1901 ; 215 pages.

This publication, which brings, up to the present year, the information of the British Columbia year-book, first published three years ago, contains a number of interesting statistical statements regarding the industrial position of the Pacific province.

The statement of the amount and value of mineral products for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900, is as follows:—

—	1898.	1899.	1900.
	$	$	$
Gold, placer	643,346	1,344,900	1,278,724
Silver	2,375,841	1,663,708	2,309,200
Gold, lode	2,201,217	2,857,573	3,453,381
Copper	847,781	1,351,453	1,615,289
Lead	1,077,581	870,870	2,691,887
Coal	3,407,595	3,918,972	4,318,785
Coke	175,000	171,255	425,745
Other materials	151,500	206,400	251,740
	10,966,861	12,393,131	16,344,751

Another table gives the amount of revenue contributed by British Columbia to the Dominion in the same three years, as follows:—1898, $3,240,087; 1899, $3,194,808; 1900, $3,455,531; 1901 (estimate) $3,750,000.

The mileage of roads built and maintained by the province of British Columbia, is placed at 5,615·49, and of trails, 4,414·55.

For all purposes during the year 1899-1900, the cost of education to the province was $307,478; and to the cities, $81,886.39; or a total of $389,365.39. There are at present in operation four high schools with a staff of 13 teachers; 48 graded schools, with 238 teachers; and 246 common schools, with 246 teachers.

Under the heading of agriculture it is shown that the three pioneer creameries of the province—the Delta, Cowichan and Eden Bank (Chilliwack) were established about the same time, 1894-5, and have steadily increased their output year by year. The output last year was, Chilliwack, 107,615 pounds; Delta, 75,000 pounds; Cowichan, 71,000 pounds. The New Westminster Creamery turned out 80,000 pounds, and other creameries have been started in Sumas, Mission, Salt Lake, and lastly Victoria, with a modern plant of large capacity.

Taxes are paid on the assessed value of all property. The assessed value is the actual cash value as the property would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor. The rate of taxation is as follows:—On real estate, four-fifths of one per cent; on wild lands, three per cent; on personal property, three-fourths of one per cent; on income exceeding $1,000, Class A, upon excess not above $10,000, 1½ per cent up to $5,000, and 2½ per cent on the remainder; Class B, on $10,000 and not exceeding $20,000, 2 per cent up to $10,000, and 3 per cent on remainder; Class C, on $20,000 and not exceeding $40,000, 3 per cent up to $20,000, and 3½ per cent on the remainder; Class D, on all others in excess of $40,000, 3½ per cent up to $40,000, and 4 per cent on the remainder. Taxes are payable on the 2nd of January of each year, but if paid on or before the 30th June a reduction is made.

The total assessment of the province in 1900 was $39,160,688, as follows:—

Real property, $19,434,395; wild land, $2,789,184; personal property, $15,006,496; income tax, $1,921,613.	
Amount of taxes collected from the foregoing sources for year ending June 30, 1900	$ 258,611
Revenue mineral tax, year ending June 30, 1901	$ 31,894
Revenue tax at $3 per head	95,862
Royalty on coal, six months, ending December 31, 1900	39,181
Succession duty, year ending June 30, 1900	18,791
Timber royalty and licenses	97,518
Free miner's certificates	133,766
Mining receipts, general	194,304

The expenditure of the Dominion on account of the province of British Columbia for the past thirty years is placed at $28,968,091. The totals for the past four years are as follows:—1898, $1,183,779; 1899, $1,192,192; 1900, $1,495,394; 1901 (estimated and including railway subsidies) $2,589,760.

A statement of the shipments of lumber from British Columbia and Puget Sound during 1900, is as follows:—

Destination.	Total feet.
United Kingdom and continent	33,517,227
Australia	97,549,336
Oceanica	5,041,866
Africa	18,185,641
Peru	19,401,370
Chile	20,474,882
Other South American ports	4,066,960
China and Japan	29,796,015
Siberia	1,413,817
United States Atlantic ports	2,323,374
Mexico	9,297,554
	241,068,042

The imports of the province for the fiscal year 1899-1900 amounted to $11,255,679, of which $2,573,631 was free goods and $8,684,590 dutiable. The revenue was $2,721,716, as compared with $2,350,739 in 1899, and $2,064,528 in 1898. The exports amounted to $17,843,906, as compared with $6,162,625 in 1899; $7,294,418 in 1898; and $6,168,482 in 1897.

The mining record of 1900 shows:

Free miners' certificates issued	9,912
Mineral claims recorded	5,292
Certificates of work granted	8,988
Bills of sale, &c., recorded	3,042
Certificates of improvements granted	519
Placer claims recorded	74
Water rights granted	59
Mining leases granted	109
Crown grants	25

Mines and Mining in Ontario.

Report of the Bureau of Mines; 236 pages; Ontario; King's Printer, Toronto.

This report which is freely illustrated with engravings representing mining properties and mining plants, contains a review

of the explorations undertaken and the discoveries made in the various mining districts of the province during the year. A statistical summary of the mineral production in the province during 1900 shows the total value of the product to have been $9,298,624, as compared with $8,789,901 in 1899; the number of employees, 10,934, as compared with 10,003 in 1899; and the amount paid in wages, $3,366,601, as compared with $2,930,100 in 1899. Thus there was an increase of 10 per cent in the total value of the output; 9 per cent in the number of workmen; and 15 per cent in the amount paid in wages as compared with the previous year. The chief increases were in Portland cement, $153,794; petroleum products, $121,693; iron ore, $80,854; pig iron, $127,909; nickel, $230,522, and copper $143,444. The main decreases were in natural gas, $48,081, and gold, $126,707.

Statistics of the output of the metalliferous mines and works of the province for the first three months of 1901 are also given. These place the aggregate value of the output at $827,860, showing a large proportional increase as compared with the whole year of 1900, for which the yield of the same products was $2,541,131.

A return of the mining accidents reported during the year in the province shows a total of 31 casualties, of which number 11 were above ground and 20 below ground. In four cases the injuries were slight; in 10 serious; and in 17 fatal. In 1899 there were 25 casualties, of which 14 were fatal. Of the 31 casualties in 1900, 16 were the result of explosions of powder in one way or another, and of these nine were caused by carelessness on the part of the injured persons, three to ignorance, and four accidental.

Other Ontario Reports.

Other Ontario reports received during the month are the report of the Inspector of Registry Offices; Annual Report of Provincial Board of Health for Ontario; Annual Report of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province of Ontario; and the Report of the Fruit-Growers Association of Ontario; all for the year 1900; King's Printer, Toronto.

The report of the Inspector of Registry Offices shows the number of mortgages registered during 1900 to have been 27,867, amounting to $37,501,176.13, as compared with 28,821, amounting to $38,640,022.55 in 1899, a decrease of 954 mortgages, amounting to $1,138,176.42.

The report of the Provincial Board of Health contains, among other things, a review of the small-pox outbreak in 1900, and the steps taken to check it.

Illinois Coal Report.

Nineteenth Annual Coal Report of the Illinois Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1900; and the Second Annual Report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices for the year ending October 1, 1900; 327 pages; State Printers, Springfield, Illinois.

This report contains particulars regarding the coal production of the state of Illinois for the year ending June 30, 1900. The production for 1900 shows an increase of 6,554,630 tons or 35 per cent as compared with 1898. The following particulars are taken from the report:—

Number of counties producing coal	52
Number of mines and openings of all kinds	920
New mines or old mines reopened during the year	147
Mines closed or abandoned since last report	116
Total output of all mines in tons of 2,000 pounds	25,153,929
Number of shipping mines	323
Total output of shipping mines, tons.	24,056,996
Number of mines in local trade only	597
Output of local mines, tons	1,096,933
Total tons of lump coal	13,927,899
Total tons of other grades	11,226,030
Total tons shipped	21,009,803
Average days of active operation for shipping mines	214
Average days of active operation for all mines	182·6
Average value per ton, all grades at the mines	$ 0·8949
Average value per ton of all lump coal at the mines	$ 1·099
Aggregate home value of total product.	$22,529,665
Average number of miners employed during the year	27,875
Total employees	39,384
Number of men at work under ground.	35,203
Number at work on surface	4,181
Average price paid per gross ton for hand mining	$ 0·4931
Average price paid per gross ton for machine mining	$ 0·3578
Number of men accidentally killed	94
Number of wives made widows	53
Number of children left fatherless	136
Number of men injured so as to lose a week or more of time	611
Number of employees to each life lost.	419
Number of employees to each man injured	64

THE CANADIAN CENSUS.

The Department of Labour is indebted to the Department of Agriculture for a copy of the first bulletin of the Fourth Census of Canada recently completed, from which the following particulars have been taken :—

The first bulletin of the census office which has been engaged in compiling the results of the census of 1901, the fourth census of Canada, reached the department during the past month. This bulletin gives the census of the Dominion by families, dwellings and population as taken under date of March 31, 1901, and compared with the census of April 25, 1891. In a few districts the records of the present year are incomplete and the figures for them have been estimated in part. The returns for the extreme northern portion of Quebec and Ontario and for the unorganized territories of Athabaska, Franklin, Keewatin, Mackenzie, Ungava and Yukon have not been received.

Below are given the returns for the Dominion and the totals for each of the provinces :—

Districts.	Families.		Dwellings.		Population.	
	1891.	1900.	1891.	1900.	1891.	1900.
Canada	921,643	1,043,294	877,586	1,006,652	4,833,239	5,338,883
British Columbia	20,718	39,000	20,016	38,000	98,173	190,000
Manitoba	31,786	49,102	30,790	48,415	152,506	246,464
New Brunswick	58,462	62,700	54,718	58,227	321,263	331,093
Nova Scotia	83,733	89,106	79,102	85,032	450,396	459,116
Ontario	414,798	451,839	406,948	442,625	2,114,321	2,167,978
Prince Edward Island	18,601	18,746	18,389	18,530	109,078	103,258
Quebec	271,991	303,301	246,644	387,533	1,488,535	1,620,974
The Territories	14,415	29,500	14,129	28,300	66,799	145,000

The population of the principal cities in 1891 and 1901 is reported as follows :—

	1891.	1901.
Montreal	220,181	266,826
Toronto	181,220	207,971
Quebec	63,090	68,834
Ottawa	44,154	59,902
Hamilton	48,980	52,550
Winnipeg	25,639	42,336
Halifax	38,495	40,787
St. John	39,179	40,711
London	31,977	37,983
Vancouver	13,709	26,196
Victoria	16,841	20,821
Kingston	19,263	18,043
Brantford	12,753	16,631
Hull	11,264	13,988
Charlottetown	11,373	12,080
Sherbrooke	10,097	11,765
Valleyfield	5,515	11,055
Sydney	2,427	9,908
Moncton	8,762	9,026
Brandon	3,778	5,738
Calgary	3,879	4,866

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of England and of the different provinces of Canada :—

HOUSE OF LORDS' DECISIONS.

In the September number of the *Labour Gazette* mention was made of a decision given by the House of Lords on August 5, dismissing an appeal from the judgment of the Irish courts awarding a wholesale butcher damages against the Butchers' Assistants' Association which brought pressure to bear on retailers to boycott him until he dismissed a certain non-union employee, threatening to call out the union employees of the firm and finally induced non-unionists to leave the plaintiff. In anticipation of the text of the judgment in this case, a review was given of the well-known case of Allen *vs.* Flood, there being

an impression in some quarters that the decision in the aforementioned case presented points of variance with that rendered in Allen *vs.* Flood. (*) From the statements contained in the judgments, however, it appears that the facts and circumstances of the two cases are different and that, consequently, there is no conflict between the decisions rendered.

The following account of the case of the wholesale butcher against the Butchers' Assistants' Association appears in the September number of the English *Labour Gazette*, the journal of labour of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, England. (†).

Conspiracy to Induce Customers and Servants to Leave.

In an action brought by a butcher against five assistants, of whom one was president, another treasurer, another secretary, and the remaining two ordinary members of a Journeymen's Butchers' and Assistants' Association, it was shown that the plaintiff offended the defendants by employing some men, who were not members of that association, in refusing to dismiss them, and that a constant customer of the plaintiff, yielding to a threat made by the secretary of the association and the other defendants, that his assistants would otherwise be called out, telegraphed to the plaintiff to cease sending him meat, and thenceforth took no meat from him. It was also proved that several of the defendants published 'black lists' containing and holding up to odium not only the plaintiff's name, but also the names of persons who dealt with him ; that a customer of the plaintiff, who was operated on in this mode, ceased to deal with him ; and attempts were made similarly to influence certain other persons ; and that certain of his servants were induced to leave his service, in two cases after giving due notice, in one case without giving notice. At the trial the jury found (1) that the defendants maliciously induced the plaintiff's customers to refuse to deal with him ; (2) that the defendants maliciously conspired to induce the plaintiff's customers and servants not to deal with him and not to continue in his employment, and that the persons so induced did leave him ; and (3) that three of the defendants published a 'black list' with the intention of injuring the plaintiff. The jury gave £200 damages in respect of each of the first two findings against all the defendants, and £50 in respect of the third against three of the defendants (the secretary and the two ordinary members of the association) ; and judgment was given accordingly.

The defendants appealed ; but the appeal was dismissed, except that the damages were disallowed in respect of the third finding of the jury (in regard to the 'black list.')

One of the defendants (the treasurer of the association) appealed to the House of Lords, which dismissed the appeal with costs, holding that, upon the facts proved in the case, the plaintiff had a right of action against the defendants for damages sustained in consequence of the conduct of the defendants.—*Quinn v. Leatham, House of Lords, May 14, 17, and 20, June 11 and 13, and August 5.*

Comparison With Allen vs. Flood.

The following extracts from the judgment rendered in the case of Quinn *vs.* Leatham will serve to make clear the points of distinction between that case and the facts of the case of Allen *vs.* Flood.

The Lord Chancellor in his judgment, said :—

'The hypothesis of fact upon which "Allen *vs.* Flood" was decided by a majority in this House was that the defendants there neither uttered nor carried into effect any threat at all. They simply warned the plaintiff's employer of what the men themselves without his persuasion or influence had themselves determined to do, and it was certainly proved that no resolution of the trade union had been arrived at, and that the trade union official had no authority himself to call out the men, which in that case was argued to be the threat which coerced the employers to discharge the plaintiff. It was further an element in the decision that there was no case of conspiracy or even combination. What was alleged to be done was only the independent and single action of the defendant, actuated in what he did by the desire to express his own views in favour of his fellow members. Now, in this case (*i.e.* Quinn *vs.* Leatham), it cannot be denied that if the verdict stands, there was conspiracy and threats, carried into execution so that loss of business and interference with the plaintiff's legal rights are abundantly proved.'

Lord Lindley, in the course of his judgment, after examining the exact force and meaning of 'Allen *vs.* Flood,' said :—

* The *Labour Gazette*, Canada, Vol. 2, No. 3, page 179.

† The *Labour Gazette*, England, September, 1901, Vol. 9, No. 9, page 265.

'This decision, as I understand it, establishes two propositions, one a far-reaching and extremely important proposition of law, and the other a comparatively unimportant proposition of mixed law and fact, useful as a guide, but of a very different character from the first. The first and important proposition is that an act otherwise lawful, although harmful, does not become actionable by being done maliciously in the sense of proceeding from a bad motive, and with intent to annoy or harm any one. This is a legal doctrine not new or laid down for the first time in "Allen *vs.* Flood"; it has been gaining ground for some time, but it was never before so fully and authoritatively expounded as in that case. In applying this proposition, however, care must be taken to bear in mind, first, that in "Allen *vs.* Flood" criminal responsibility has not to be considered. It would revolutionize criminal law to say that the criminal responsibility for conduct never depends on intention. Secondly, it must be borne in mind that even in considering a person's liability to civil proceedings the proposition in question only applies to "acts otherwise lawful," *i.e.*, to acts involving no breach of duty, or, in other words, no wrong to any one. . . The second proposition is that what Allen did infringed no right of the plaintiff's, even although he acted maliciously and with a view to injure them. . . . . Truly, to inform a person, that others, not under the control of the informant, will annoy or injure him unless he acts in a particular way cannot of itself be actionable whatever the motive or intention of the informant may have been.'

Liability of Trade Union Funds.

In the case of the Taff Vale Railway Co. *vs.* the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants (referred to in the September number of the *Labour Gazette* at p. 181), the House of Lords held that a registered trade union could be sued in its registered name so as to make its funds liable to be taken in execution for any damages which might be recovered.

Another English decision may be considered in connection with the above case. In Linaker *vs.* Pilcher and others, three of the defendants were registered as the proprietors of a newspaper, *The Railway Review*, which was published to protect the interests of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, of which organization the three defendants referred to were the trustees. *The Railway Review* published an article imputing drunkenness to the plaintiff Linaker, and in an action for libel the latter was awarded £1,000 damages. The question then arose whether the funds of the Amalgamated Society (the real owner of the publication) could be taken for the payment of the damages and costs, and the court decided that they could. (Linaker *vs.* Pilcher *et al.*, decision of the Court of King's Bench, February, 1901.)

The result of these decisions appears to be that a registered trade union may be sued like any other company; and that if the union has been guilty of any legal wrong (as, for example, intimidation during the progress of a strike) the funds of the union, even though they were subscribed partly as a benefit fund for the widows and orphans of members, will be drawn for the payment of all damages awarded against the union.

ONTARIO CASES.

A Case Under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

One Charles Armstrong, employed by the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, was engaged in shunting cars in the yard of that company at Ottawa, when he received injuries which resulted in his death.

His widow brought an action under the Workmen's Compensation Act against the railway company for damages, alleging that the accident was caused by certain negligence on their part. Now that Act requires that, in the case of any action being brought under it, notice of the accident upon which the action is founded shall be given to the proposed defendant within twelve weeks from the date of the accident, and the action itself shall be commenced within twelve months from the time of the death of the person injured when the accident has resulted in death.

In this instance the action was brought within the proper time; but notice of the accident had not been given to the company within the twelve weeks, and, on that ground, the judge at the trial held that there was no right of action under the Act, and, therefore, dismissed the action.

The plaintiff appealed, and the Court of Appeal decided that as the evidence showed that the company was well aware that Armstrong had been killed in its yard, whilst in

its employment and whilst engaged in its work, and as the notice of the accident, if it had been given, would have given them no information which they did not possess before, that afforded a reasonable excuse for not giving the notice. It was said that the whole object of requiring notice of the accident to be given was attained by the knowledge of the company of the occurrence of the accident at the time, and of the cause of it, and that it had not been proved that they had been in any respect prejudiced by the notice not having been given.

A new trial was therefore ordered, the costs of the former one to be paid by the defendant company.—Armstrong *vs.* Canada Atlantic Railway Co.—Judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, August 27, 1901.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Convictions Under Alien Labour Act.

At the beginning of the month of September two informations were laid against one Albert Geiser for violation of the Alien Labour Act in Rossland, B.C. The first charge was that the defendant did assist and encourage the importation or immigration into Canada of one Stevenson, an alien, under contract to perform labour in Canada. The second was a similar charge with respect to the importation of one Andrew.

The action was brought by one William L. Macdonald, on behalf of the Miners' Union of Rossland, an order or consent to bring the action having been obtained from Mr. Forin, judge of the County Court of Kootenay, this consent being required by the Act. The following sections of the Act are important in connection with these prosecutions (*) :—

For every violation of any of the provisions of section 1 of this Act, the person, partnership, company or corporation violating it by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the immigration or importation of any alien or foreigner into Canada to perform labour or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parole or special, with such alien or foreigner, previous to his becoming a resident in or a citizen of Canada, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

2. The sum so forfeited may, with written consent of any judge of the court in which the action is intended to be brought, be sued for and recovered as a debt by any person who first brings his action therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction in which debts of like amount are now recovered.

3. Such sum may also, with the written consent, to be obtained *ex parte*, of the Attorney General of the province in which the prosecution is had, or of a judge of a superior or county court, be recovered upon summary conviction before any judge of a county court (being a justice of the peace), or any judge of the sessions of the peace, recorder, police magistrate, or stipendiary magistrate, or any functionary, tribunal, or person invested, by the proper legislative authority, with power to do alone such acts as are usually required to be done by two or more justices of the peace, and acting within the local limits of his or its jurisdiction.

4. The sum recovered shall be paid the Minister of Finance and Receiver General.

5. Separate proceedings may be instituted for each alien or foreigner who is a party to such contract or agreement. 60-61 Vict., chap. 11, 1897, repealed ; Edw. VII., chap. 13, 1901.

The prosecution was commenced before the police magistrate of the city of Rossland on the sixth of the month. In the course of the evidence it was shown that the defendant was a contractor employed by the Le Roi Mining Co. to mine ore for that company ; that a strike was in progress at the Rossland mines, and that the persons alleged to have been brought in in violation of the terms of the Act were American citizens.

The magistrate, in giving his judgment, stated that he had come to the conclusion that there was an implied contract and agreement between the defendant and Stevenson, and also Andrew, and that they (Stevenson and Andrew) were to come to Rossland and were to be employed by the defendant in the mines there. Also, that there could be no question but that the defendant did knowingly assist, encourage or solicit Stevenson and Andrew to come to Rossland for the purpose of working under contract, and that this was clearly a violation of the Act. The defendant was

* For further particulars as to the provisions of the Alien Labour Act, see Consolidation of Act to Restrict the Importation and Employment of Aliens, published in the *Labour Gazette*. Vol. I., No. 10, June, 1901.

found guilty on both informations. On the first one he was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 to be levied by distress, and in default of distress, three months imprisonment ; for the second offence, a fine of $50 to be levied by distress, and in default, three months imprisonment, the fines to be paid on or before the 23rd instant.

The case has been appealed.*

* A telegram received at the Department of Labour on October 14, announces that the appeal has been dismissed.—Ed.

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—*(Continued.)*

IN the September number of the *Gazette* was commenced the publication of a Directory of Labour Organizations in Canada. In that number the sources from which the department obtained its information for the directory were set forth, and the methods according to which this information was classified. A review was also given of the main divisions of labour organization in Canada resulting from a classification according to the nature of the organization dealt with. Particulars were published in the directory itself in regard to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, trade councils and federations of trade unions in the different localities of the Dominion, and under the heading of The Building Trades, the list of existing local trade unions of bricklayers and masons, and carpenters and joiners.

The present number completes the directory for the class of trade unions comprised within the group of building trades, and continues it for those unions which are comprised in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group. In the November number of the *Labour Gazette* the directory will be continued for trade unions comprised in the woodworking and finishing, mining and quarrying, printing and other groups.

The department is pleased to acknowledge receipt of additional returns from many organizations during the past month. Some of these relate to unions comprised in that part of the directory which was published in the September number of the *Gazette*, and, consequently, were received too late to have the information which they contain inserted in that number. It is the intention, however, to publish, after the completion of the present directory, a brief supplement containing information received too late for insertion at the time of publication, but which may serve to fill out any omissions or blanks in what has already appeared. It is, therefore, urgently requested that unions which have thus far failed to make returns to the department in response to its official communications should supply this information at as early a date as possible in order that the same may be utilized in that part of the directory which has not yet appeared, or in the supplement insofar as it relates to what has been already published. The department has spared no effort in endeavouring to obtain from a reliable source particulars in time for insertion in the directory as it appears. Where, therefore, omissions occur the blanks are due to failure on the part of organizations communicated with to supply the requisite information.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	BUILDING TRADES—*Continued.*		
	Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 360	Aug., 1901	
Quebec—			
Montreal	Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 349	April 27, 1901	Jan
Ontario—			
Berlin	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, No. 334	April 16, 1901	Jan
Brantford	International Painters', Decorators' and Paper Hangers' Union, No. 313	Mar. 7, 1901	June & Dec.
Brockville	Journeymen Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 321		
Hamilton	Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, No. 205	June 26, 1900	Jan. & July.
Kingston	Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, No. 114	May 24, 1900	Jan. & July.
London	Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, No. 97	July 24, 1895	Jan. & June.
Ottawa	Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, No. 200	1890	Jan
St. Catharines	Brotherhood of Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators, No. 407	Aug., 1901	Jan. & July.
St. Thomas	Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, No. 79	April 11, 1900	Jan. & July.
Toronto	Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, No. 3	March, 1887	June
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Painters and Decorators' Union		Jan. & July.
British Columbia—			
Rossland	Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, No. 123	Aug. 23, 1899	Jan. & July.
Vancouver	Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, No. 138	Mar. 15, 1899	Jan. & July.
Victoria	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, No. 5	May, 1901	May
Nelson	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, No. 135		
	Lathers and Plasterers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Platriers Unis de Montréal	Aug. 16, 1882	June & Dec.
Ontario—			
Brantford	Operative Plasterers' International Union, No. 164	Mar. 23, 1900	Jan
London	Operative Plasterers' International Association, No. 159	1898	Sept
Ottawa	Operative Plasterers' International Association, No. 124	Aug., 1892	Mar. & Sept.
"	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, No. 57		
Toronto	Operative Plasterers' International Association, No. 48	1880	April & Oct.
"	Journeymen Lathers' Union		
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Plasterers' Association, No. 143	1893	
tish Columbia—			
Nelson	Plasterers' Union		
Vancouver	Operative Plasterers' International Association, No. 89	Nov. 23, 1899	Jan. & July.
	Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Journeymen Plumbers' Union	Mar. 23, 1899	March
Quebec—			
Montreal	Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union	Sept. 22, 1898	Jan
Ontario—			
Brantford	Plumbers and Steamfitters' International Union	Oct. 25, 1899	June & Dec.
Hamilton	United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters of United States and Canada, No. 67	July 1, 1899	Jan. & July.
Kingston	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, No. 221	Aug. 18, 1900	Dec. & June
Ottawa	United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters No. 71	1889	May & Nov.

UNIONS—*Continued*

Department of Labour, Canada,
Directory of Labour Organizations.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
W. Drysdale	33 Gogswell St	F. W. Bailey	Box 27.
J. W. Lacroix	490 Lagauchetière St	A. Narboune	242 Chateauguay St.
Julius Keitz	Cameron St	Geo. H. Stahle	Webster St. or P.O. box 392
P. Murphy	68 Waterloo St	Edward Jas. Gray	197 Market St.
		W. W. McPhail	Brockville.
James Smith	Queen St. North	W. A. Turls	519 James St. North.
W. J. Savage	18 Vine St	Jas. Goyette	12 Rideau St.
Walter F. Graham	528 South St	John W. McCandless	121 Albert St.
Samuel Kelly	113 Division St.	Frederick Watley	Cor. Metcalfe & Maria Sts.
John Sinclair	Albert Street	Wm. D. Outram	Dakota St.
Chas. Lossing	34 John St	A. J. Lossing.	34 John St.
George Harris	261 McCaul St	Frank McCoy	82 Ulster St.
		F. McArthur	434 Ross Ave.
Horace C. Hulpenny	Rossland	W. S. Murphy	Rossland.
W. Tavier	114 Dufferin St., Mt. Pleasant	C. Pinder	1759 8th Ave., Fairview.
Thos. K. Mitchell	55 McClure St.	R. Tripp.	60 Niagara St.
		W. J. Hatch	Nelson.
Cyprien Mailhot	456 Rivard St	Joseph Cayer	127 Lagauchetière St.
John Whalen	151 Rawdon St	— Woods	Eagle Place.
H. Coughtrey	808 William St	Wm. Tyler	43 Saunby St.
W. L. Fraser	224 Slater St	Alex. F. Welsh	248 Queen St.
		George Maitland	295 Albert St.
John Milne	367 Milton Ave	Wm. J. Hamilton	42 Foxley St.
		R. H. F. Taylor	281 Lippincott St.
J. Mould	Winnipeg	Geo. Clark	607 Ross St.
		Wm. Wise	Nelson.
Geo. Irvine	200 Prior St.	Geo. C. Leach	521 Seymour St.
Mathew J. Cashen	187 Gottingen St	Daniel P. O'Neil	85 Gerrish St.
Edward Cavanagh	155 Inspector St.	J. Mullins	185 Island St.
J. Anguish	30 North Bruce.	Frank Helm	186 Sheridan St.
Geo. Grant	18 Magill St.	A. W. Harris	28 Smith Ave.
Jas. Druce.	Kingston Station	Jerry Melville	1 Division St.
M. O'Connell	204 Somerset St	J. Hurtubise.	289 St. Andrew St.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	BUILDING TRADES—*Continued.*		
	Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters—*Continued.*		
Ontario—Con.			
St. Catharines	United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters of United States and Canada, No. 244	April 13, 1901.	May
Toronto	United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters of United States and Canada, No. 46	1879	Jan
Windsor	Plumbers and Tinners' Union, No. 8019	Nov. 14, 1899.	Jan. & July.
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union, No. 62	1897	Jan. & July.
British Columbia—			
Nelson	United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters of United States and Canada.	May 1, 1900	Jan. & July.
Vancouver	United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters of United States and Canada, No. 170	Nov. 18, 1898.	Jan. & July.
	Stone Cutters.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Halifax Freestone Cutters' Union	July, 1882	Jan. & July
Quebec—			
Montreal	Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America	May, 1844	Apr. & Oct.
Quebec	Union des Tailleurs de Pierre de Québec	Feb. 26, 1890.	February
Ontario—			
Beamsville	Stone Cutters' Union		
Belleville	Stone Cutters' Union		
Crookston	Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America	May 26, 1897.	Quarterly.
Kingston	Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America	Dec. 1, 1900.	Quarterly.
London	Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America	Aug. 17, 1898.	Quarterly.
Merritton	Stone Cutters' Union		
Mille Roches	Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America	March, 1894.	Quarterly.
Niagara Falls	International Stone Cutters' Ass'n of North America		July
Ottawa	Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America	Jan. 23, 1893.	Quarterly.
Sarnia	" " " "		
St. Catharines	Stone Cutters' Association of North America	1895	Quarterly.
Toronto	Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America	1870	Quarterly.
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Stone Cutters' Association of North America	1888	Quarterly.
"	Stone Cutters' Union	1892	
British Columbia—			
Vancouver	Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, Vancouver Branch	Jan., 1890	Quarterly.
Victoria	Stone Cutters' Association of North America	June, 1890	Jan. & June
	Builders' Labourers.		
Quebec—			
Quebec	Fraternité des Manœuvres de Québec	April 29, 1901.	January
Ontario—			
Hamilton	Builders' Labourers' International Protective Union of America, No. 1		
Kingston	Masons' and Builders' Labourers' Union No. 7,448	July 24, 1899.	Jan. & July.
London	Builders' Labourers' No. 8	1895	June & Dec.
Ottawa	Builders' Labourers' International Protective Union of America, No. 4	1885	June & Dec.
Toronto	Builders' Labourers' International Union	1881	Jan. & July
"	Builders' Labourers' Union, No. 2	1881	June & Dec.

UNIONS — *Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
David Lawrence	87 Church St.	Patrick O'Gorman	9 Catharine St.
Robert Harrison	664 Palmerston Ave	Alf. Nicholson	288 Borden St.
David Smith	101 Windsor St.	W. T. Porter	34 McKay Ave.
F. Archibald	Winnipeg	E. Giles	Arlington Hotel, Market St.
F. H. Burkholder	Nelson P. O.	Thomas H. McGuire	Nelson P. O.
H. J. Harper	733 Homer St.	Geo. Barwick	229 12th Ave., Mt. Pleasant.
W. T. Swan	9 Upper Water St.	Thos. Hurley	44 Allan St.
Joseph Masson	45 St. André St.	E. Major	30 Brebœuf St.
F. Godin	Passe Sans Bruit St.	Théodule Roberge	Colombe St.
		Duncan Mavor	P.O. Box 10.
		Alex. Macdonald	P.O. Box 1072 Point Ann.
John Astle	Crookston	Caleb Rose	Crookston.
Jas. Dennison	133 Collingwood St.	P. O'Brien	Earl St.
F. J. McManaman	London	Hugh Boyd	885 Adelaide St.
		John F. Gillis	Merritton.
William Bone	Mille Roches.	Chas. E. Romvough	P.O. Box 23.
F. J. Munson	Cor. 18th & Willow Ave. N.Y	Philip Briston	Stamford, P.O.
Alex Wilson	468 Elgin St.	Arthur Kirk	30 2nd Avenue.
		C. J. Murray	Sarnia.
O. Lachance	St. Catharines	Chas. Anderson	St. David.
James Skinner	P.O. Box. 573	Frank Dawson	P.O. Box 573.
John Burns	474 McMillan Ave	E. F. Ulmer	P.O. Box 245.
John Lane	392 Ross Ave.	William Goodman	474 McMillan Ave.
Clement Delmae	P.O. Box 139.	W. R. Lawson	1235 Homer St.
H. A. Rudge	112 Menzies St.	G. F. Watson	P.O. Box 507.
B. Trefflé Ménard	41 Carillon St., St. Sauveur.	Louis Lebel	3eme rue Stadacona.
W. Brown	Chedoke P.O.	G. Pearce	303 Hunter St. West.
W. Jackson	Division St.	P. Henderson	Ellen St.
John Beal	318 Simcoe St	Jas. Inch	318 Simcoe St.
Joseph Burrows	642 St. Patrick St.	Thos. Rosborough	426 Maria St.
Patrick Smith	86 Power St	Patrick Cops	32 Regent St.
S. Garland	17 Phebe St.	James Drew	23 Robinson St.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.		
	Iron Moulders.		
Nova Scotia—			
Amherst	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 253	Sept. 11, 1897.	Jan. & July.
Sydney	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 324	Aug. 1, 1900.	January
New Brunswick—			
Moncton	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 331	Sept. 5, 1901.	April & Oct.
St. John	Iron Moulders' Union of North America		
Woodstock	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 329		
Quebec—			
Lévis	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 229	Dec. 30, 1899.	December
Montreal	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 21	1861	April
Quebec	Iron Moulders' Union of North America		
Sherbrooke	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 325	Oct. 28, 1900.	September
Ontario—			
Berlin	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 338		
Brantford	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 29	May 12, 1881.	January
Brockville	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 197	March, 1897.	June & Dec.
Carleton Place	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 362		
Cobourg	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 189		
Dundas	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 269	Feb. 27, 1900.	Jan. & July.
Guelph	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 212	June 3, 1891.	Jan. & July.
Hamilton	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 26	1862	Jan. & July.
Kingston	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 252	Feb. 25, 1899.	Jan. & July.
London	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 37	July 17, 1874.	Jan. & July.
Oshawa	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 136	Jan. 25, 1900.	Jan. & July.
Ottawa	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 280	Oct. 3, 1891.	May.
Peterborough	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 191	1874	Jan. & July.
Preston	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 314	May, 1900.	May.
Smith's Falls	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 201	1885	June & Dec.
Toronto	Iron Moulders' International Union, No. 28		
Woodstock	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 249	Feb., 1899.	June & Dec.
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 174	June 15, 1883.	June & Dec.
British Columbia—			
Vancouver	Iron Moulders' Union, No. 281	Sept. 17, 1890.	July & Dec.
Victoria	Iron Moulders' International Union, No. 144	1885	January
	Ironworkers and Helpers.		
Ontario—			
Belleville	Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers		
Kingston	Ironworkers' and Helpers' Union No. 8412	May 15, 1900.	Jan. & July.
Toronto	Structural Ironworkers' International Union, No. 23	May 14, 1900.	June & Dec.
	Coremakers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	International Coremakers' Union, No. 31	March, 1899.	Jan. & July.
Ontario—			
Brantford	International Coremakers' Union of America, No. 63	Aug. 27, 1900.	Jan. & July.
Oshawa	International Coremakers' Union of America, No. 67	Jan. 9	Jan
Toronto	International Coremakers' Union of America, No. 75	July 26, 1901.	June & Dec.
	Machinists and Engineers.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	International Association of Machinists	Aug. 27, 1901.	
Sydney	International Association of Machinists, No. 373	Jan. 12, 1901.	Jan.
Quebec—			
Montreal	International Ass'n of Machinists, Victoria Lodge No. 111		Dec
"	International Association of Machinists, No. 224		
"	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 568	Jan. 1, 1851.	Quarterly.
Sherbrooke	International Association of Machinists, No. 164	February, 1900	Dec.

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Frank Ward	Amherst.	James Wales	Amherst.
Daniel Bell	Glace Bay, Cape Breton	Vincent Tobin	Sydney, C.B.
		Geo. Murray	P.O. Box 448.
Wallace Dorman	272 Germain St.	Wm. Griott	74 Exmouth St.
		J. McLaughlin	P.O. Box 30.
Jos. Labossiére	Notre Dame de Lévis	J. L. Drapeau	P.O. Box 78.
Peter Hanley	452 William St.	Alex. R. Mitchell	95 Hollowell St., Westm'nt
		Joseph Drapeau	P. O. Box 78. Lévis.
Leon Carroll	Sherbrooke.	Adolphe Lefebre	Sherbrooke.
		John Ziegler	Waterloo.
Ed. Dunne	Waterloo St.	William Lake	81 West Mill St.
Wm. Franckorn	Brockville.	Thos. W. Miller	P.O. Box 45.
		J. J. Carson	P.O. Box 212.
		H. J. Payne	Cobourg.
William Watts, jr.	Dundas	Chas. M. Foster	P.O. Box 75.
Arthur McCullock	Guelph	C. W. Dawson	P.O. Box 208.
T. H. Church	North Pearl St.	W. Hugo	287 Mary St.
Chas. Ruddiford	348 Brock St.	W. Varney	27 King St.
W. E. Moore	365 Horton St.	George Grant	22 Edward St.
Austin Potter	Oshawa	William Gay	P.O. Box 47.
John Thompson	91 Cambridge St	Geo. Kirkpatrick	73 Flora St.
Hugh Robertson	Peterborough	W. E. Green	P.O. Box 805.
Albert Whitmer	Preston	Thos. Parker	P.O. Box 85.
Alex. Ridewood	Smith's Falls.	John R. Nichol	P.O. Box 210.
		Zeph. Hilton	52 Smith St.
Joseph Robinson	Woodstock	Wm. J. McLaughlin	P.O. Box 30.
James Shute	154 Meade St.	J. A. McSkimmings	250 St. Mary Ave.
Christopher Stapleton	11th Ave., Mt. Pleasant, Van.	A. Walker	723 E. Cordova St.
Robert Chadwick	Albion Iron Works.	Geo. A. Snowden	Douglas St.
John T. Flanagan	Cor. William and Barrie Sts.	Albert Meredith	52 Division St.
William Kemp	54 Farly Ave.	Geo. Oulton	16 Belshaw Ave.
R. J. Seale	63 Marian Ave., St. Henry.	John McGranahan	201 Waverly St.
Not elected yet		Geo. Cooper	City Hotel.
James Collins	Metcalfe St.	Harry M. Davis	Queen St.
Thomas Seaton	61½ Vanually St.	Thos. Jenkins	208 Clarmont St.
Chas. Wallace	282 South St.	Jas. H. Ewing	33 North Park St.
Harry Appleton	Sydney.	L. C. Gunn	Box 201.
F. Roberge	249 Mt. Royal Ave.	W. Piper	32 Alexander St.
		W. T. Barley	301 Magdalen St.
Samuel Blore	157 Ash Ave.	Andrew B. Mitchell	316 Bourgeois St.
John O'Hara	Sherbrooke.	Henry M. Hogan	Sherbrooke.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES—*Continued.*		
	Machinists and Engineers—*Continued.*		
Ontario—			
Belleville	International Association of Machinists, No. 350	Dec. 10, 1900.	Dec
Brantford	International Association of Machinists, No. 382	Mar. 16, 1900.	Jan. & July.
Carleton Place	International Association of Machinists, No. 211		
Dundas	International Association of Machinists, No. 69	Mar. 14, 1900.	Jan
Fort William	International Association of Machinists, No. 339		
Galt	International Association of Machinists, No. 120	Nov. 25, 1899.	Dec
Hamilton	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 414	Jan. 1, 1851.	Nov
Kingston	International Association of Machinists, Ontario Lodge, No. 368	Aug. 15, 1899.	Jan.
London	International Association of Machinists, London Lodge, No. 383	July 11, 1899.	Dec
North Bay	International Association of Machinists, No. 413		
Ottawa	International Association of Machinists, No. 412	Dec., 1899	Dec
Peterborough	International Association of Machinists, No. 286		June & Dec.
Sault Ste. Marie	International Association of Machinists, No. 285	Nov., 1900	Dec
St. Catharines	International Association of Machinists, No. 268	April 16, 1900.	Jan.
St. Thomas	International Association of Machinists, No. 294	Mar., 1899	Dec
Stratford	International Association of Machinists, No. 103	June, 1890	Dec
"	International Apprentices' Union No. 1	July, 1900	June & Dec.
Toronto	International Association of Machinists, No. 235	1892	Dec
"	International Ass'n of Machinists, Hazel Lodge, No. 371.	Nov., 1899	Jan.
"	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 570	1850	Quarterly...
Waterloo	International Association of Machinists, No. 214		
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	International Association of Machinists, Winnipeg Lodge, No. 122	1890	
North-west Territories—			
Calgary	International Association of Machinists, No. 357		Dec
British Columbia—			
Revelstoke	International Association of Machinists, Kootenay Lodge, No. 258	Aug. 8, 1899.	Dec
Rossland	International Association of Machinists, Red Mountain Lodge, No. 110	April 15, 1901.	April
Vancouver	International Association of Machinists, No. 182	Jan. 5, 1891.	Jan.
Victoria	International Association of Machinists, No. 456	June 8, 1901.	Dec
	Engineers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Association Canadienne des Ingénieurs Mécaniciens	Oct. 24, 1894.	April
Ontario—			
Hamilton	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 559		
Kingston	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 566	1851	Quarterly...
London	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 561	1874	Quarterly...
Stratford	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 569	1870	Quarterly...
British Columbia—			
Vancouver	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 575	May 22, 1896.	Jan. & July.
	Steam Engineers.		
Ontario—			
Berlin	Steam Engineers' Union	1887	June & Dec.
Kingston	National Association of Marine Engineers, No. 4	Jan. 21, 1901.	December
British Columbia—			
Victoria	National Association of Marine Engineers' Council, No. 6.	Jan. 5, 1901.	January
	Electrical Workers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 182	May 14, 1901.	Jan. & July.
Quebec	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 71.	Mar. 15, 1900.	Quarterly...
Ontario—			
Hamilton	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 105	Jan. 30, 1900.	Quarterly...
London	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 120	April 20, 1900.	June & Sept.
Ottawa	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 93.		
Toronto	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 114	April 1, 1900.	July & Dec.
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Electrical Workers' Union, No. 166	March, 1901	

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Names of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
T. Palos	Belleville	G. A. Keith	Belleville.
Wm. Dickson	40 King St.	G. T. Towers	116 George St.
		H. W. Dummert	P. O. Box 244.
John W. Dickson	P. O. Box 98	Wm. McGregor	P. O. Box 203.
		E. C. Smith	Heron St.
T. Barnard	Galt	W. Jafferey	Galt.
N. J. Curran	43 Wood St. East	R. T. Land	173 Oak Ave.
W. H. O'Brien	367 Brock St.	R. Stockill	Union St.
Chs. White	2 York St.	Wm. Berney	293 Horton St.
		Thos. Hinds	North Bay.
S. J. Pink	418 Lisgar St.	Alex. Anderson	231 Gloucester St.
Louis Jackson	Peterborough	C. Manhood	Peterborough.
Leo Diver	Sault Ste. Marie	Ernest Tremwith	P. O. Box 30.
A. E. Grass	Niagara St.	J. B. Beall	19 Centre St.
D. MacNicoll	88 Hiawatha St.	John Heard	17 Alma St.
John Nelligan	Box 105	William Bradfield	Box 105.
John Moyer	G. T. R. Erecting Shops	George Spencer	G.T.R. Erecting Shops.
Henry Boucher	West Toronto Junction	A. C. Queen	20 Waterloo Ave.
William W. Webster	Toronto Junction.	Richard Ivey	Box 500.
James Moore	132 Euclid Ave.	J. M. Clements	39 Bellevue Ave.
		W. H. Nahrgang	Waterloo.
B. Hutcheson	Winnipeg	H. J. Robinson	767 Henry Ave.
Bell Hardy	P. O. Box 317	W. S. Cooper	Box 29.
James G. Webster	Revelstoke	Wm. A. McGuire	Revelstoke.
W. Hinton	Rossland	Chas. Sangster	Rossland.
W. Beers	623 Richard St.	C. Timmins	737 Hamilton St.
E. E. Jessop	34 Fredric St.	J. D. Watson	97 Herald St.
Richard Marchand	Wellington St.	Alex. Bélair	424 Mt. Royal Ave.
Thos. Clay	Mary St.	R. G. Paterson	84 Locke St. North.
R. Bunt	Cor. Bagot & North St.	John Lovick	152 University Ave.
W. Mowat	497 Charlotte St	Geo. Storey	667 Princess Ave.
Hugh Dickie	G. T. R. Erecting Shops	Chris. McLellan	Box 4.
Richard Proctor	Vancouver	Harry Burgess	65 9th Ave., Mt. Pleasant.
J. R. Willey	Waterloo	W. Delschlager	Berlin.
John Kane	Kingston	James Gillie	Kingston.
J. E. Jeffcott	Esquimalt, Vanc. Island	Alexander McNiven	80 Five Sisters' Block.
J. Dorais	794 Dorchester St	R. Porteous	620 Seigneurs St.
		Jos. Légare	235 Colombe St.
B. Bristol	169 Jackson St., East.	A. Green	252 Mary St.
James G. Rushton	332 York St.	A. W Robinson	169 Kent St.
William Roy	Hull, Que.	T. R. McDonald	193 Broad St.
J. A. Monjeau	132 Spruce St	G. E. Dale	54 Muir Ave.
W. Girard	114 Hallett St.	J. W. Johnston	47 Martha St.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES—*Continued.*		
	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Brass Workers, M. P. B. P. & B. W. International, No. 152	Aug. 1, 1900	December
Ontario—			
Brantford	International Metal Polishers & Buffers' Union, No. 47.	July 7, 1896	Jan. & July.
Hamilton	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union, No. 26	1896	July & Jan.
London	Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union, No. 32	July 7, 1896	June & Dec.
"	Brass Workers' Union, M.P.B.P. & B.W. International, No. 31	May 8, 1900	June & Dec.
Toronto	Metal Polishers Buffers, Platers, No. 21	July, 1893	December
"	Brass Workers' Local Union, M.P.B.P. & B. W. International, No. 53	June, 1900	December
"	Brass Moulders' Union, M.P.B.P. & B.W. International, No. 33	May 18, 1900	December
	Stove Mounters.		
Ontario—			
Hamilton	Stove Mounters' Union, No. 35	April 10, 1899.	Jan
London	International Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' Union, No. 33	March 11, 1899	January
	Blacksmiths.		
Ontario—			
Kingston	International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 187	Mar. 30, 1901.	Mar. & Sept.
Ottawa	International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 191		
Toronto	International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 171	Nov. 23, 1900.	Mar. & Sept.
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Railroad Blacksmiths' I. B. of B., No. 147		
British Columbia—			
Nanaimo	Carriage Builders and Blacksmiths' Union	April 15, 1899.	Jan
Vancouver	International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 157	April 11, 1900.	Mar. & Sept.
	Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Workers of America	June 26, 1901.	Annually
Quebec—			
Montreal	Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 134	July 30, 1899	January
Ontario—			
Kingston	Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, No. 210	Sept. 7, 1899	"
London	Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, No. 203	May 17, 1899	"
Toronto	Queen City Lodge, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, No. 128.	1897	"
	Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Assistants, No. 8465	May 25, 1900.	December
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, No. 126	1898	"
British Columbia—			
Vancouver	Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, No. 194	Mar. 3, 1898	January
Victoria	Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, No. 191	Dec., 1897	December
	Shipbuilders, Shipwrights and Caulkers.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Shipbuilders and Caulkers' Association	Dec. 31, 1863	January
British Columbia—			
Vancouver	Shipwrights and Caulkers' Association	Sept. 11, 1900.	October
"	Ship Carpenters' Union	Dec., 1900	
Victoria	Shipwrights and Caulkers' Association	1862	March

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Thos. J. Griffiths	152 Quesnel St, St. Cunegonde	J. H. Farmer	7 Overdale Ave.
J. Emmett	76 Palace St	A. A. Evans	144 Terrace Hill.
Henry Murdock	218 Barton St	James Showler	372 Cannon St.
Geo. Hill	197 Louisa St	F. C. Higman	23 Miles St.
A. Westow	725 Princess Ave	Arthur Bright	115 Hamilton Road.
C. E. Beltz	86 Woolsley	E. C. Salmon	4 Clinton St.
Frederick Burton	36 Lippincott St.	Alexander Crocker	267 Euclid Ave.
Jas. Constable	225 Monroe St	A. V. Mann	320 Ontario St.
James Ball	Hamilton	T. Beever	481 John St., N.
Geo. B. Brown	294 Gray St	W. Petrie	424 Horton St.
R. McMullin	30 Ellis St.	G. K. Angrove	455 Barrie St.
		D. B. Bethune	474 Lewis St.
John Francis	19 Caer Howel St	J. J. Bliss	141 Portland St.
Wm. W. Wortman	Winnipeg	William Marshall	Cor. Flora and Andrew Sts.
Wm. McCarrick	Nanaimo	Robt. Donaldson	Nanaimo.
W. J. Collins	321 Harris St.	D. Robinson	P. O. Box 37.
T. Burns	18 Brunswick St.	S. Beswick	250 Creighton St.
Herbert Armshaw	P. O. Box 144	James O'Brien	81B Parthenais St.
W. H. O'Leary	110 Earl St.	J. P. Smith	58 Colborne St.
J. J. Fitzgerald	187 Maitland St	Jas. Baker	495 Bathurst St.
Harry W. Pollard	130 Northcote Ave.	J. H. Marshall	86 Gladstone Ave.
John Thompson	40 Hallam St.	M. Lauby	656 Queen St. West.
A. Bachman	463 Ross Ave.	J. A. McAlpine	370 Flora Ave.
Joseph White	Cambie St	J. H. Watson	1011 Howe St.
Geo. Penketh	13 Second St.	Hugh McConnell	P. O. Box 543.
John Duff	266 Robie St	Daniel R. O'Brien	66 West St.
Clifford Angus	1353 Hornby St	John G. Garvin	618 Seymour St.
C. Angus	Vancouver	J. G. Garvin	Hastings St.
D. L. Kelly	50 Third St	Wm. Atkins	Craigflower Road.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES—*Continued.*		
	Sheet Metal Workers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, No. 116—Ferblantiers et Couvriers	Aug. 29, 1900	June & Dec.
Ontario—			
Belleville	International Association of Sheet Metal Workers—Tinsmiths, No. 150	Feb., 1901	June & Dec.
Brantford	Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, No. 98.	April 3, 1900	Half-yearly.
Hamilton	Amalgamated Sheet Metel Workers, No. 61	Aug. 1, 1900	June & Dec.
"	Wire Drawers' Union, F. of L., No. 8982	April 8, 1901	
Kingston	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, No. 117	Aug. 24, 1900	Jan. & July.
Ottawa	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union of America, No. 11	1897	Jan. & July.
Toronto	Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, No. 30.	Nov. 23, 1896	June
Windsor	Tinsmiths and Plumbers' Union, No. 8019	Nov. 14, 1899	June & Dec.
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, No. 31	Jan. 18, 1899	June & Dec.
"	Metal Mechanics' International Association of Winnipeg, Lodge No. 35		
British Columbia—			
Nelson	Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, No. 20		
	Tool Sharpeners.		
British Columbia—			
Vancouver	Tool Sharpeners' Union of B.C	March 4, 1899.	Jan. & July
	Horseshoers.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Journeymen Horseshoers' Union	July, 1901	
Ontario—			
Hamilton	Journeymen Horseshoers' Union, No. 72	April 13, 1896.	April & Oct.
Toronto	Horseshoers' International Union, No. 49	1897	March
	Jewellers.		
Ontario—			
Toronto	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America, No. 7.	June 6, 1901	January

UNIONS—*Continued.*

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Norbert Sigouin	475 Laval St	C. Bertrand	1303 Cadieux St.
M. R. Doyle	Grove St	John McCarthy	Murney St.
P. A. Cheevers	25 Gilkison St	P. A. Cheevers, *pro tem.*	25 Gilkison St.
M. Smith	189 Wellington St., North	W. H. Dennis	270 East Ave., North.
Jas. Coll	61 Sheaffe St	Thos. Marsh	13 Florence St.
Wm. Eaton	Brock St	Charles Harriss	370 Bagot St.
R. A. Duckworth	284 Queen St	T. A. Wood	118 Emmett St.
Daniel McCrae	166 Argyle St	William Bryant	58 Euclid Ave.
David Smith	101A Windsor St., East	W. Porter	34 McKay Ave.
W. T. Hulse	180 Ross Ave	J. W. Robbins	65 King St.
H. A. Ritchie	783 Notre Dame Ave	Wm. Capstick	Winnipeg.
		M. Ball	Nelson.
J. Johnston	719 Prior St	H. W. Morgan	846 Raymur Ave.
J. Bryson	Halifax	J. Purcell	58 Hollis St.
B. H. Survis	38 Market St	C. E. Groves	40 York St.
Thos. McKague	184 Sackville St	R. R. Barker	40 Camden St.
Wm. McKim	269 Simcoe St	J. Strachan	20 Hamilton St.

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. II—No. 5. NOVEMBER, 1901 Price Three Cents

The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
November 15, 1901.

In the present number of the *Labour Gazette* is set forth an account of the action taken by the Post Office Department in extending the operation of the 'fair wages' resolution passed by the House of Commons in March, 1900. Care has been taken to give in detail the nature and extent of the new departure which, as will be seen, brings within the scope of the fair wages provisions not only work performed under contract, but work upon supplies furnished to the Department. The several forms and declarations containing the conditions required of those undertaking the work are published in the article. As will be seen, schedules prepared by the Department of Labour will in future be inserted as part of the conditions governing the tendering for supplies to the Post Office Department.

An article in the present number deals with the cost of articles of domestic consumption in different parts of the Dominion. In this article are set forth the prices of a number of the leading items which form part of the daily expenditure of workingmen from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the information being divided into three schedules dealing respectively with the prices of certain articles of domestic consumption, house rents and cost of board and lodging, as they existed during the last week of October, 1901.

An account is given of the settlement, under the Conciliation Act, 1900, of a strike among the spinners in the cotton mills at Valleyfield, Que.

The series of articles dealing with labour legislation is continued in an article setting forth the legislation for the protection of employees on ships. This article deals particularly with legislation for the protection of seamen against dangers to which they are particularly liable afloat and ashore, and will be followed by another in a later issue setting forth the protection given under the law to seamen in the matter of regulations providing for the safety of ships and for the qualification of officers in charge.

The present issue contains the third instalment of the directory of labour organizations in Canada, commenced in the September number and continued in the October number of the *Gazette*.

The prevailing rates of wages and hours of work in a number of the woodworking trades are set forth in a special article.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Labour Gazette* publishes herewith reports from twenty-six of its local correspondents. From these reports it will be seen that the labour market generally continues in a healthy condition, full employment being the rule, and in many cases employers finding difficulty in securing sufficient labour. Partial exceptions exist in some districts where out-door work, both of a public and quasi-public character and building operations generally, shows a disposition to dulness, which, however, is quite usual at this season of the year. On the other hand, a good fall and winter trade has caused unusual activity in a number of trades which suffer from dulness during the summer. In some trades in which light is an important factor, the shorter work day, usual during the winter, was inaugurated.

There were few industrial disturbances during the month, and in several cases where difficulties existed there was a disposition on the part of both parties to come to a settlement. The result was that out of six strikes which commenced during the month, four were settled within a comparatively short time. The month was marked by several serious accidents, which materially disturbed the industrial life of the communities affected, and brought bereavement to many homes. Prominent among these accidents were the fire at the Extension Mines, on Vancouver Island, B.C.,* where some 17 or 18 men lost their lives, and a large number of others were thrown out of employment; a fatal railway collision near North Bay, Ont., on October 12, in which two trains were wrecked and four train employees killed; and the disastrous fires which occurred at Sydney, C.B., North Sydney and several other important industrial centres, and which have resulted in the throwing out of employment of a considerable number of men, as well as in heavy losses to the communities affected.

The small-pox outbreak, which caused much uneasiness at the beginning of the month, has led to the most stringent measures for the stamping out of the disease. This prompt action has resulted in returning confidence in industries particularly affected and in business circles generally.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During October the conditions of trade were excellent, with the exception of work about the wharfs. The building trades were kept busily employed endeavouring to finish all outside work before the cold weather sets in.

Carpenters report work brisk.

Masons and *bricklayers* say work is good.

Painters continue active, but a slight falling off is perceptible.

Bookbinders and *rulers.*—Work continues excellent.

Broommakers are kept busy.

Brushmakers are steadily employed.

Cigarmakers continue busy.

Ironmoulders report work good, but some men are still out on strike.

Plumbers say work is brisk.

The *printing* business continues good, and prospects are bright for the next month.

Ship labourers have not been busy, but hopes are entertained that a good winter's work is before them.

Several of the saw-mills will close down for the winter during next month. It is said that the season has been a successful one.

*This accident took place on September 30, but particulars arrived too late for publication in the last number of the *Labour Gazette.*

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The usual changes incidental to this season of the year are noticeable in industrial circles. Gangs of men have left the district during the month for the lumber camps, the wages per month offered being : Axemen, $55 ; liners, $38 ; choppers, $32 ; loggers, $28.

The corporation of Quebec has decided to erect a new *fire station* in Montcalm ward, the cost of the building and sheds not to exceed $10,000.

The short day has gone into effect in some of the *machine shops* in the city.

Bricklayers and *masons* are busily employed on several new buildings in course of erection.

Carpenters and *joiners* report trade good.

Cigarmakers are still out on strike. Five or six of them left for Boston and vicinity during the month.

Painters report abundance of work.

There was a slackness in the *printing trade* during the month. The members of the Typographical Union have voted upon the amendments to the constitution of the International organization.

The following notice was posted up in the different boot and shoe factories on the 9th instant :—

The archbishop as arbitrator having relieved the shoe manufacturers of their engagements with the machinists who had accepted the award, but by which they have refused to abide, Notice is hereby given that, owing to the position taken by the machinists since June last, from Saturday night, the 12th instant, we will only employ in this factory (and this after proofs have been given) non-unionists or workmen belonging to associations having similar by-laws to the new by-laws which concern the cutters and lasters who have conformed to the award. By order.

Quebec, October 9, 1901.

In compliance with the above the Machine Workers' Union submitted their by-laws, and thus averted a lock-out in the shoe trade.

The School of Arts and Design was opened for the winter months on the 17th instant. The following is the programme of courses : Hand-drawing, architecture, mechanical and model drawing of machine models, construction of buildings and stairs, and plumbing. Each pupil must pay an entrance fee of 50 cents, which will be remitted at the close of the term if the pupil has not been absent more than eight times from the class to which he belongs. The free-hand drawing course is free to women as well as to the men.

The Provincial Government Free Evening Schools, under the direction of the Rev. Th. G. Rouleau, was opened here on the 1st instant, with a very large attendance of pupils. These schools are in different parts of the city ; there are six for boys and nine for girls. The Protestant Free Night School, under the school commissioners of that faith, will be opened in the Elgin Street school on November 1.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month of October proved a good one from the workingmen's point of view, although it was marked by the changes incidental to the season of the year. The large overplus of work in connection with shipping, which was looked for during the month because of the lowness of the water between Montreal and Quebec, did not materialize, none of the steamers having to complete cargoes at Quebec.

In the *shoe trade* the first half of the month was particularly active, one or two of the factories working overtime. In the last half of the month there was a change, hardly one of the factories working full time or full-handed.

The *building trades* continued busy, although the month was bad for outside work, rain, snow and rough weather causing a good deal of lost time. The construction of several buildings, and of some sections of the fortifications walls, was also

completed during the month. The usual change in the hours of labour in the building trades also took place. The ten-hour day can no longer be worked, owing to want of light, and the customary winter eight-hour day involves a corresponding reduction in wages.

In the *iron trades,* despite the completion during the month of an iron barge which one of the firms has had under construction, there is no sign of a decline. This is partly accounted for by the greatly increased capacity of an establishment at the graving dock, which, by putting in a new equipment of machinery, has come to employ more men and to more than double the output, the number of men being considered. The newly installed compressed air plant cost between $20,000 and $30,000.

There has been no industrial disturbance during the month, the threatened trouble in the shoe factories being averted by the action of the members of the Shoe Machine Workers' Union in submitting their by-laws to His Grace Archbishop Bégin for approval. This course is held to be in accord with the award of a year ago, when the disputing parties accepted His Grace as arbitrator.

In the surrounding district most of the *saw-mills* have finished their season's cut, and their hands have been paid off. Up to the end of the month not many had left for the woods.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The favourable conditions that have been experienced by all classes of labour, skilled and unskilled, all through the summer still continue, and the indications are that they will continue with those employed at outside work until the winter sets in. The merchants in the various lines of business all report business ahead of any previous year, and there has not been a single failure of any merchant recorded since early spring. Now that the men are beginning to go into the woods, it has been found difficult to get unskilled labour. The city council in the water and sewer departments is greatly in need of men to finish work on hand. Skilled labour need not be idle, for the various industries report plenty of work ahead.

The *building* and allied trades are extremely busy. The *sash and door factories* are running to their full capacity, and are unable to keep up with the orders.

Carriage workers and painters are fully employed getting their work finished before the snow comes.

The *carpet factory* is rather dull, in fact it is the only industry that may be called slack.

The *cigarmakers* are very busy, especially in the union factory, which is working overtime to keep up with the orders for several lines.

The *machine shops* are busy. The demand for mining machinery still keeps up, the large shops running to their full capacity. Several large shipments of machinery for pulp mills have recently been forwarded to firms in the lower provinces.

Printers are steadily employed.

The *powder mills* at Windsor Mills, which were wrecked by an explosion some months ago, started up a few days ago with more men than were previously employed.

The *paper mills* at this same place, a portion of which was damaged by fire, are expected soon to be in full swing.

The demand for labour at the *asbestos mining centres* in this district continues, and the output still keeps growing. One of the companies at Danville intends erecting a new mill and plant.

Tailors report plenty of orders.

The *woollen industry* keeps brisk, and both mills here are running full time.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market here has continued in a stable condition since May last. Workmen have had steady employment, and there has been a scarcity of labour throughout the summer. Competent labourers have received $1.20 to $1.25 per day.

Carpenters and joiners were difficult to procure at $1.50 to $2 per day.

Bricklayers and stonemasons have had steady employment in the city and district all season at $2 and $2.25 per day of 10 hours.

Painters have had constant employment all spring and summer, and until a few days ago, at wages ranging from $1.50 to $2 per day.

Workers in leather are all employed at $1.50 to $1.75.

Boot and shoe workers have had a busy season, with no complaints or loss of time. Wages for men were from $7 to $11 and upwards per week ; and girls from $2.50 to $5 weekly.

Bakers received from $9 to $10 per week. They still follow the old system of night labour.

Gloves.—A local glove-manufacturing company has been unusually busy since spring, and has increased its business and built a tannery, as well as a wing to the factory. The company at present employs about 85 men and 40 girls at the factories, and fifteen women outside, and has more orders than it can fill. Wages range from $3 to $10 and $12 per week.

Custom tailoring has been very busy, and constant employment has been given to good hands.

Foundry hands, machinists and moulders.—In this line business has been and continues to be steady. Wages are $2 per day, or $12 per week.

Railway employment.—Trackmen and sectionmen have had steady work. The strike did not affect this end.

Blacksmiths have plenty of work, and have been kept busy since spring. Their numbers are increasing.

Tinsmiths and galvanized iron workers and sheet metal workers have had more work than they could attend to. It was necessary to secure assistance from Quebec to fill contracts. Wages have been $2 per day.

Printers have been fairly busy all season, wages being at $6 to $9 per week. Apprentices, from $2 to $4 per week.

Dock labourers have had constant employment most of the summer at 20 cents an hour. At present the season is closing with little demand.

Choppers and shantymen are in good demand, wages being $18 to $20 per month and board. It is expected that double the usual quantity of logs will be taken out during the coming winter.

The *axe factory* has given constant employment all summer to about 40 men, at wages varying from $8 to $12 and $15 per week.

Saw-mills.—Three of these, employing 400 to 450 men, have been running since June 1, at wages varying from $1.10 to $1.50. Owing to the unusually low water this season, they have been compelled to close down on two or three occasions for a few days. The water has risen latterly, which should give work for a month. The usual sawing season is from 4 to 4½ months.

Cigar-making.—There are two local factories, one employing about 30 or 32 hands, and the other about 11, at wages from $4 to $9 per week. The employees attempted a strike, which resulted unfavourably for the strikers, a number of whom were dismissed and replaced by girls. New hand machinery is now in use, which enables the factories to dispense with a number of employees.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the month of October the labour conditions in certain manufactories have not been very favourable for the employees.

Work has been very fair in *machine shops* and *foundries.*

Painters have had a very busy month.

The city council employed about fifty men during the month to build sidewalks and dig trenches.

In last month's report particulars were given respecting the difficulty existing between the 'Canadian Woollen Mills' and its employees, and the decision reached by the arbitrators was published. The difficulty still continues in some measure to exist in several of the departments of the above-mentioned mills, especially among the weavers, who refused to accept the reduction in salary fixed by the arbitration. In view of this refusal, the manager of the company submitted to them a list of wages calling for a general reduction of seven per cent. The weavers contended that this latter scale called for a greater reduction than the arbitrators' award, and thirty-six out of forty-two of the weavers went out. After a few days some of those who struck asked to be taken back, and were given work. The places of some of the others were filled by outsiders, and twelve of the strikers left to find work elsewhere.

The spoolers also refused to accept the reduction awarded by the arbitrators, but after an interview with the management a satisfactory scale of wages was arranged, and they returned to work.

A reduction in wages has also been decided upon to affect all those who have not so far had their pay reduced. This will principally fall on the small boys and girls, who earn from $1 to $4 per week. Five cents per dollar will be deducted from their wages, to date from the week beginning October 28.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market continues in a satisfactory condition in Montreal and district. There has been unusual activity in the building trades during the month. Contractors have been obliged to advertise through the press for skilled and unskilled labour, and have been unable to secure sufficient help.

In compliance with the request of the Master Builders' Association, the city council has adopted a by-law requiring all master plumbers to pass an examination in sanitary matters, and take out a license to carry on business in the city. This action of the council was endorsed by a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Journeymen Plumbers' Union, which is confident that a great advantage to journeymen plumbers will result.

The shipping season is drawing to a close, and many of the *'longshoremen* are leaving for the shanties or seeking work in other occupations.

Carriage and wagon-makers are busy building and repairing cutters and sleighs for the winter.

Railway employees are very busy, large numbers of men being required to put the tracks into shape for the fall traffic.

The French and English typographical unions are organizing a determined effort to have the union label put on all civic printing.

Four unions of *shoe workers* in Montreal, with a membership of 3,000, have joined the international body of shoe workers. Applications are being received for the use of the stamp from factories in the outlying districts.

The *nail workers,* who were somewhat affected by the recent steel strike in the United States, have now plenty of material, and all of the mills are running full blast.

Coopers report trade very brisk, all members being employed at good wages, working at night.

Garment-makers are very busy, and there is a steady demand for labour, at good wages ; overtime is the rule.

Electrical workers report abundance of work at good wages.

Pattern-makers report trade good and wages fair.

Iron moulders report steady employment. All the members of the *Brass Workers' Union* are reported employed, at fair wages.

Coremakers report that all members are employed, at good wages.

Boilermakers are very busy.

The *bookbinders* have appointed a committee to decide on a wage scale and to interview employers regarding same.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market continues healthy. The majority of the working people have plenty of work for another month. Large civic contracts, numerous improvements to water powers and the rush in the lumber trade are bringing full fortnightly pay of $12 to $15 to the families of workingmen. The *building trades* are dull.

The *woodworkers* are kept steadily at work, at wages already quoted.

The *carding mill hands* and the *Eddy shops* people are busy.

The small-pox scare did not affect business very materially, all the concerns having introduced compulsory vaccination early enough to prevent closing down.

The action taken to stamp out the *sweating system* in the clothing industry in Hull has not resulted, as was threatened, in having the ready-made clothing of Ottawa manufactured in Montreal. This fact is attributed to the energy shown by the provincial factory inspector for Quebec. The conditions have not materially improved in Hull ; young girls and mothers of families are working for one cent per hour, a fact which is the less satisfactory because of the approach of the cold weather. Another ground of complaint is that the 'bons' issued in payment of work are non-transferable, and good only at 90 per cent of their value at the store.

The *Papineauville Lumber Company's mills,* employing about 45 men, and which were chartered to run for another month, have been closed down as the result of an accident. The men have found work in the bush for the winter.

A large number of *Italians* find steady employment on the Pontiac-Pacific railway extension to Hull.

The activity in *building* circles, which has kept up since the great fire, has subsided. The large public buildings, including the post office, bridges, court-house, schools, city hall, police and fire stations, &c., are now completed and, as a consequence, the building trades are dull. Men are leaving the city in quest of work. Some have gone to Parry Sound, others to Burlington, Vt., and a number to Montreal.

Stonecutters will, however, find work all winter at $2.50 to $3 per day in the Hull quarries.

The recent rains have swollen the Ottawa river sufficiently to allow the mills at the Chaudière and at Gilmour's Point to run for another month.

The *lumber business* is brisk, and will continue so until the close of navigation.

Extensive *excavations* are going forward at Deschenes to improve the water power there ; about 30 men will have work for a couple of months.

The *mica industry* has not yet revived. About 20 girls, mica trimmers, were hired in Hull during October for Ontario factories.

District Notes.

The Buckingham and Templeton *lumber mills* are running full blast, and will continue operations until forced to stop by the ice.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. F. Leggatt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Trade conditions in Ottawa in October were not of the best. The quiet time which comes with the approach of winter set in this year earlier than usual. This slackness was doubtless brought on earlier as the result of the strikes in the spring and early summer. Business men in all branches of trade reported but little activity during the month. A contributing cause was probably the presence of smallpox in the city. Although the disease was of a mild type, it caused some consternation, but the prompt action of the local board of health brought about a feeling of security, and business picked up considerably. The prospects for next month are good on the whole.

November is the month when many men are laid off work, and while business may be good on the whole, there will be a considerable number of unemployed. In the winter season many grocers open long accounts, which are not paid until the following summer, when the debtors get regular work again.

Many men went to the woods during October to work in the shanties, and the employment agents say they had a little more difficulty than usual in getting men. Next month, however, there will be more unemployed, and many of these will doubtless go to the shanties.

The *building trades* are quiet. The strike in the summer led many people to put off for a year projected buildings, and the result is that at a season of the year when there are usually many houses ready to be finished, there are not nearly as many as there would have been had no strikes taken place. The result is that business in the building trades is distinctly quiet, and quite a number of men have difficulty in keeping fully employed.

Workers in the *metal trades* report good times. A *metal trades council* is in process of formation, and early in November it is expected to take definite shape. Within the last week in October a meeting of representatives from the moulders, machinists, blacksmiths and patternmakers was held, and the proposal to form a metal trades council, to look after the interests of the workers in all matters affecting their trades, was endorsed. The details will be worked out by a special committee, which will report to the unions interested, and their approval will be asked.

Among *general labourers* there is not a great deal of work to do, and the quiet time is at hand. At this season of the year many of them go to the shanties to spend the winter. The main drainage work, which gave employment to many men, is almost completed.

Employees in stores are becoming busier, and there are always openings at this time for capable men.

The Chinese labour question came up in Ottawa through the protest of the Household Workers' Association against the employment of Chinese as domestics.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

With the exception of a period of disagreeable weather at the beginning of the month, business has been exceptionally brisk with all classes in Kingston and district. A canvass among business men and merchants goes to show that, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, there is a marked increase in the volume of business transacted and improvement in the prices secured. The month was also marked by a strong demand for labour, employers being unable to secure enough *me-*

chanics and *labourers* to properly perform the work on hand.

The *building trades* have been exceptionally brisk, a number of mechanics having been imported from other places.

As a result of an address given by the field secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance before a joint meeting of the Alliance and the labour organizations of this city, it was decided to take joint action looking to an amendment of the law making corporations amenable to the provisions of the *Lord's Day Act.*

As a sequel of the recent trouble at the Kingston Locomotive Works, two foremen have been dispensed with, one having been dismissed and the resignation of the other having been accepted. There appears to be a bright prospect before the locomotive works. There is an abundance of work on hand, and several large orders have recently been received.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month of October has been much the same as the month previous as far as labour is concerned in this district. There has been a good demand for labour of all kinds. Idle men are not to be seen anywhere. The new granolithic pavement built by the Dominion government around the post office has been completed. A large gang of men were at work for two weeks on it. The wages paid were from $1.50 to $3.

The *machinists* report a very good month, and have been working full time.

The *tinsmiths* are especially busy at this time of the year. They report that during the month they have worked overtime a great deal.

Painters report a very good month, and prospects are good for some weeks.

The *bricklayers* have reported a good month and a good season. They say this year on the whole will be ahead of last year.

Carpenters of this district report a very good month, and that there is plenty of work ahead.

There are a great many men employed at present in packing apples, which are shipped from here to many parts of the Dominion and to England.

The city has purchased the street railway, and will sell it to a western capitalist, who will extend the road twelve miles to Trenton. It is said that the road will be in operation by August 1, 1902. This will give employment to many men in this district.

The *lock factory,* which was established here a year ago, is progressing nicely, and by January 1 it is expected that fifty men will be employed.

The *evaporator and canning factory* is running full blast, and gives employment to about 400 persons. The output this year will be much greater than last year.

Work on the new post office at Deseronto is going on rapidly. The workmen are all satisfied with the wages which the contractors are paying, as it is the union scale in all branches.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There is no noteworthy change in the situation since last report, except so far as conditions are affected by the change of seasons. The demand for labour in nearly all branches continues good. Exceptional activity prevailed in many lines during the earlier portion of the month, owing to the preparations for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall, when unskilled labour commanded 20 cents per hour and was difficult to obtain.

The *building trades* have enjoyed a highly prosperous season, and the men are still generally well employed, as the weather has been unusually favourable for this time of year. Many large contracts still remain to be completed, but work has latterly been slackening with the approach of winter.

Bakers and confectioners report conditions fairly good and but few men out of work.

Ironworkers are as a rule well employed, and in one case employers have advertised for additional help. The amount of building has given an impetus to the demand for structural iron work.

Plumbers and steamfitters are in active demand at present, many men in these lines are receiving wages in excess of the union scale. The supply houses in connection with these branches are considerably behind in meeting the demand, and are working hard to fill orders.

Printers are generally at work, and there is every indication of a brisk season, though the tendency of members of the trade throughout the country to resort to Toronto during the winter intensifies competition and keeps the supply of labour in excess of the demand.

Painters and decorators report trade good, and nearly all the members of the union employed.

Tailors (custom) have had a prosperous season, and work is still plentiful. A proposition is now before the union to extend its organization so as to include those engaged on the cheaper lines of custom work, at present unorganized. The question has been submitted by way of referendum to the members of the International organization. The Toronto union, at a meeting held on the 28th instant, approved of the proposal.

Jewellery workers and silversmiths have been busy for some time, and many establishments are working overtime.

The *boot and shoe workers* are agitating for the continuation of the Saturday half-holiday, which they enjoyed during the summer, throughout the winter months. The question will be brought before the employers.

The *Iron Moulders' Union* announces that the strike which occurred in the shops of the Massey-Harris Co., at Toronto, and Brantford, on February 30, 1900, is still pending. The strikers have all found employment elsewhere, but the union has decided to continue the strike until the demands for increased wages are recognized.

During September seven members of labour unions were injured, accidentally, while working on buildings in this city. The matter was taken up by the Federated Building Trades Union, which claims that contractors and property owners have not been taking the precautions required by law to protect workmen. The union appealed to the fire and light committee of the city council, which promised to take immediate steps for the enforcement of the law. The union further urges the appointment of an inspector to look after the matter.

District Notes.

Humber Bay.—The brick yards have closed for the year, after a very successful season, most of the output having been disposed of as fast as it could be produced.

Aurora.—The recently started shoe factory is now employing 75 hands, and the staff will shortly be increased to 100.

Markham.—The Ramer property at Mount Joy, which includes a planing mill, is to be converted into a brush handle factory, which will afford employment to a number of workmen.

A new *shoe factory* will be established in place of the Underhill & Sisman business, recently removed to Aurora. The new company will occupy the same building, and expects to commence operations

in November, employing between 20 and 30 work people.

North Toronto.—The construction of the new reservoir and water works station has been delayed on account of the scarcity of labour.

Stouffville.—A new firm of machinists, which has located in the old Fleury foundry, has established a successful business.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been a slight falling off in the favourable condition of the labour market since the last report, although the past season has been a fairly good one for outside skilled and unskilled workers.

Labourers.—The summer's work of skilled and unskilled labourers is practically over. The city Board of Works has only about a dozen men working. There were about 20 miles of cement sidewalk laid by the civic authorities during the summer, at an average cost of 12 cents a foot, all laid by day labour. The work gave employment to a large number of skilled plasterers at an advanced wage, while unskilled workers received 18 cents an hour.

During the month there have been few changes in business circles.

The *builders'* season has been a very brisk one, and *builders' labourers* have had a busy summer, at a rate of wages arranged between the employers and the men.

Barbers have had a good month. The most of the city shops have been unionized. The Sunday closing law is said to be giving satisfaction.

The *boot and shoe workers* report considerable slackness as the result of stock-taking and the usual 'between season' dulness.

Hundreds of *union cigarmakers* are employed in this city at fairly good wages.

The suspension of Hamilton's morning newspaper caused some idleness among the *printers.* Most of the 'machine' and 'ad' men have, however, secured situations elsewhere.

The *woodworkers* in the furniture trade have enjoyed a busy month in the several factories, as have also the *stair, door and sash builders* in factories.

Textile workers.—The two cotton factories in the city were running during the month with the average number of hands.

Teamsters.—Teaming will be slack for a month or two until the winter's teaming of coal and wood begins. The hundreds of teams used in civic work will be idle for a while.

Street railway employees.—With the exception of the general lay-off of extra hands in the cooler weather, the position among street railway employees is about the same as last month. The conductors and motormen on the Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville Electric Railroad have had their pay reduced from 14 cents to 13 cents an hour since the close of the summer season.

Railway employees.—Railroading out of this city and in this section has been profitable during the summer, owing to the heavy Pan-American traffic. The different railroad brotherhoods have lodges in this city.

Sheet metal workers.—The operatives on tin, sheet iron, stove pipes, &c., were very busy owing to the fall season setting in. Each of the large stove foundries employs a number of these workers, most of whom are members of the local unions.

Painters.—New work and outside work during the month, including decorations for the royal visit, have given the painters and decorators a busy time. The close of the season is approaching, and this means a few months' slack season.

District Notes.

Merritton.—Most of the male employees in Merritton are members of the Wage-earners' Association. The men are em-

ployed in three large paper mills (employing three hundred hands), two big cotton mills, spoke factory, carbide works, lumber yards and planing mills, knitting factory, foundry, machine shop, brass foundry, pulp mill, and several minor industries.

The *United Wage Earners' Association,* by voluntary contributions by its members, raised a purse of $100 for the widow and children of one of its members killed by accident recently.

St. Catharines.—The work on the new factories of the metal works company is progressing favourably.

Dundas.—Business during the month has been fairly brisk. The *tool and machine* works have been running steadily. The *woodworkers* have enjoyed a share of the prosperity. The *garment workers* have been a little slack towards the end of the month, but had an excellent season. The *axe factory* is employing over 25 men, and is turning out some large orders.

Niagara Falls.—General construction work on the new tunnel is being pushed forward, and a large number of labourers are employed.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market during the past month has been good. Owing to the continued fine weather, a large amount of outside work has been possible. All the factories have run full time with full staffs of men.

Work in the *building trades* has been brisk, and there is still a large amount of work to be done. Few outside men have come in this year, which has tended to make the season an extra long one.

The *bricklayers* employed on the Ontario Agricultural College buildings have still a large amount of work to complete, as well as a lot of work for private parties.

Carpenters and painters also have enough work ahead to make this an exceedingly long season.

Tailors are busy.

Printers are fairly busy. An agreement has lately been renewed with some of the offices, with no change from the old scale.

Iron moulders are busy, and a demand for men is reported.

Upholsterers are now starting into one of their busiest seasons of the year.

Carriage workers are fairly well employed on cutters, excepting *trimmers,* who are slack.

There are no idle men among the *woodworkers.*

Cigarmakers are busy, and additional men have been taken on.

Labourers keep well employed for the season of the year.

Machinists are fairly well employed.

There has been a number of meetings, both in the city and surrounding towns and districts, with reference to the establishment of *sugar beet factories,* and the farmers are being canvassed to guarantee the growth of a certain number of acres of sugar beets to make a factory a success. In this city the matter does not seem to have taken proper hold, but Berlin will shortly submit a by-law to grant a large bonus in aid of such an industry, and in Galt stock is being subscribed to start a sugar beet factory.

District Notes.

Elora has passed a by-law granting a bonus to a *chair factory* to extend its premises.

Georgetown has also passed a by-law granting a bonus to a *glove factory* desirous of moving there.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market continues favourable. There are few men out of employment, other than those affected by the usual 'shut down' experienced at this season of the year. In the building trades all skilled labour has been engaged during the month. In the iron trades work has been steady, with the exception of one shop, which is closed for repairs and stock-taking.

Blacksmiths.—Steady employment for all competent local men during the month.

Bricklayers have been exceptionally busy pushing to completion the various buildings which are being erected.

Cigarmakers.—Trade during the month has been good.

Buffers, polishers and platers have worked full time.

With *moulders* work has been plentiful. At the Malleable Iron Works the moulders are especially busy.

Machinists have had steady employment, and many have worked overtime.

All local *plasterers* have been fully engaged, and there are no idle men at present.

Printers have enjoyed an exceptionally busy month.

Custom tailors are experiencing better trade.

Plumbers and tinsmiths report trade as satisfactory.

With *teamsters and carters* trade has been fair.

Painters and decorators have been very busy.

Stove mounters are again very busy ; the foundry is running full blast.

Pattern makers, millwrights and carpenters have all had plenty of work.

Boilermakers.—Trade continues brisk.

Carriage and wagon workers have had steady employment.

Barbers and bakers report trade as fair. There is usually a slight falling off with bakers at this season of the year.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James T. Burke, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Trade conditions continue to be satisfactory in this city and district. Up to the present the expenditure on civic improvements has reached $100,000, an outlay which has involved the general employment of a large number of men. A new flour mill has been completed in the city, with new machinery, and it is expected that it will be run steadily during the remainder of the present year.

Railway employees report traffic brisk, men being fully employed, both in train service and in the erecting shops.

Woodworkers report full time.

Garment workers and journeymen tailors report prosperous conditions.

Woollen mill employees report steady work.

Printers and cigarmakers report trade brisk.

Milliners and dressmakers had a good season.

All the available *furriers* in the district are now fully employed.

Tinsmiths and plumbers report favourable conditions.

A misunderstanding in the case of the two local sash and door planing mills during the month led to a strike of 15 minutes' duration. A committee from the *Carpenters' and Joiners' Union* met the employers, and laid before them the complaints of the men. The employers speedily conceded the claims and removed the existing objections, and the men returned to work.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The conditions existing among skilled and unskilled workmen of this city continue to be satisfactory, as has been the case since last spring. The foundries, factories and railroads have been unusually busy. In the building trades up to the end of the month all hands have been employed, though a rise in the price of brick from $6 to $7 and $7.50 is expected to cause a cessation in building for this year, thereby throwing the workers at these trades out of employment earlier this fall than usual.

Boilermakers are busier than for some time. One of the local shops was closed for two weeks, but is open again.

Brassworkers are very busy, one of the shops working till 10 p.m. several evenings each week.

Brush and broommakers are unusually busy, and have work enough ahead to keep them going for some time.

Bricklayers report that brick is being used up as quickly as it is made, and a shortage of it occurred during the month, causing them a loss of two weeks' time. They are all at work again now. Twelve of their number have taken travelling cards and gone elsewhere ; all big jobs are about completed.

Building labourers are all working, but are subject to the same conditions as bricklayers.

Carriage and wagon workers report business as brisk, the different firms being busy making up their winter stock.

Cigarmakers report their business in a flourishing condition ; about fifteen jobs are open, some being for hand work and some mould.

Coal employees are busy, the winter staff having been engaged by the different yards. A shortage of cars is delaying the import of wood to the city.

Garment workers are all working, and business is good.

Local *linemen* are engaged outside of the city, one gang is stringing a metallic wire between Goderich and Kincardine.

Painters are all working, and report business as better than usual at this time of the year.

Polishers and buffers report business as fair, with all working.

Printers have had a more busy month than for some time, the supply not being equal to the demand. Most of the job firms are doing considerable overtime.

Railroad employees continue as busy as ever.

Stonecutters are very busy. A large amount of this work is done here for the surrounding towns.

Tailors are working overtime every night, and enough men cannot be had to get out the work. Overcoats are the main cause of the rush, and orders are being filled two and three weeks late.

Owing to a fire, which completely destroyed the plant and stock of the London Tobacco Co., on the night of October 25, all the tobacco workers in the city are out of employment. The firm was very busy at the time of the fire, and it is expected it will resume business as soon as it can get a suitable place and new plant, but nothing is definitely decided yet.

The hours at the *car shops* have been reduced from 55 to 50 hours per week, which is usual at this time of the year.

ST. THOMAS AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general condition of the labour market is steady and unchanged. Continued fine weather is prolonging outdoor work in the building line, and also on corporation work on the city thoroughfares. Business is active, and manufacturers re-

port conditions unchanged. Railway traffic is brisk in freight, but is slackening off in passenger traffic ; several Pan-American specials have been taken off. The M.C.R. shops are changing the standard capacity of freight cars, made or rebuilt, from 60,000 pounds to 80,000 pounds. An addition to the blacksmith shop is being built.

The *building trades* are all busy ; local bricklayers who have been partially employed out of town are now nearly all working in the city. Work on the armoury is progressing more rapidly than heretofore ; a larger staff are at work. The carpenters expect to have the building inclosed before the winter sets in. The general workmanship on the building is said to be excellent.

Printers.—Busy on Christmas and New Year's work.

Journeymen tailors report a rather slacker time this month than during the corresponding month of last year.

A by-law was passed on October 22, granting a bonus of $20,000, exemption from general taxation, and water at cost, to the Thomas Bros., of Norwich, for the establishing of a broom, brush and woodenware factory within this city, the firm agreeing to erect two buildings of brick, two stories in height, 40 x 200 feet, and to employ 100 hands, 60 per cent of whom to be men, the balance being boys and girls. The factory is required to be built inside of a year.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the month of October the labour market has been good in nearly all branches of trade.

Some of the local factories are only running nine hours per day at present.

The L.E. & D.R.R. has a large number of men relaying the track with heavier rails.

A number of men are employed in laying granolithic sidewalks in different parts of the city.

The *building trades* are in fair condition. Many of the buildings are approaching completion, yet there is a great deal of alterations and improvement work being done.

The Thos. H. Taylor Flour Milling Co. has let the contract for a *new mill and warehouse,* and work has commenced this week. The mill will have a capacity for turning out four hundred barrels of flour per day in addition to their other mills.

The *cigar factory* has moved into new and more commodious quarters to meet the requirements of an increasing trade.

Cigarmakers report plenty of work.

Coopers report trade good.

Foundrymen and machinists are all fully employed.

Flour mills are busy, but are unable to fill orders, owing to a scarcity of cars. They are obliged to store their products wherever they can find room.

Printers report trade fair.

A sanitarium, with mineral water baths, is being erected in the city. The bathhouse is being equipped with all of the latest improvements in that line. It is expected that the institution will be ready for the reception of patients by January 1.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. David Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Work has been plentiful in all branches of trade during the month, the several classes of labour having been fully employed. All the local factories have been busy, with full force of hands employed.

The *street railway* is overhauling its tracks and putting in new rails, and is giving employment to a considerable number of men. The Street Railway Company

and the Board of Works are employing all the unskilled labour they can secure.

The *building trades* have been very busy, especially the *carpenters*. Men have been hard to get. One of the contractors advertised for eight skilled carpenters, but for some time was not able to secure a single man, as all seem to be fully employed.

Teamsters, bricklayers and plumbers report every man in their unions working.

Painters report all the work they can handle.

Tailors are very busy just now, with orders away ahead. They formed a union last week. The officers elected were: Frank English, president; W. Poullirie, secretary; and M. Carey, treasurer.

The Injector Company, from Detroit, Mich., has let a contract for an $8,000 plant here. The establishment, when completed, will give employment to 25 or 30 hands.

A new clothing store, a branch of a Montreal establishment, has been opened here.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Up to the end of the month there was still employment for all manual labour offering. Large employers, such as railway contractors, are unable to get men sufficient for their requirements at the rates of pay they are offering. Several agents consulted, report having on hand many orders they cannot fill. As soon, however, as threshing operations cease, they anticipate a large influx of labour into the city, and from such they hope to meet the demand for winter work. Camp operators are already commencing to engage men. Choppers for dried wood are being offered 90 cents per cord, and for green, 85 cents. Efforts are also being made to engage men for railroad construction work on the Great Northern, in British Columbia. $2 per day is offered, and, if those engaged stay until the completion of the work, they will be settled with at the rate of $2.50 per day. They are also offered a fare from Winnipeg of about $8.

Building operations are still brisk. Carpenters are well employed. The rush to complete buildings before the cold weather sets in still continues.

In *all lines* the same steady condition prevails as reported last month.

The *railroad repair shops* are exceedingly busy, and the plants are manned to their full capacity.

Sprague's *saw-mill* has closed down for the season.

The *garment working trades* are also exceedingly busy. The two new factories, started within the last two years, are continuing to add to their plants, and take on more employees.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Business continues good, and men in the different trades are generally fully employed. Men for railway construction work and threshing have been very scarce. Mechanics and business men report trade good in all lines.

The heavy rains during the last week of September did considerable damage to crops. Grain left in stocks was unfit for threshing for ten or twelve days, and was also found to have been injured by the water. Grain left in stacks did not suffer as much. Throughout this district very little No. 1 hard wheat will be secured. Nearly all the grain offered at the elevators is graded as No. 2. This will entail considerable loss to the farmers. Instead of sixty-five cents per bushel, the highest price paid at present is fifty-five cents. But what may be lost in quality will be made up in the quantity sold.

Threshing was resumed on the fourth of this month. The horizon round this city is lighted at night by the reflection of the burning straw, by the light of which the threshing work is continued by night. Farmers have experienced much difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of men. Applications are coming in for more help. Four dollars per day is offered to engineers to run the machines, and sixty dollars per month, including board, is given to threshers. This is the highest wage that has ever been paid in this line.

Ranching.—Every day trains of stock are passing through this city, coming from the west and branch lines. Stockmen complain that a sufficient number of cars are not available at western points. Sheep ranchers in the Territories were very much alarmed owing to a breaking out of a disease among their sheep, during the latter part of September. It seems to be a throat trouble, which results very soon in death. Towards the close of the month the disease seemed to have checked somewhat.

Carpenters and joiners are busy, all men finding steady employment.

Bricklayers are not as busy as they have been, as all buildings in the course of construction are well advanced.

Stonemasons are also a little slack.

Painters and paperhangers are all steadily employed.

Plumbers report trade good. They have all the work they can do.

Tinsmiths are busy, chiefly upon furnace work.

Printers are steadily employed, but there are no openings for more men.

Unskilled labour.—There are no idle men who are willing to work in this district. There is a steady demand for men. A large number of farm labourers who came out from the east, have returned home not very well satisfied. They claim that they would have made more money by staying in the east, after all expenses were paid; but quite a number will remain and settle in this country.

Flour and planing mills are very busy. An English capitalist, together with one of Brandon's citizens, is going to erect a large flour mill, and tenders are already called for, for the building.

The new local *binder twine company* has received its charter from the local government, and is going to erect a binder twine factory. Eight million pounds of twine were sold in this city during the season.

The *elevator companies* have been receiving large quantities of grain during the month. They expect to do a large business this year.

The *railways* report business brisk. The Canadian Northern is pushing the extensions on its branch line very fast. On the main line west of Swan River the contractor expects to have the rails laid as far as Prince Albert this fall. Work has been kept back somewhat for want of men. The C.P.R. has a large staff of men on its lines, north and south, and will complete important extensions this fall. In this city the C.P.R. Company has made great improvements in the yard and buildings. Over one hundred extra men have been employed for the last two months on the work.

Engineers and trainmen are making good time.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The labour market in this city and district is in a fairly active condition, considering the time of the year. Every branch of trade is in a satisfactory condition, and there are very few idle men. Another new industry, a shingle mill, is to be started in this city at once. It is to cost about $10,000 when finished. A general activity prevails in the district, a large

number of good contracts being under way. It is expected that contracts will soon be called for the clearing of a right of way for a number of railways and roads in the district.

The *fishermen* still operating on the Fraser River are making good catches of sockeye salmon, averaging from one to two hundred to the boat per day. Such a late and steady run of this class of fish has not been known on the river for a number of years. In consequence, the resident fishermen who have continued to operate steadily since the end of the canning season, have received good returns for their labours, which will, in some measure, make up for the several poor seasons which preceded the present one.

Work on the river during the past month has been very good. One vessel loaded in nine days 79,657 cases of salmon, another, 70,000 cases ; and five vessels are still to be loaded.

The several branches of the *building trades,* excepting stonemasons and bricklayers, continue to be well employed.

There has been a demand during the month for *unskilled labour.* A good deal of work has been furnished on the river by the salting of dog salmon for shipment to the Japanese market. One firm alone expects to prepare and ship this fall two thousand tons.

The *lumbering industry* continues good. The mills are running full time. The demand is especially good for shingle bolts. The new shingle mill has been completed, and will start with a cutting capacity of 120,000 shingles per day. In the spring, it is contemplated that both day and night shifts will be employed.

The *new Dominion government hydraulic dredge* is almost completed, and will be placed in commission in a short time. Fifty new pontoons have been built to be used in connection with the dredge.

Carpenters.—Work in this line has been good during the month.

Bricklayers and stonecutters.—Very little work in this branch.

Painters.—This branch of the building trade is good. All hands are fully employed, this month being an exceptionally fine one for outside work.

Plasterers report trade fair. There is no demand for additional help.

Cornice-makers and galvanized iron workers are not very busy.

Fishermen report good returns, and a fair run of fish.

Machinists and employees in foundries are working full time, with prospects of a busy winter.

Plumbers report trade fair. All the help required is available.

Shipwrights and caulkers.—Work in this branch has been fair this past month, with good prospects. Several large jobs will shortly be started upon.

It is reported that there is a difficulty in getting Chinese to work in salmon canneries where the new canning machines are installed. In some places it is said to be impossible to close contracts with Chinese for next year's pack.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There is little change to report in trade conditions since last month. Business has continued good, and employment generally satisfactory in most of the trades. There has been an improvement in the demand for labour on the water front since the settlement of the San Francisco strike.

With *carpenters* there has been a slackening in outside work, but inside work continues to be good.

Painters report outside work almost completed for the season. Contractors decline, on account of the rainy season, to guarantee work to be done in a specified time.

Inside work and sign painting have, however, been tolerably good.

Boilermakers are fully employed, and in good demand.

Printers report all hands employed, with bright prospects for the next few months.

With *iron moulders* trade is fair.

With *barbers* trade is fair. The Barbers' Union now includes every barber shop in the city. The president of the local union attended a recent convention of barbers at Saginaw, Mich. In his report to the local union he stated that there were nine Canadian unions, with a membership of 165, affiliated with the International Association. There are now 341 locals in the International, with a total membership of 13,201, an increase of nearly 10,000 in three years.

The *fishermen's unions* of British Columbia met recently at New Westminster to discuss common interests and to elect officers for the ensuing year.

There is a movement on foot to have the school play grounds opened as recreation grounds, or breathing spots, in the different parts of the city.

The *Painters' Union* has subscribed the sum of $100 as a disability benefit for one of its members, who is suffering from locomotor ataxia. The union will send the invalid to a New York sanitarium for treatment.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market continues brisk. There is still a demand for unskilled workmen, and the civic improvements under way, together with those soon to be commenced, will require a large force of men of this class. Chinese and Japanese are debarred from employment on municipal works. There are no complaints of a lack of employment in any industry, but nearly all business is in a healthy condition.

Building trades.—Work continues very good. Carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, plasterers and painters all report trade active. A number of large contracts just commenced will keep the trade busy for several months.

Cigarmakers.—In this line business is improving, and during the past month has been very good.

Civic work.—The reclamation of James Bay flats, and the construction of a causeway, are being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. Large gangs of men are now employed in building a cofferdam and preparing the foundations for a retaining wall. This work will give employment to a large force of men for the winter months.

Custom tailors report trade slightly improved, but still dull.

Metal trades.—Conditions in this line may be summarized as follows :—For *moulders,* good ; *machinists and blacksmiths,* fair ; *boilermakers,* dull. During the month several contracts were awarded firms in this city, which will keep them busy for some months. One was from the British admiralty for two new steel launches for the navy, to cost about $50,000.

Printing trades.—Business has fallen off during the month. A few *printers and pressmen* are unemployed. Bookbinders are busy.

Sealing industry.—A portion of the fleet has returned to port from Behring Sea, and as far as reported the catches are small.

Shipwrights and caulkers.—A temporary slack season prevails, the repairs for the month going principally to the metal workers.

Stonecutters.—A busy month is reported in this line.

District Notes.

Chemainus.—Extensive improvements are being made in the lumber mills of this

district. One mill has added 80 feet to its length, and put in improved machinery. The camps are running full time, with complete crews, and from 30 to 40 cars of logs per day are being put in.

Esquimalt.—Work about the government dry dock and the marine railway is good. An unusually large number of vessels have been undergoing repairs here during the month.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Arthur E. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this district during the month has been good. Owing to favourable weather building and all outside work has been rushed as much as possible in view of the approach of the wet season.

In the *building trades* there has been a good demand for *carpenters,* owing to the large number of new buildings going up, both in this city and in the new towns around it.

Bricklayers and masons report plenty of work for those now here until the season closes.

Painters report having all the work on hand that they can attend to for some time to come.

Tinners and plumbers report all the work they can do at present.

Teamsters report plenty of work for all teams.

Other trades report business as varying from fair to good, with steady employment.

In the *lumber trade* work is reported as steady, both for local and foreign trade. In the lumber camps work is steady, with fair employment for all engaged.

In the *quartz mining* districts work is reported good, with a steady increasing employment of men, but no present demand for more help.

In the *coal mining* industry, while work is steady in the mines now working, there is a great number of idle men, owing to the fact that some of the most extensive mines are closed at present on account of fire, and the uncertainty of how long it will be before they can be re-opened keeps men waiting here.

At the Union Mine, Comox, the company has stopped filling with water, having got above the fire. But it will be a long time before the water can be pumped out and the bodies of the men recovered.

At the Extension Mines, No. 2 and 3, where there are 17 or 18 men in the mines, the stoppings are still up and will remain so until the authorities consider that the fire is out. It will be some time before there is any likelihood of recovering the bodies of the victims. On the 28th William Bailey, a fireman employed at the Extension Mines, was killed by a fall of rock.

There is a movement on foot for the affiliation of the different unions of all the collieries on the island. Several meetings have been held.

UNIONS FORMED DURING OCTOBER, 1901.

During the month of October organizations were formed in the following crafts :—

St. John, N.B.—Carpenters and joiners, machinists.

Chatham, Ont.—Printers.

Guelph, Ont.—Wine clerks, sheet metal workers.

Lindsay, Ont.—Custom tailors.

St. Thomas, Ont.—Printers.

Toronto, Ont.—Sign painters and pictorial union.

Windsor, Ont.—Custom tailors.

COST OF LIVING SCHEDULES.

THE *Labour Gazette* publishes herewith tables setting forth the prices current, during the last week of October, 1901, of a number of the leading items which form part of the daily expenditure of workingmen from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The information given has been collected by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the several cities referred to in the tables.

The inquiry made followed somewhat the lines pursued in gathering and compiling the data collected during the corresponding week of October, 1900, and published in the November number of the *Labour Gazette* of that year. In the present case, however, reports have been received from a larger number of industrial centres and concerning several additional items of outlay. The same general rule has been followed in so far as the grouping of the data is concerned, thus the information is collected in three tables according as it relates to the prices of articles of domestic consumption, to house rents and to the cost of board and lodging.

Where the returns shown in the tables do not sufficiently indicate the local conditions, further details are given in explanatory footnotes, which, where they exist, should be read in connection with the returns from the particular city concerning which the report is made.

The prices of the articles of domestic consumption are those charged by the retailers for the quantities of the several commodities usually purchased by workingmen. Many workingmen, by purchasing in larger quantities and direct from the produce vendor on the market, secure more favourable terms ; but such cases are rather the exception than the rule, and the prices of retailers are adhered to as a safer ground of comparison. With many kinds of produce prices vary materially according to quality, and in these cases the limits within which the prices usually paid lie are set forth in the tables. Where a single quotation is given it is to be understood as the price most usually paid.

So also in the matter of rents of houses, the nature of the house and its equipment, as well as its location, are important factors in determining the rental. Thus in the larger cities good houses conveniently located command higher rents than houses with similar accommodation on the outskirts of the city. In the tables published herewith data is given concerning the rentals usually paid by workingmen. Data is also given concerning the cost of suites of rooms in flats of tenements in a number of the cities where this plan of living is followed.

In the table dealing with the cost of board and lodging in the different cities from which reports have been received, the data given also indicates the rates usually paid by workingmen.

The comparatively wide variation which exists between the prices charged for the same commodity in the different centres will appear from the returns. As was found in the preceding article, most of the items which enter into the cost of living of workingmen are more expensive in British Columbia and the far west than in the eastern part of Canada.

A comparison of the returns with those of the corresponding month of 1900 does not indicate any marked movement in prices. In three of the cities there has been a decrease in the price of bread; in four a decrease in the price of flour; the other items which show a more or less marked decrease being cheese, sugar and coal oil. In a number of cases, as for example, the prices of turnips, beans, beef and coal, the decreases in some localities are almost balanced by increases in others. The most marked increases in prices appear under the headings of potatoes, bacon and firewood. Generally speaking, however, the changes as compared with the previous year are not very great, when the entire field is taken into consideration.

I. SCHEDULE of Retail Prices of

—	Bread per lb.	Bread per 2-lb. loaf.	Bread, how usually sold and price.	Flour per 25-lb. bag.	Milk per quart.	Butter per lb.	Cheese per lb.	Eggs per doz.	Potatoes per bag of 1½ bush.	Turnips per bush.	Beans per lb.	Beef per lb.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Nova Scotia—												
Halifax	3⅓	....	1½ lb. 5c.	65	6	24–28	14	22–35	85	25	8c. qt.	8–15
New Brunswick—												
St. John *(b)*	3	6	2 lb. loaf 6c.	63-75	6	22 27	16	18–22	75	30	4	10–14
Quebec—												
Quebec *(c)*	....	7	3 lb. brown, 8c.; 6 lb., 16c.	60–65	5–6	20–24	14–16	22–24	60–75	20	4	5–15
Sherbrooke *(d)*	3	....	3 lb. loaf 9c.	65–85	5	20–24	15	22–24	75	30	4	5–12½
St. Hyacinthe *(e)*	2⅓	....	3 lb. 7c., 6 lb. 14c.	60	5	22–25	15	18–20	80-90	....	4	7–10
Montreal *(f)*	....	....	3 lb. 7c., 6 lb. 13c.	55	6	20-25	10-12	16–20	70	45	5	6–12
Hull	2½	5	.....	50–65	5	20–25	13	18	75	20	4	8
Ontario—												
Ottawa *(g)*	....	5	4 lb., 10c.	65	5	20–25	12½–14	20–25	80	30	4	10–15
Kingston *(h)*	2½	5	2 & 4 lb., 5 & 10c.	58	5	24	14½	25	80	25	5	10
Belleville *(i)*	2⅔	5	4 lb., 10c.	50	4–5	20–25	13–15	16	45	40	10	8–10
Toronto *(j)*	....	4–5	4 lb., 8-10c.	50–60	6	20–28	12½–14	20	75	60	4	12–16
											3 for 10	
Hamilton *(k)*	2½	5	2 lb., 5c.	45	5	23	13	20	75	30	5	10
Guelph *(l)*	..	5	2 lb., 5c.	45-50	5	15–20	14	20	50	20	5	7–12
Brantford *(m)*	3	5	2 lb., 20 for $1.	45–50	5	22	12½	20	70	15	2¾	4–7
												10–14
Stratford *(mm)*	2½	5	2 lb., 20 for $1.	50	5	19	12	17	75	20	3½	8–12½
London *(n)*	....	5	1½ & 2 lb., 5c	50	5	20–22	12-14	17	75	25	3-4	7–12½
St. Thomas *(o)*	....	5	2 lb., 5c.	50	5	25	15	17	75	40	2½	6–15
Chatham *(p)*	..	5	2 lb., 5c.	50	5	20	13	15	$1 00	50	3	7–12
Windsor	3	5	2 lb., 5c.	45–60	6	24	18	20	$1 15	50	8	12½
Manitoba—												
Winnipeg *(pp)*	3½	5	20 loaves for $1.	60	6	20	12½	22	75	....	5	13
Brandon *(q)*	2½	5	2 lb., 5c.	57	5	20	14	25	53	20	5	10–12
British Columbia—												
N. Westminster *(r)*	5	....	4 loaves of 1½ lbs. for 25c.	62½	8	25-30	15	25-40	75	....	5	8–10
Vancouver *(s)*	3⅓	....	1½ lb. 5c., 20 for $1	70	10	35	15	45	75-$1	80	5	15
Victoria *(t)*	4	....	1¼ lb., 5c., 20 for $1	55–75	10	25–35	15–20	25-50	1 15	90	5	8–18
Nanaimo *(u)*	10	....	4 loaves for 25c.	60–75	10	25–35	15–18	25-40	1 00	..	5	10–18

(b) Coal, hard and soft, $2.75, $3.50 per ½ ton and $5.75, $6.00 per ton; soft coal, $5.50, $7.00 per chaldron. Hardwood, $7.40 per cord; sawn, $9; sawn and split, $10.

(c) Bread by loaf: 2 lb., 7 cents; 6 lb., brown, 16 cents; 3 lb., brown, 8 cents. Beans by the measure, white beans at 6 to 7 cents a pint. Beef: soup, 5 cents; roast, 10 to 12 cents; steak, 12 to 15 cents. Wood: birch, $4; maple, $5.50. Prices for meat are those charged by butchers. Meat purchased on market from farmers, direct, costs 10 per cent less.

(d) Three lb. loaf at 9 cents; also 1 lb. loaf at 5 cents, but this is fancy bread. Flour, three grades, 65, 75 and 85 cents. Butter: dairy, 22 cents; creamery, 24 cents; tub, 20 cents. Four grades of tea at 25, 30, 40 and 50 cents. Cordwood, $4.

(e) Bread, 6 lb. loaf, 14 cents; or 3 lb., 7 cents. Beans, 5 cents a pint. Canadian oil, 22 cents; American, 25 cents.

(f) Beef—soup, 6 cents; roast, 10 cents; steak, 12 cents; Canadian oil, 18 cents; American, 22–25 cents; maple, $7; birch, $6; beech, $5.

(g) Bread, 4 lb. double loaf, 10 cents, or 10 loaves for $1. Good Japan tea, 25 cents. Coal, $7 for all sizes, and $5.50 for poorer grades. Hardwood, $5.25; mixed, $3.50. Canadian oil sells 20 cents; American, 30–35 cents.

(h) Canadian oil, 18 cents; American, 25 cents.

(i) Prices in Belleville, Deseronto and Trenton are much the same. Little change in price of food since a year ago, though pork is a little higher.

(j) Cooking butter, 16 to 20 cents. Hardwood, cut and split, $6.50.

(k) Canadian oil, 17 cents.

(l) Hardwood, cut, $6.25.

supplies for Domestic Consumption.

Pork (fresh) per lb.	Pork (salt) per lb.	Bacon per lb.	Mutton per lb.	Lamb per lb.	Sugar (granulated) per lb.	Sugar (granulated), No. of lbs. for $1.	Brown or coffee sugar per lb.	Brown or coffee sugar, No. of lbs. for $1.	Tea per lb.	Coffee per lb.	Coal oil per gall.	Coal (stove) per ½ ton.	Coal (stove) per ton.	Hardwood fuel per cord.
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Lbs.	Cts.	Lbs.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
12	10–12	16	8–10	8–13	5	20	5	22–23	20–60	25–40	22–25	2 85	5 50	4 00
8–10	10–12	14–16	8–10	10–12	6	18	5	22–24	18–40	30–40	20–24	3 50	6 00	7 40
10–12	10–13	15–18	8–10	10–12	5	20	3–4	25–33	30–60	25–40	20	3 25	6 50	4 00–5 50
												3 50	7 00	
10–12½	12½	15–18	7–10	7–12½	5	20	4–5	22	25–50	30–40	20	3 45	6 50	4 00
10–12	12	20	8–10	10	5½	18	4½	23	40	35–40	22–25	3 25	6 50	6 00–6 50
12	14	18	10	10	5	20	4	25	20–75	25–40	18–25	3 25	6 50	5–7
8	11	14	9	10	5	21	4	26	5–50	20–40	18–24	3 50	7 00	5 00
10	12½	16–18	10–12½	10–15	5	20	4	25	25	25–35	20–35	3 65	7 00	5 25
10	12½	18	10	12	5	21	4	25	20–$1	40	18–25	3 25	6 25	5 00
10	8	15	10	12	5	20	4	25	30–60	30–50	20	3 25	6 25	4 75
14	14	16–17	15	15	5	20	4½	23	20–75	20–40	20	3 15	6 25	6 00–6 50
14	14	15	12½	15	5	20	4	25	30	35	17	3 15	6 00	6 50
13	13	16	10	12½	6	18	5	20	25–60	20–40	18–23	3 50	6 75	5 75
12½	10–14	14–18	8–12½	8–12½	5	20	4¼	23	25–35	25–40	18–22	3 00	6 00	6 00–6 75
12½	12½	13–15	7	9–15	6	18	5	20	av. 40	30–40	18	3 25	6 50	6 00–6 50
15	14–16	16	8–12½	8–12½	5–6	19–20	5	22	25–50	25–40	15–17	3 25	6 50	6 00–7 00
12–15	14–18	17	6–12	7–15	6	20	5	24	25–75	25–40	15–20	3 50	6 50	4 50
12½	13	18	10	12½	6	18	5	20	25	30	18	3 12	6 25	4 75–5 00
12½	15	20	12½	15	5¼	18	5	20	25–60	25–40	20	3 50	6 50	4 00–6 00
12½	12½	17	12	12½	6	18	5	20	40	40	27	5 25	10 00	5 00
12½	15	15	15	15	7	17	6	18	35	40	35	6 00	4 30	5 00
													6 50	
10–15	10–12½	15–18	8–15	10–18	6½	16	5	20	35–50	25–40	40	3 50	6 50	3 50–4 00
												5 00	9 00	
15	15	18	15–16	20	6	17	5	20	35–50	40–50	40	3 25	6 00	3 50
10–15	12½	20	8–15	12½–18	6	16–17	5¼	20	35–50	40	40	3 50	6 50	3 50–6 00
12½–18	14–18	20–25	12½–20	.....	5¾	17–18	5	19–20	25–50	20–40	....	.....	4 75	2 50

(m) Milk, 20 tickets for $1. Boiling beef, 4 to 7 cents; steak, 10 to 14 cents. Canadian oil, 18 cents; American, 20 cents. Four-foot hardwood, $6; in stove lengths, $6.50 to $6.75.

(mm) Bacon: smoked, 15 cents; not smoked, 13 cents. Lamb: average quality, 9 cents; choice, 15 cents. Wood: long, $6; cut, $6.50. On wood market about 50 cents less per cord. Prices given those in coal and wood yards.

(n) The ½ lb. loaf is a fancy one. Beef prices are: for stewing, 7 cents; roast, 10 cents; and steak, 12½ cents. Hardwood: long, $6; sawn, $6.50; split, $7. The stores in the centre of the city are generally a little cheaper than in the suburbs, and the prices above are usually those charged in the centre of the city.

(o) Wide variation in meat prices is the result of differences between the cuts. Canadian oil, 15 cents; American, 20 cents.

(p) Beefsteak, 12 cents.

(pp) Coal—Pennsylvania hard, $10.50 per ton,$5.50 half ton; Canadian anthracite, $9.50 per ton, $5 half ton; Souris, $4.50 per ton. Latter, a soft coal, is used for heating and cooking but not generally.

(q) Coal prices: Pennsylvania, hard, $6 per ½ ton; Galt, per ton, $6.50; Souris, per ton, $4.30. Poplar, the only wood fuel used, sells for $5 a cord.

(r) Flour is sold in 50 lb. bags for $1.25. Coal prices are: stove, $3.50 per ½ ton, $6.50 per ton; hard nut, $4.50 per ½ ton, $7.50 per ton; egg, $5 per ½ ton, $9 per ton. Hardwood: alder, $3.75 to $4; fir, $3.50 to $3.75.

(s) Flour, 50 lb., $1.35; milk, 12 qts. for $1; potatoes, 100 lb., 75 cents; ashcrofts, $1; turnips, 100 lb., $1; prices given are for soft coal; wood, fir, $3.50 per cord.

(t) Bread, 20 loaves (1½ lb.) for $1; milk: 10 cents quart; 1 quart daily for 1 month, $2.50. Eggs: case, 25 cents; fresh, 50 cents. Coal prices are for soft coal. Wood: oak, $6; fir, $3.50.

(u) Bread, 2 loaves, 15 cents, 4 loaves, 25 cents; flour, 50 lb. sacks, $1.20–$1.50; potatoes, $1–$1.25 per 100 lbs.; coal oil, $1.50 per tin; coal, $4 per ton undelivered; delivery, 75 cents to $1.

II. SCHEDULE of Monthly Rents of Houses for Workingmen.

LOCALITY.	FLATS IN TENEMENTS OF		House of Four Rooms.	House of Six Rooms.	House of Eight Rooms.
	Four Rooms.	Six Rooms.			
	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia—					
Halifax	10	14 to 16	6 to 10	10 to 14	15 to 20
New Brunswick—					
St. John (*a*)	3 to 6	5 to 7	3.50 to 6	7 to 8	10 to 12
Quebec—					
Quebec (*b*)	5 to 8	8 to 12	5 to 8	8 to 15	10 to 12.25
Sherbrooke (*c*)	3 to 4	6 to 7	6	8 to 10	13 to 16
St. Hyacinthe (*d*)	5 to 8	7	4 to 5	6 to 8	8
Montreal (*e*)	6 to 8	8 to 12	6 to 10	8 to 15	12 to 22
Hull (*f*)	6 to 7	7 to 8	4 to 5	5 to 9	9 to 15
Ontario—					
Ottawa (*g*)	8 to 12	12 to 18	6 to 8	10 to 14	15 up.
Kingston			5 to 6	6 to 8	10 to 20
Belleville (*h*)	3	4	3	4	6
Toronto (*i*)	10	12	7 to 10	9 to 12.50	12 to 15
Hamilton (*j*)	9	9	7	9	12
Guelph (*k*)			4 to 5	6 to 7.50	8 to 10
Brantford (*l*)			5	7	8.50
Stratford (*m*)	6 to 10	8 to 11	4 to 5	5 to 7	7 to 11
London (*n*)			3 to 4	5 to 9.50	10 to 20
St. Thomas (*o*)	6 to 7	8 to 10	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 12
Chatham (*p*)	3.50	$1.50 per room per month.	4	5	7 to 8
Windsor (*q*)	4 to 6	8 to 10	5 to 7	8 to 10	12 to 16
Manitoba—					
Winnipeg (*r*)			7 to 10	10 to 20	10 to 35
Brandon	2 rooms heated $10.		5 to 8	8 to 10	10 to 15
British Columbia—					
New Westminster (*s*)			6 to 8	8 to 12	10 to 20
Vancouver (*t*)		5 to 10 per room.	10 to 15	12 to 18	18 to 30
Victoria (*u*)			7	13	20
Nanaimo (*v*)					

(*a.*) In centre of city rates per month are higher and range $6 to $12. In outskirts, $3 to $7.

(*b.*) There is a wide range in rentals according to locality, a usual rate being about $1.50 per room per month. Rentals are for one year dating from the first of May and are cheaper in outlying districts. In Lévis 25 per cent cheaper Stadacona, St. Roch N., &c., about 30 per cent cheaper.

(*c.*) Rentals given are those in the north ward here. In the south and east wards rents are much cheaper, the difference in many cases being $2 per month.

(*d.*) Rents are higher in many cases, but those quoted are usually paid by workingmen. The rentals paid in flats range for from $5 to $8 on the second story; and from $7 upwards on the first floor.

(*e.*) Houses, 4 rooms, east end, $6 to $8; west end, $6 to $10. Houses, 6 rooms, east end, $8 to $12; west end, $10 to $15. Houses, 8 rooms, east end, $12 to $18; west end, $14 to $22. Flats, 4 rooms, east end, $6 to $7; west end, $6 to $8. Flats, 6 rooms, east end, $8 to $10; west end, $8 to $12.

(*f.*) In the centre of the city or the rebuilt portion, rents seldom average less than $7 per month, and range from $25 to $30 for modern houses of 7 or 8 rooms.

(*g.*) Six dollars per month would be for houses in the poorest locality, and where practically no modern conveniences are provided.

(*h.*) Rents are slightly lower in Belleville than a year ago, especially in cheap localities. In Deseronto there is no change.

(*i.*) Higher rentals quoted are those in the central part of the city and the lower in the more outlying districts. These latter do not mean what are strictly called the suburbs, but localities distant a couple of miles from the business centre. The rentals given are those for houses in good condition possessing for the most part modern conveniences, excepting in the case of the smaller houses. There are a few flats in Toronto adapted for workingmen, those which have been so far built being as a rule in expensive localities.

III.—SCHEDULE showing rates paid for Board and Lodging by Workingmen.

Locality.	Rates Paid.	Remarks.
Nova Scotia—		
Halifax	$12 to $16 per month	
New Brunswick—		
St. John	$12 to $16 per month	
Quebec—		
Quebec	$12–$16 per month	
Sherbrooke	$12–$14 per month	In private houses.
St. Hyacinthe	$2.50 $3 (*a*) and $3 to $4 (*b*) per week	(*a*) private houses; (*b*) hotels.
Montreal	$14–$18 per month	East end, $14; west end, $18.
Hull	$12–$18 (*a*) and $8–$12 (*b*)	(*a*) male, single; (*b*) female, single.
Ontario—		
Ottawa	$12–$14 per month	
Kingston	$3–$5 per week	Usual rate $3.50 per week.
Belleville	$14–$24 per month	
Toronto	$3.50 per week; $14 to $15 per month	
Hamilton	$3 per week	Usual rate.
Guelph	$3–$3.50 per week	
Brantford	$12–$13 for 4 weeks	With single room, $13; two in one room, $12.
Stratford	$13.50–$18 per month	
London	$3–$4 per week	
St. Thomas	$13 to $15 per month	
Chatham	$10 per month	
Windsor	$12 to $16 per month	
Manitoba—		
Winnipeg	$20 to $25 per month	
Brandon	$15 per month	
British Columbia—		
New Westminster	$20 per month	
Vancouver	$20 to $25 per month	
Victoria	$20 to $24 per month	
Nanaimo	$20 to $22 per month	

(*j.*) There is a difference of about $1.50 to be added to the above rates where centrally located. This is especially the case with the larger houses.

(*k.*) The lower rates prevail in the outskirts, the amount charged rising toward the centre of the city.

(*l.*) Rents have latterly been high and uniform.

(*m.*) No tenement flats. Flats referred to are above stores. In case of modern houses, 45 per cent must be added for furnaces, baths and other modern appointments. The rents quoted are those which prevail among wa9e-earners in thc city.

(*n.*) Higher rentals prevail where property is central. Houses with modern improvements range as high as $20.

(*o.*) Rents vary from $1 to $2 per month according to locality and convenience. The figures given are the average.

(*p.*) The cheaper houses are generally in the outskirts of the city or undesirable places near the centre. Very fair workingmen's houses may be had for from $5 to $6 per month, and good workingmen's houses fairly central at $7 to $8 per month. The flats are all on the main street and the rates are the same in all of them.

(*q.*) The rates given are those usually paid by the working classes.

(*r.*) Houses which rent at $7 may be found in almost any part of the city and will barely pass as habitable. Cottages with 6 rooms, with improvements, rent for $18 to $20. There are but few flats and these are not generally occupied by workingmen. Flats of 4 rooms rent for about $35 per month.

(*s.*) Rooms in business part of city rent for from $2 to $5 per room per month. On the outskirts of the city rents are one-third cheaper than the rate given.

(*t.*) Houses of 4 rooms, east end, $10 to $12; west end, $12 to $15. Houses of 6 rooms, east, $12 to $15; west, $15 to $18. Houses of 8 rooms, east, $18 to $20; west, $20 to $30. Upstairs, front rooms, centre of city, $10 to $12; back rooms, $5 to $8. No flats in industrial portion of city.

(*u.*) These rates are for localities where workingmen usually reside and more central localities, $10, $16, $25.

(*v.*) Rents vary from $6 to $10 per month, according to location and condition of premises.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

SINCE the return of the Honourable the Postmaster General from Australia, further steps have been taken by the Post Office Department to secure the carrying-out of the 'fair wages' resolution passed by the House of Commons in March, 1900. This resolution was as follows :

That all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

The Postmaster General has directed that not only in work performed under contract for the Post Office Department, but in the matter of all supplies furnished the department, care be taken to ensure that the persons furnishing these supplies pay to their employees fair wages and have their work performed under fair conditions.

During the past month the Post Office Department has been calling for tenders for the making up of official uniforms for letter carriers, mail transfer agents and mail porters, and the methods which have been adopted to ensure the carrying-out of fair wages policy in regard to these contracts may serve to indicate the general practice of the Post Office Department in regard to all its work.

Terms and Conditions.

The conditions and specifications for the making-up of the official uniforms above referred to contain the following clauses, which appear as part of a communication sent out by the controller of postal stores to parties tendering :

7. The classes of labour to be employed in the work of making up of the garments mentioned in this contract, the minimum rate of wages to be paid to persons included in these classes and the maximum number of hours constituting the work day of such persons, shall be set forth in the blank form for this purpose appearing in the 'Tender for making up official uniforms for the Post Office Department' herewith. The conditions as to wages and hours therein set forth to be subject to the approval of the Department of Labour as fair rates for the classes of labour mentioned in your locality.

8. The account of the Contractor or Contractors, when rendered, is to be accompanied by a statement, duly attested by a Statutory Declaration, made out as required by the 'Regulations regarding the Sweating System,' a copy of each of which is hereto attached.

The blank form referred to as appearing in the tender, and of which it is stated that the conditions therein are to be subject to the approval of the Department of Labour, is the following :

The schedule below contains a list of all the classes of labour to be employed in the work of making up the garments mentioned above and (I or We) agree to pay to all persons included in the classes of labour named a rate of wages not less than the rate set forth opposite the name of the class to which they belong, and that a day's work of such employees shall not extend beyond the number of hours given in said schedule as the rate governing the class to which they belong :—

Classes of Labour to be Employed on the work of this Contract.	Male or Female.	Minimum rate of Wages to be paid per day.	Maximum Hours of work per Day.
		$ cts.	

Statutory Declaration Required.

The following is the form of statutory declaration referred to as required to be submitted with the account of the contractor or contractors when rendered:

Dominion of Canada,
Province of.....
County of.....
To Wit :

(To be filled in as required and forwarded with all accounts rendered for work performed for the Post Office Department.)

In the matter of the Contract for.. .. .. entered into between the Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster General of Canada and.. .. .. (I or We) of.. .. .. occupation.. .. .. do solemnly declare that :

(I or We) have complied with regulations for the suppression of the Sweating System, the payment of fair wages, the working fair hours, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions in regard to all workmen employed by me (or us) in the execution of this Contract.

The classes of labour employed and the minimum rates of wages paid to and hours worked by persons belonging to and of the respective classes by (Me or Us) are as follows :

Classes of Labour.	Male or Female.	Minimum Rate of Wages per day.	Maximum Hours per day.	Amount (if any) unpaid for Wages.
.....	.....	... .. .	.....	... ..
.....	.....	.....	... .	.....
.....	.....	....	... ...	....

And (I or We) make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the 'Canada Evidence Act, 1893.'

Declared before me at.....
in the County of.. .. ..
this.....day of.. ....
A.D., 1901.

....
Justice of the Peace,
Commissioner for taking oaths,
or Notary Public.
(As the case may be).

....
Signature of Contractor (or Contractors).

Regulations Regarding Sweating System.

The following is a copy of the general 'regulations regarding the sweating system,' a copy of which is sent to each individual or firm making a tender :

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE "SWEATING' SYSTEM.

With a view to suppressing the 'Sweating' System and securing payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, the contract for .... shall be subject to the following regulations and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained will be required.... ....

Clause 1.—All .... included in the said contract shall be made up in the Contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such.... .... shall be done at the houses of the workpeople. The Contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without the written permission of the Postmaster General, and subletting of the Contract or of any of the work to be performed under the Contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the Contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to under the Contract, and if the amount earned by the Contractor under the Contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the Contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the Contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Clause 2.—If the Contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting.... shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the Contract for work done by the subcontractor, and the Postmaster General may refuse to accept any work performed by a subcontractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Clause 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of this Contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent working men and working women in the district where the work is carried out. If this condition is violated, the Posmaster General may cancel said Contract, and refuse to accept any work thereunder.

Clause 4.—All working men and working women employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said Contract shall be residents of Canada.

Clause 5.—The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the Contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution thereof, unless and until.....shall have filed in the office of the Postmaster General in support of..... claim for payment a statement showing the names, rates of wages, amounts paid, and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foreman, working men or working women employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said Contractor or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, and the Contractor shall from time to time furnish to the Postmaster General such further detailed information and evidence as the Postmaster General may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the working men or working women so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

Clause 6.—In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, working men or working women employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Postmaster General and proof thereof satisfactory to the Postmaster General is furnished, the said Postmaster General may pay such claim

out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said Contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor .

Clause 7.—No portion of the work shall be done by piece work.

Clause 8.—The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work.

Clause 9.—The working men and working women employed in the performance of the said Contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trades in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa.

Certain Special Provisions.

A perusal of the above conditions will indicate that in some cases there may be, owing to the custom of the trade, a necessity of waiving certain of the provisions made. Where, however, a party tendering is unable to subscribe to all the terms set out in the regulations, his objection is made a matter of special reference to the Department of Labour for investigation by its fair wage officers and upon their report permission is given for the carrying on of the work under conditions specially approved, by way of exception, regard being had to the custom of the trade and the locality in which the work is being performed.

During the past month the fair wage officers have had under investigation the rates of wages and other conditions set forth in the tenders of parties tendering for the supplying of the official uniforms for the Post Office Department employees already referred to.

Where it is possible, the Department of Labour will in future prepare in advance, schedules which will be inserted as part of the conditions governing the tenders for any supplies of the Post Office Department, and where it is not possible to have the schedule prepared in advance, the rates as set forth by the tenderers themselves will, as has been done during the past month, be submitted to the department for its approval. In case of supplies furnished by contract, purchase or agreement and for which tenders have not been asked, parties furnishing the same will be required to furnish with their account a statement of the rates of wages, hours and other conditions governing those in their employ who have been engaged upon the work of manufacturing any of the articles supplied, and this statement will be subject to the approval of the Department of Labour before payment will be made by the Post Office Department of the accounts rendered.

The List for October.

The following is a list of supplies furnished to the Post Office Department during the past month, in the case of all of which, the parties rendering their accounts have been obliged to submit a schedule of wages, hours, &c., which has been made subject to the approval of the Department of Labour. A monthly statement will appear hereafter in the columns of the *Gazette*, setting forth a list of all articles purchased subject to the fair wage and anti-sweating conditions.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps; also type and brass Crown seals	877 48
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps, and type	24 55
Making and repairing letter, newspaper and parcel scales and weights	159 50
Stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads,—wooden boxes for same; also stamping ink	441 94
Mail bags—New	572 20
" "	21 60
Repairing mail bags	141 18
" "	116 00
" "	58 00
" "	58 00
" "	113 00
" "	168 00
" "	40 00
Making and repairing mail locks and keys; also other mail bag fittings	65 70
Letter, newspaper and parcel boxes; also portable and other tin boxes	48 00
Miscellaneous articles of letter carriers' uniforms	324 50
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing articles of postal stores	121 65

SETTLEMENT BY CONCILIATION OF VALLEYFIELD SPINNERS' STRIKE.

ON Thursday, October 17, the spinners in the mills of the Montreal Cotton Company at Valleyfield went on strike because of the dismissal by the company of a fellow-workman on that date. The dismissal and the strike were apparently the result of a misunderstanding which a little moderation might have avoided. On the Tuesday morning prior to the strike a spinner who was subsequently discharged, and whose child had just died, asked permission to leave his work immediately. He had previously, it seems, been allowed this privilege on account of illness in his family. He was informed that he must wait until some one could take his place, and mistaking this answer for a refusal of his request, he quit work and used language to the foreman for which he was told he would be dismissed. Upon returning to work he was sent for by the foreman but refused to go, and was thereupon discharged. His fellow spinners believing that his dismissal was due to his refusal to work on account of the death of his child, at once went out in a body without notifying either the foreman or the manager and declined to return to work until the dismissed man had been reinstated.

Progress of the Dispute.

One or two interviews took place between the manager and a committee of the strikers subsequent to their going on strike, and also between a committee of the strikers and the mayor of the town. At these interviews the men were requested to return to work and were promised that if they did the case of the dismissed employee would be reconsidered by the manager ; but the men remained fixed in their determination not to return until after the reinstatement of their fellow workman.

About forty spinners in all went on strike at the outset. Their action involved some ninety other hands, all of whom were laid off during the first few days of the strike. The number was subsequently increased and considerable apprehension was felt lest other departments in the mill might be obliged to close down and serious complications result. As it was, at the end of a week several looms were rendered idle in the weaving department. The men then requested the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act and this proceeding was concurred in by the company.

Application under Conciliation Act.

On Saturday, October 26, Mr. King, deputy minister of Labour, left Ottawa for Valleyfield, and on his arrival there on the evening of the same day had interviews with the dismissed employee, the committee of strikers and the manager of the company. He had further interviews next morning with the manager, the foreman and the committee of the men, and in the afternoon was present at a meeting of the strikers in the town hall, called for the purpose of deciding what action should be taken. At this meeting the situation was discussed by the men and reviewed by the deputy minister. The dismissed employee did not hesitate to admit that he had been wrong in using improper language to the foreman, and in refusing to obey his order, but excused his conduct by the distressed state of his feelings at the time, and by what he conceived to be implied in some remarks by the foreman. The strikers on their part admitted that they had acted hastily in going out without first giving an opportunity to the foreman or the manager to look into the situation and to present the employers' side of the case. The meeting resolved to appoint a committee to await upon the manager, in company with the deputy minister, and make full explanations, and the dismissed employee offered to call upon the foreman and apologize for his action, which he did a little later in the afternoon.

Settlement Effected.

The interview of the committee with the manager was mutually satisfactory. The foreman accepted the apology of the employee whom he dismissed, expressed sympathy for his bereavement, and had him reinstated. The manager on his part assured the men that he was at all times ready to receive a committee of their number, and that their fears on that score were unfounded. He agreed to take them back without discrimination on the understanding that in future they would first notify the foreman of their department and himself of any grievances before adopting a hasty course of action. He pointed out the injury which such action was calculated to have, not only upon the immediate interests of the employees themselves but upon the joint interests of capital and labour involved in the successful carrying on of so large an industrial enterprise.

The committee expressed their appreciation of the manager's attitude in the matter, and at the meeting of the other employees assembled at the town hall, it was resolved that they should return to work in a body as soon as the mills were again opened, and should work overtime until the work in the weaving and other departments, which had been thrown behind in consequence of the strike, might be completely overtaken.

LEGISLATION IN CANADA FOR THE PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES ON SHIPS.

PRACTICALLY all of the Canadian legislation for the protection of men employed on vessels, whether in the case of sea-going ships or craft plying on inland waters, has been enacted by the Dominion. The peculiar dangers to which seamen are liable, both afloat and ashore, are provided for in a number of enactments, some of which were doubtless designed primarily for the protection of the travelling public and the cargoes of the vessels, but all of whch affect the position of the crews. The legislation affecting seamen may be divided under three heads : I. That declaring the extent of the rights and duties of seamen ; II. That dealing with the safety of the ships; and III. That relating to the competency of officers in charge of the ships.

The statutes to which reference is made in the following review of the legislation for the protection of seamen in Canada, are as follows :—

The Seamen's Act, R.S.C., c. 74 ; as amended in 1890 by 53 Vic., c. 16 ; and in 1894 by 57-58 Vic., c. 43.

The Inland Waters Seamen's Act, R.S.C., c. 75 ; as amended in 1893 by 56 Vic., c. 24 ; and in 1901 by 1 Edw. VII., c. 33.

The Government Vessels Discipline Act, R.S.C., c. 71.

The Sick and Distressed Mariners' Act, R.S.C., c. 76 ; as amended by 50-51 Vic., c. 40.

Certain Imperial Orders in Council relating to desertion.

Certain sections in the Criminal Code of 1892, and amendments thereto, relating to seamen.

An Act respecting the Conveyance of Liquor on Board H. M.'s Ships, 50-51 Vic., c. 46.

An Act respecting Quarantine, R.S.C., c. 68.

An Act respecting Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons, and Sable Island, R.S.C., c. 70, with the amendments thereto ; and a number of Acts referring to particular channels and harbours.

An Act respecting the Navigation of Canadian Waters, R.S.C., c. 79.

The Pilotage Act, R.S.C., c. 80; as amended in 1892 by 55-56 Vic., c. 20; and in 1900 by 63-64 Vic., c. 36.

The Admiralty Act, as amended in 1900 by 63-64 Vic., c. 45.

The Wrecks and Salvage Act, R.S.C., c. 81; as amended in 1893 by 56 Vic., c. 23.

The Shipping Casualties' Act, 1901; 1 Edw. VII., c. 35.

An Act respecting the Liability of Carriers by Water, R.S.C., c. 82.

An Act respecting the Coasting Trade of Canada, R.S.C., c. 83.

An Act respecting the Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters, R.S.C., c. 84; as amended in 1898 by 61 Vic., c. 42; in 1898 by 61 Vic., c. 43.

The Port Wardens' Act, R.S.C., c. 85.

The Harbour Masters' Act, R.S.C., c. 86; as amended in 1894 by 57-58 Vic., c. 50.

An Act respecting Tonnage Dues Levied in Canadian Ports, R.S.C., c. 87.

An Act respecting the Harbour and River Police of the Province of Quebec, R.S.C., c. 89; as amended in 1893 by 56 Vic., c. 20.

An Act respecting the Protection of Navigable Waters, R.S.C., c. 91; as amended by 60-61 Vic., c. 23; in 1898 by 61 Vic., c. 41; and in 1899 by 62-63 Vic., c. 31.

An Act respecting the Safety of Ships and the Prevention of Accidents on Board thereof, R.S.C., c. 77; as amended in 1889 by 52 Vic., c. 22; in 1891 by 54-55 Vic., c. 38; in 1894 by 57-58 Vic., c. 44; in 1899 by 62-63 Vic., c. 33; in 1900 by 63-64 Vic., c. 35; and in 1901 by 1 Edw. VII., c. 34.

Malicious Injuries to Property Act, R.S.C., c. 168, s. 32, 33 and 49 and 54.

The Live Stock Shipping Act, 54-55 Vic., c. 36.

The Steamboat Inspection Act, 61 Vic., c. 46.

An Act respecting the Registration and Classification of Ships, R.S.C., c. 72.

An Act relating to Bills of Lading, 52 Vic., c. 30.

The Inspection of Ships' Act, 54-55 Vic., c. 37; as amended in 1894 by 57-58 Vic., c. 45.

An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships, R.S.C., c. 73; as amended in 1889 by 52 Vic., c. 21; in 1891 by 54-55 Vic., c. 41; in 1894 by 57-58 Vic., c. 42; in 1898 by 61 Vic., c. 45.

An Act to provide for the Marking of Deck and Load Lines, 54-55 Vic., c. 40; also 56 Vic., c. 22.

An Act respecting Aid by United States Wreckers in Canadian Waters, 55-56 Vic., c. 4.

I. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SEAMEN.

In the matter of the regulations governing the engagement of seamen, as in other important matters affecting employees on vessels, different provisions are made in the case of sea-going craft from those on the inland waters. The law regarding the shipping of seamen in what are known as the maritime provinces—Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia—is incorporated in *The Seamen's Act* (R.S.C., c. 74), and the amendments thereto; and that dealing with the shipping of seamen on the inland waters of Canada above the harbour of Quebec, in *The Inland Waters Seamen's Act* (R.S.C., c. 75) as amended.

In the case of both Acts 'ship' includes every description of vessel not propelled by oars. *The Seamen's Act* is not to apply, excepting where expressly provided, to government vessels, that is ships, the cost of which has been defrayed out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada. *The Inland Waters Seamen's Act* is not to apply to barges and scows navigating rivers and canals, but includes within its scope every ship registered in Canada propelled by steam and of more than twenty tons registered tonnage, or propelled otherwise than by steam and of more than fifty tons registered tonnage, and employed in navigating

the inland waters of Canada. These include all the rivers, lakes and other navigable waters within Canada, except salt water bays, arms of the sea and gulfs on the sea coast, and include the River St. Lawrence as far seaward as a line from Cape Chatte on the south shore to Point-de-Monts on the north.

The case of men employed on Canadian government vessels is dealt with in a special Act, *The Government Vessels Discipline Act* (R.S.C., c. 71), and every vessel employed by the government of Canada, either temporarily or permanently, shall be deemed to belong to the government for the purposes of this Act.

In the following review, where reference is made to a particular Act, the provision quoted must be understood to relate to vessels coming within the scope of that Act.

Shipping Offices and Masters.

Under the *Seamen's Act* the Governor in Council is authorized to establish shipping offices at each port in each of the maritime provinces where a custom-house is situated. The superintendents of these offices are known as shipping masters. No person who sells spirituous liquors and no tavern or boarding house keeper is eligible for the position. The shipping master is required to afford facilities for engaging seamen by keeping registers open to public inspection of the names of applicants for employment, and of all seamen shipped or discharged by him; to superintend and facilitate the engagement of seamen in the manner set forth in the Act; to facilitate the making of apprenticeships to the sea service, and to perform such other duties relating to merchant seamen and to merchant ships as are committed to him. The business transacted at the shipping office is under the immediate control and supervision of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

No person other than the shipping master or deputy shipping master shall hire, engage, or provide a seaman to be entered on board any ship not being a Canadian home-trade ship, or a ship in the merchant service of any other country. Every person who exacts or receives from the master of any ship a reward for procuring seamen shall incur a penalty of from $20 to $80. (a)

Seamen hired contrary to the provisions of the Act are not to be received on board a ship, and no person shall employ any other person than the shipping master or deputy shipping master to provide seamen.

For infringement of these provisions regarding the engagement of seamen, the guilty party is liable to a penalty not exceeding $40 for each and every seaman so hired, engaged, supplied or provided. (b)

A fee of fifty cents is payable to the shipping master or deputy shipping master upon each engagement of a seaman perfected before him, and the sum of thirty cents on the discharge of a seaman. The owner or master of the ship is required to pay the whole of these fees and may deduct and retain from the wages of the persons so engaged or discharged a sum not exceeding one-half of the amount so paid. Shipping masters receiving more than their lawful fees are liable to a penalty not exceeding $40 for each offence. A return of all the fees must be made to the Minister half-yearly. (c)

The Governor in Council may dispense with the superintendence of shipping masters and deputy shipping masters.

Shipping masters and deputy shipping masters appointed under the Act are required to give all the assistance in their power towards carrying into effect the objects of the Imperial Statutes 'For the Establishment of a Reserve Volunteer Service of Seamen and Government of the Same.' (d)

Engagement of Seamen.

Under the *Seamen's Act* the master of every Canadian home-trade ship of upwards of 80 tons, registered tonnage, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman in

(a) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 5-12 ; (b) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 13-15 ; (c) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 16-19 ; (d) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 20 and 21.

his crew in the form stated in the schedule of the Act, and containing the following particulars : The nature, and as far as possible, the duration of the voyage or engagement; the number and description of the crew; the time for commencing work; the capacity in which each seaman shall serve; the amount of wages which he is to receive; the scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to him; and any regulations as to conduct on board, fines and short allowance of provisions or other lawful punishment for misconduct which the parties agree to allow.

These agreements are to be so framed as to admit of stipulations as to advancement and allotment of wages, and are to be made in the presence of a shipping master or a respectable witness.

A seaman may at the termination of the agreement, if the master thinks fit, be discharged before a shipping master in the manner provided by the Act, and at any period during such engagement the master of the ship may discharge any seaman on payment of his wages and with his consent, if such discharge is made in the presence and with the sanction of the shipping master. (a)

A similar agreement is to be made between the master of every Canadian foreign-going ship, and every seaman whom he carries to sea from any port or place in any of the maritime provinces as one of his crew. A clause may be inserted in the agreement providing for the sale of the vessel during the voyage, and the discharge of the crew in the case of sale. Such clause shall state the amount of wages to be paid to seamen in the event of sale. (b)

In the case of ships making short voyages by sea, averaging less than two months' duration, running agreements with a crew may be made to extend over more than two voyages or for a specified time not beyond six months.

Every master of a ship registered in the maritime provinces, and of more than 80 tons, registered tonnage, trading between ports in the said provinces, who carries any seaman to sea, apprentices excepted, without entering into an agreement with him as required by the Act shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding $20 (c)

The master of every Canadian foreign sea-going ship of which a crew has been engaged before a shipping master, shall before finally leaving Canada report to the shipping master a full and accurate account of the changes in the crew, under a penalty for omission of $20.

No officers of customs shall clear any ship without the production of the shipping master's certificate to the effect that all the requirements of the Act have been complied with, and if any ship attempts to go to sea without complying with the requirements of the Act, the master of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding $200.

Every person who alters or makes a false entry in an agreement is guilty of a misdemeanour. (d)

On Inland Waters.

Under the *Inland Waters Seamen's Act* the master of every ship, subject to the provisions of the Act, is required to enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he carries as one of his crew in the manner and form set forth in the Act, and setting forth the same particulars as required under the *Seamen's Act* above.

The provisions regarding the making of stipulations in agreements and the discharge of seamen are also the same as under the *Seamen's Act.* (f)

In the case of ships making short voyages, running agreements with the crew may be made to extend over two or more voyages,

(a) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 25.
(b) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 26.
(c) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 28.
(d) R.S.S., c. 74, s. 32-34.
(e) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 36; R.S.C., c. 75, s. 10.
(f) R.S.C., c. 75, s. 4.

or for a specified time within a period of eight months. (g)

Every master of a ship who carries any seaman without entering into an agreement with him as required by the Act, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding $20.

Any person fraudulently altering any agreement is guilty of a misdemeanour.

When an agreement is signed before a shipping master or a chief officer of customs, the sum of 40 cents shall be payable to such officer for each engagement effected before him, and the sum of 20 cents for each discharge.

Under the *Seamen's Act* and the *Inland Waters Seamen's Act* when the term of service of a seaman is terminated by reason of the wreck or loss of the ship, or if a certificate of inability to proceed on the voyage is granted him by competent authority, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the term of service prior to such termination, but not for any further period. (h)

A seaman discharged before the voyage has been commenced, or before one month's wages are earned, without default on his part justifying discharge and without his consent, shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner, in addition to the wages he has earned, damages not exceeding one month's wages. (e)

On Government Vessels.

Under the *Government Vessels Discipline Act* the master of every vessel belonging to the government of Canada shall cause every person engaged for service in such vessel, after having the Act read to him and before he enters upon any duty on board, to sign his name in the proper column of a book kept for the purpose. This book shall contain a statement of the terms of service. These latter require his consent to submitting himself to the provisions of the Act in an orderly, faithful, honest and sober fashion; that he shall be diligent in the discharge of his duties and obedient to the lawful commands of his superior officers; that any embezzlement or wilful or negligent destruction, or loss of or injury to any of the stores of the vessel shall be made good out of the wages of the person guilty of the same; and that if he has entered himself as qualified for a duty which he proves incompetent to perform, he may be discharged or his wages may be reduced at the discretion of the master. The book shall contain columns properly headed for the names of the persons engaged, including officers, the dates when engaged, the capacity in which each person is to serve, with the relative rank of the officers, indicated by numbers; the period during which each person is to serve; the rate of wages which each person is to receive, and the names of the witnesses to each signature, together with the date of the signature. (i)

Apprenticeships.

Under the *Seamen's Act* every shipping master is required, upon application, to give assistance to any person desirous of apprenticing a boy to the merchant service and to every master of a ship requiring an apprentice, and may receive from the persons so assisted such fees as are determined by the Minister.

The person to whom the boy is bound as an apprentice to the sea service is required to transmit the indentures to the shipping master to be recorded, the shipping master being entitled to the sum of $1 for recording them. Whenever any such indenture is assigned or cancelled, and whenever any apprentice dies or deserts, the master of the apprentice is required within thirty days to notify the shipping master in order that the fact may be recorded. Failure to comply involves a penalty not exceeding $40.

The master of every Canadian foreign sea-going vessel shall, before carrying any apprentice to sea, cause such apprentice to appear before the shipping master before

(g) R.S.C., 75, s. 5.
(h) R.S.C., c. 75, s. 11 and 12; R.S.C., c. 74, s. 48.

(i) R.S.C., c. 71, s. 4-7.

whom the crew is engaged, and produce to him the indenture by which such apprentice is bound, and the assignment or assignments thereof. The name of the ports at which the same has been registered shall be entered on the agreement. The penalty for default is not to exceed $20 for each offence. (a)

Wages Payments.

Under the *Seamen's Act*, advance notes for wages are not to be given until after the articles are signed, and then only to the seaman himself. No such note is to be payable sooner than five days after the final sailing of the ship. Wages payments contrary to this provision are null and void. (b)

The right to wages commences at the time when the seaman begins work, or the time specified for his coming on board, whichever first happens.

No seaman shall forfeit his lien upon the ship, or his remedy for the recovery of his wages, because of any engagements made by him, and every stipulation by which a seaman consents to abandon his right to wages in the case of loss to the ship, or to abandon any right in the nature of salvage, shall be wholly inoperative. This does not, however, apply in the case of ships employed on salvage service, with respect to remuneration for salvage services. (c)

No right of any seaman or apprentice to wages shall be dependent on the earning of freight, but in all cases of wreck or loss of the ship, proof that he has not exerted himself to the utmost, to save the ship, cargo and stores, shall bar his claim. As will be seen later, provision is also made in the Act for the disposal of the wages of any seaman or apprentice in the event of death before the close of the voyage. (d)

Under the *Seamen's Act* and the *Inland Waters Seamen's Act*, in case of the termination of service by wreck or illness the seaman is entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination. Wages do not accrue during any period during which the seaman or apprentice unlawfully refuses or neglects to work when required, nor during illness caused by wilful act or default, nor unless the court otherwise directs for any period during which he is lawfully imprisoned for any offence. (e)

Under the *Seamen's Act* the master or owner of a ship shall pay every seaman his wages, if demanded, within three days after the delivery of the cargo, or five days after the seaman's discharge, whichever first happens. This provision does not apply, however, in cases in which the seaman, by the agreement, is paid by a share of the profits of the adventure. (f)

Allotment of Wages.

Under the *Seamen's Act* provision is made for the insertion in the agreement made by the seaman of stipulations for the allotment of any part of his wages; that allotment notes may be sued on summarily by certain relatives of the seaman when payable; that every master who makes a wilfully false statement to the effect that the seaman has ceased to be entitled to wages out of which the allotment is to be paid, shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars; that seamen discharged shall receive their wages in the presence of the shipping master of the port, excepting in cases where some competent court otherwise directs, and that a master who pays the discharged seamen otherwise shall incur a penalty not exceeding forty dollars; that the master of a vessel not being a Canadian home-trade ship of less than 80 tons, must deliver a full and true account of the wages of the discharged seaman or incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, and furnish him with a certificate of discharge or incur a penalty not exceeding forty dollars; that a shipping master may hear and decide any question whatsoever between a master or owner of a ship registered in Canada and

(a) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 22-24.
(b) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 29.
(c) R.S.C., c. 75, s. 44 and 45.
(d) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 46, 47 and 60.
(e) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 48-50; R.S.C., c. 75, s. 13-14.
(f) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 51.

any of his crew, which both parties agree in writing to submit to him; that every award so made by the shipping master shall be binding on both parties, and the shipping master may charge a fee not exceeding four dollars as remuneration therefor; that in any proceeding relating to the wages, claims or discharge of any seaman carried on before any shipping master under the provisions of the Act, the shipping master may require the production of the ship's papers, or other documents relating to the matter in question, and unless reasonable excuse for default is given, a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars is incurred. (g)

Recovery of Wages.

The *Seamen's Act* and the *Inland Waters Seamen's Act* provide that seamen or apprentices may sue for wages in a summary manner in the courts for any amount due, not exceeding two hundred dollars over and above the cost of the proceeding; that the judge or magistrate may make an order for the payment of wages, and may issue a warrant of distress; that if sufficient distress cannot be found, the amount of the wages and expenses may be levied on the ship; and that if the ship is not within the jurisdiction of the magistrate then the offending party may be committed to the common jail for a period of from one to three months.

No seaman under the Acts is to sue for wages abroad, unless he is formally discharged with the written consent of the master, or proves illusage warranting apprehension of danger to his life if he remained on board, and upon his return upon establishing his case he is entitled to recover compensation, not exceeding eighty dollars in addition to his wages. (h)

By amendments to the *Inland Waters Seamen's Act*, passed in 1893, and to the *Seamen's Act*, passed in 1894, every master of a ship shall, so far as the case permits, have the same rights, liens and remedies for the recovery of his wages or disbursements made and liabilities incurred properly by him on account of the ship, as any seaman not being a master has for the recovery of his wages. (i)

Under the *Seamen's Act*, where a seaman or apprentice is left behind at a foreign port under a certificate of his unfitness or inability to proceed on the voyage, a full account of wages due such person and the payment thereof shall be left with some British consular officer, or a respectable merchant of the place. For default the penalty is not to exceed forty dollars, and for a false statement, not exceeding eighty dollars in addition to the wages. (j)

Protection of Property.

Under the *Seamen's Act*, no wages due or accruing to any seaman or apprentice shall be subject to attachment from any court. Every payment of wages to any such seaman or apprentice shall be valid in law notwithstanding any previous sale or assignment of such wages, or of any attachment or incumbrance thereon, and no power of attorney, or authority for the receipt for any such wages or salvage shall be irrevocable.

No debt incurred by a seaman, exceeding one dollar, shall be recoverable until the end of the voyage.

No debt exceeding the sum of one dollar incurred by any seaman or apprentice shall be recoverable by any keeper of a tavern, house of public entertainment or lodging house.

The wearing apparel of any seaman or apprentice shall not be kept by any keeper of a tavern, house of public entertainment, or lodging house, for pledge for any debt or expenses for any greater amount than one dollar.

Every person guilty of overcharging a seaman or apprentice for board or lodging

(g) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 37-43.
(h) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 52-58; R.S.C., c. 75, s. 30-35 and s. 15.
(i) 56 Vic., c. 24; 57-58 Vic., c. 43, s. 1.
(j) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 68.

shall incur a penalty not exceeding forty dollars.

Every person guilty of detaining the effects of any seaman or apprentice after deducting therefrom what is due and owing for board and lodging, or who absconds therewith, shall incur a penalty not exceeding forty dollars, over and above the value of such effects less the deductions.

Every person who solicits any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings, or who takes from a ship any chest, bedding or other effects without the permission of the master, shall be liable to imprisonment for from sixty to ninety days. (a)

The *Criminal Code* of 1892 provides that every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable on conviction to five years' imprisonment, and on summary conviction before two justices of the peace to a penalty of from twenty to one hundred and twenty dollars and costs or in default of payment to six months' imprisonment, who buys, exchanges or detains, or otherwise receives from any seaman or marine, or has in his possession any arms or clothing or such articles belonging to any seaman, marine or deserter as are generally deemed necessary according to the customs of the navy.

It is furthermore provided that every one is guilty of an indictable offence, who detains, buys, exchanges, takes on pawn, or receives from any seaman or any person acting for a seaman, any seaman's property, or solicits or entices any seaman or is employed by any seamen to sell, exchange or pawn, any seaman's property unless he is in ignorance of the same being the seaman's property, or of the person with whom he deals being or acting for a seaman, or unless the property is sold by the order of the admiralty or commander-in-chief. The offender is liable on conviction on indictment to five years' imprisonment, and on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and for a second offence for the same penalty, or in the discretion of the justice to six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour.

In these latter cases dealt with under the Criminal Code, the seaman belongs to His Majesty's navy, and seaman's property, includes any clothes, slops, medals, necessaries or articles, usually deemed to be necessary for sailors on board ship, and which belong to seamen within the scope of the Act.

Every one in whose possession any seaman's property is found, who does not satisfy the justices of the peace before whom he is taken or summoned, that he came by such property lawfully is liable on summary conviction to a fine of twenty-five dollars. (b)

Property of Deceased Seamen.

Under the *Seamen's Act*, the master of the ship is to take charge of all money, clothes and effects of a deceased seaman or apprentice, and where he considers it necessary, to prevent contagion or disease, to dispose of the clothing as he thinks fit. He shall enter in the log-book a statement of the amount and a description of the effects left by the deceased, of the effects disposed of, of the amount due as wages, and the deductions, if any, which are to be made. This entry is to be attested by the mate or one of the crew. Upon arriving in port the master shall make a report to the shipping master, who shall, within six days, communicate the same to the Minister, who shall deliver such wages, effects and money to the legal representative of the deceased seaman or apprentice, or if no such representative can be found, in such manner as the Minister directs. For failure to comply with the provisions above stated, the master is accountable to the legal representative of the deceased, and in addition to incur a penalty not exceeding treble the value of effects not accounted for, or if such value is not ascertained, not exceeding $200. The shipping master who fails to report to the Minister, or who fails to deliver or pay over such wages, money and effects, is liable to be dismissed from office.

(a) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 80-85, 89.

(b) 55-56 Vic., c. 29, s. 391-393.

Whenever a seaman or apprentice dies in any of the maritime provinces, the master or owner of the ship shall deliver or account for any unpaid wages or effects of the deceased to the shipping master, at the port where the deceased seaman or apprentice was discharged or was to have been discharged, or to the Minister.

In case of wages or effects of deceased seaman or apprentice received by the shipping master on behalf of the government of Canada, and to which no claim is substantiated within six years, it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Governor in Council to allow or refuse claims subsequently made, and any residue of unclaimed property shall form part of the consolidation fund of Canada, and shall be applied as the Governor in Council directs. (a)

Supply of Provisions.

The *Seamen's Act* provides that any three or more of the crew of a ship may complain to any officer in command of one of His Majesty's ships or any shipping master in Canada, that the provisions or water for the use of the crew are at any time of bad quality, unfit for use or deficient in quantity. Such officer may thereupon make an examination, and if the complaint is shown to be well founded, shall report in writing to the master of the ship; and, if the master does not make the required amend, he shall in every case incur a penalty not exceeding $80. The officer making the examination shall enter a statement of the result in the log-book and shall send a report to the Minister, and such report shall be received as evidence in legal proceedings.

If the officer appealed to certifies that there was no reasonable ground for complaint, each of the complainants shall be liable to forfeit to the owner a sum not exceeding one week's wages.

If during the voyage the allowance of provisions stipulated in the seaman's agreement is reduced, excepting in accordance with the regulations regarding punishments, or if it is shown that any of the provisions were during the voyage bad in quality and unfit for use, the seamen shall receive compensation, as follows, in addition to his wages: If his allowance is reduced by one-third, an amount not exceeding eight cents a day; if by more than one-third, not exceeding sixteen cents per day; in respect of bad quality, not exceeding twenty-four cents per day. But if the court is convinced that any provisions, the allowance of which had been reduced, could not be procured or supplied in proper quantities, and that proper and equivalent substitutes were supplied, the court shall modify or refuse compensations as the justice of the case requires.

Masters of ships are required to keep weights and measures on board available for determining quantities of provisions in cases of dispute, or in default shall, for every offence, incur a penalty not exceeding $40. (b)

Accommodation on Board Ship.

The rules regulating the accommodation of seamen and apprentices on board Canadian foreign sea-going vessels, are as follows:—

Every place in any ship occupied by seamen or apprentices shall have for each a space of not less than 72 cubic feet, and of not less than twelve superficial feet on the deck or floor; every such place shall be properly prepared for the accommodation of the men, shall be securely constructed, properly lighted and ventilated, properly protected from weather and sea, and, as far as practicable, shall be shut off and protected from the effluvium caused by cargo or bilge water; there must be a supply of properly constructed privies of such number and construction as to be approved by the surveyor; every such place is to be open to inspection whenever the ship is registered or re-registered by one of the surveyors appointed by the Governor General in Council, under section 3 of the 'Colonial Shipping Act, 1860'; every such place to be kept free of stores, not the personal pro-

(a) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 60-63.

(b) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 71-74.

perty of the crew in use during the voyage. Upon complaint concerning such place one of the surveyors may inspect it, and if he finds it is not clear of goods, the master shall pay to each seaman lodged in such place the sum of twenty-four cents a day, and if in any other respect the provisions of the section are not observed the owner shall incur a penalty not exceeding $40.

Complaints by Seamen.

The master, upon being notified by a seaman or apprentice of the intention of the latter to make complaint to a justice of the peace or naval officer in command of one of His Majesty's ships, shall, on the first opportunity or as soon as the service of the ship permits, send him ashore in proper custody or incur a penalty not exceeding $40.

Whenever in a proceeding against a seaman or apprentice for desertion or for being absent without leave, it is alleged by one-fourth of the seamen belonging to the ship, or if the number of men exceeds twenty, by at least five such seamen, that the ship is not in a fit condition to proceed to sea by reason of unseaworthiness, improper loading, or defective equipment or other reason, or that the accommodation is insufficient, the court if not satisfied that the complaint is groundless shall cause the ship to be surveyed. No seaman or apprentice charged with desertion shall have any right to apply for a survey under this section unless he had complained of the circumstances before quitting his ship. The court may appoint a competent and unbiassed person to make an examination and report. The cost of the inquiry shall be determined by the court and shall be paid by the master or owner of the ship. If, however, it is found that the ship is in a fit condition to go to sea, and that the accommodation is sufficient, the costs of the survey may be deducted by the master or owner out of the wages of the person or persons upon whose demand or allegation the survey is made. (c)

Sickness and Distress.

The rules under the *Seamen's Act* regarding expenses attendant upon illness and death occurring on board, are as follows:—

If the master of any seaman or apprentice of any Canadian foreign sea-going ship receives any injury in the service of the ship, medical and surgical attendance and medicines as well as subsistence until he is cured or dies, or is brought back to some home port, and of his conveyance to such port and the expense of his travel, shall be defrayed by the owner of such ship without any deduction on that account from the wages of such master, seaman or apprentice. So also the living and medical expenses in case of temporary removal from the ship for the purpose of preventing infection or for the convenience of the ship and the expense for all medicines and surgical and medical advice on board ship shall be defrayed by the owner. In all other cases any reasonable expenses duly incurred by the owner for any seaman or apprentice in respect of any illness, or of the burial of any seaman or apprentice who dies when on service shall, if proved, be deducted from the wages of such seaman or apprentice.

In cases where expenses in respect to illness or injury which are to be borne by the owner are paid by any consular officer or other person on behalf of His Majesty, the amount may be recoverable from the owner as a debt due to His Majesty. (d)

Under the *Act respecting Sick and Distressed Mariners* it is provided that the Governor in Council may from time to time designate any hospital in Canada receiving aid from the public funds of Canada, an hospital for the reception, care and surgical or medical treatment of sick mariners on vessels on which duty has been paid under the Act. A 'vessel' is declared to mean any vesesel used in navigation, not propelled by oars. Hospitals not receiving such aid may with the consent of the management be also designated.

(c) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 77-79.

(d) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 75 and 76.

Duty to be Levied.

It is furthermore provided that there shall be levied and collected on all vessels arriving at ports in the maritime provinces a rate or duty of two cents per ton, registered tonnage, payable to the chief customs officer at the port; the moneys so received to be paid over to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General and to form a fund to be known as 'The Sick Mariners' Fund' and to be used for the care of sick mariners, or for the temporary relief of shipwrecked, destitute or other distressed seamen. All marine and seamen's hospitals, devoted exclusively to the reception, care and treatment of sick mariners shall be vested in His Majesty, and under the exclusive control and management of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Vessels of the burthen of 100 tons or less shall be liable to the payment of the duty once in each year, but not oftener. The master or owner of a fishing vessel of 100 tons or less, registered in Canada, may pay the duty in any year before leaving on their voyage, and the mariners thereon employed shall be entitled to the rights and benefits under the Act. In case of fishing vessels over 100 tons burthen a single payment covers a single voyage, and three payments the term of one year.

Vessels engaged in the coasting trade between ports in the same province or arriving at a port in Quebec from a port in Ontario are exempt from the payment of duty. By an amendment passed in 1887 this exemption is extended so as to include fishing vessels not registered in Canada.

The *Sick and Distressed Mariners' Act* further provides that the master of a vessel paying the duty may send to the marine hospital at Quebec, or the marine and seamen's hospital at any other port in the maritime provinces or to any hospital designated by the Governor in Council under the Act, any sick mariner, who shall be received and treated gratuitously. If there is no marine or other hospital available, the chief officer of customs shall make necessary provision for treatment at some public or private house. (e)

Under the *Criminal Code* every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment who prevents or impedes, or endeavours to prevent or impede any shipwrecked person in his endeavour to save his life, or who, without reasonable cause, prevents or impedes, or endeavours to prevent or impede any person in his endeavour to save the life of any shipwrecked person. (f)

Under the *Wrecks and Salvage Act* it is also provided that any one impeding the saving of the life of a shipwrecked person, or the saving of a vessel, is guilty of a felony and liable to seven years' imprisonment. Provision is also made for the payment of salvage for saving life in priority to all other claims for salvage. (g)

Liquor on Board H. M. Ships.

An Act respecting the Conveyance of Liquors on Board of H. M's Ships in Canadian Waters provides that every person who, without the previous consent of the officer commanding the ship or vessel, conveys or attempts to convey spirituous or fermented liquor on board any of H. M.'s ships or vessels, or gives or sells such liquor to any men in the service on board any such ship or vessel, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable on summary conviction before two justices of the peace to a fine not exceeding $50 for each offence, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

Offenders against the above provision may be apprehended without warrant.

Boats or vessels hovering about any of H.M.'s shops or vessels may be searched, and any liquor found on board such boats or vessels may be seized and shall be forfeited to the Crown. (a)

Leaving Seamen Abroad.

Under the *Seamen's Act*, upon the discharge of a seaman or apprentice abroad, the

(e) R.S.C., c. 76; and 50-51 Vic., c. 40.
(f) 55-56 Vic., c. 29, s. 254.
(g) 49 Vic., c. 81; s. 36, ss. (a)and (b) and s. 42.
(a) 50-51 Vic., c. 46.

master shall furnish him with a certificate of discharge, and shall, besides paying the wages due, either provide him with adequate employment upon some British ship home-bound, or furnish the means for securing a passage home. If the master refuse to comply, the expenses if paid by the consular officer shall be a charge upon the ship, and, if by the seaman or apprentice, may be recoverable as wages.

Every master or other person wrongfully and wilfully forcing on shore and leaving behind a seaman or apprentice before the completion of the voyage agreed upon or the return of the ship to Canada is guilty of a misdemeanour. (b)

Every master of a Canadian foreign seagoing ship is guilty of a misdemeanour who discharges any seaman or apprentice in any place in the United Kingdom or in any British possession without obtaining the sanction in writing of a shipping master or other duly authorized officer, or if at a place outside of the British dominions without the sanction of the British consular officer, or in his absence two respectable merchants resident there; and every person who leaves behind a seaman or apprentice without a certificate endorsed as above indicated, stating the fact and the cause thereof with particulars is also guilty of a misdemeanour.

By an amendment to the *Seamen's Act* passed in 1894, it is provided that the Governor in Council may pay any reasonable expenses incurred by the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom or by any officers of His Majesty in any British possession other than Canada, or in any foreign country on account of subsistence or transport back to Canada of any seamen or apprentices who had been domiciled in Canada for twelve months, and who had been found in distress, either on account of shipwreck or otherwise in any place out of Canada, out of any moneys applicable to the relief of distressed seamen granted by the parliament of Canada for the purpose on the production of the bills of disbursements with the proper vouchers and such other evidence as the Governor in Council requires. Persons serving in ships registered in Canada shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be domiciled in Canada while so serving. (c)

(b) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 64 and 65.

Foreign Ships.

The *Seamen's Act* provides that its provisions relating to the shipping of seamen shall apply to ships in the merchant service of every foreign country in the same manner as to ships in the British merchant service, unless there is something in the terms of some existing treaty between His Majesty and such foreign country to prevent the same from applying. (d)

(c) 57-58 Vic., c. 43, s. 2.
(d) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 126.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

THERE were six new strikes reported to the department during the month of October, an increase of one as compared with the previous month. Of the total number two were for an increase in pay, one against a reduction in pay and the remainder involving matters of administration and discipline within the establishments concerned. Four of the strikes were settled during the month. In one case the men presented a new scale of prices which was acceded to. In another case where the men struck because of the employment of a man whom they claimed to be incompetent, an adjustment was arrived at by the man being allowed six months to improve. The other dispute settled during the month was the strike of the spinners at the cotton mills at Valleyfield. This dispute involved directly and indirectly some 2,500 men. A full account of the settlement of this strike under the Conciliation Act, 1900, appears on page 285 of the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Six strikes carried over from the previous month remained unsettled at the end of the month.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly	Indirectly			
Ontario	Brantford	Moulders	Against alleged reduction in wages	1	14	...	Mar. 18	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec	Montreal	Cigarmakers	Refusal of employers to accede to Union's demand for revision of existing wage scale.	10	600	.....	April 19	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
B. C.	Rossland	Mine employees	Refusal of employers to grant unions demand for increase for underground labourers from $2.50 to $3 per day and other increases.	....	1,000	...	July 11	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Orillia	Carriage-workers	Lockout by company of union men upon learning of formation of local branch of union.	1	35	.....	Sept. 13	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
B. C.	New Westminster.	Longshoremen	Refusal of men to work with Americans hired by owners of vessel.	.....	....	.....	" 13	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
B. C.	Fraser River	Fishermen	Reduction by canners of price per fish from 10 to 5 cents. Men wanted 8 cents and this not being accepted they struck.	.....	.....	.....	" 25	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec	St. Hyacinthe.	Weavers and Spoolers.	Against alleged reduction in wages	1	44	.....	Oct. 4	Oct. —	Spoolers returned to work, with the exception of a couple. Some of the weavers returned, others sought employment elsewhere.
Ontario	Kingston	Tailors	Refusal of employers to adopt new scale of prices presented by union.	8	80	.....	" 8	" 11	Union agreed to reduce its demand five per cent on some work and to add five per cent in case of some work not in original scale. The net increase in wages demanded and granted was about 25 per cent all round.
Manitoba	Winnipeg	Moulders	Objection by men to employment of moulder who had recently finished his apprenticeship on the ground that he was incompetent.	1	20	.....	" 16	" 18	Arrangement made whereby man objected to was given 6 months to improve.
Quebec	Valleyfield	Spinners	Sympathy with man alleged to have been discharged because he absented himself to bury his child.	1	25	2,500	" 18	" 28	Settled under Canadian Conciliation Act, 1900. Reconciliation effected and men returned to work.

Ontario	St. Catharines	Tailors	Refusal of employers to adopt new scale of prices presented by union. The new scale asked an average of 2 cents per hour over old one which had been in operation for a considerable time.	8	53	.....	"	7	"	24	Employers all signed the new scale presented by the men who returned to work.
Quebec	Terrebonne ...	Moulders... ...	Objection by union to change of overseers.	1	.....	.....	"	—	.....		No settlement reported at end of month.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE WOODWORKING TRADES, CANADA.

THE woodworking trades are the subject of special treatment in that portion of the series of statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of employment which appears in the present number of the *Gazette*. Information is given under the above heading in regard to millwrights, draughtsmen, carvers, cabinet makers, polishers and finishers, turners, stair-builders, door makers, sash and blind makers and frame makers. The series will be continued and completed so far as the woodworking trades are concerned in the December number of the *Gazette*, which will treat of the ruling current rates of wages and hours for bench hands and their helpers, machine, shaper, sticker, band-saw, jig-saw, circular-saw, matchers and planer hands and labourers.

These tables are based on returns made to the department chiefly by employers and the special correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. Requests for information were sent to practically all of the woodworking establishments of any size or importance in the Dominion, and returns have been received from a large number of them. The rates given indicate those current in the locality named. It is to be borne in mind, however, in perusing these tables that many localities which appear side by side are very different in size and importance and are often widely separated from each other in actual location, the grouping having been made in its present form to admit of alphabetical arrangement for greater convenience in reference. This fact will help to explain, in part, the considerable variations which exist in the rates paid in the localities which appear side by side in the table.

Another feature demanding some explanation is the apparently relatively large number of unfilled spaces in the table. This is to be explained, in part, by the inadequacy of some of the returns received, and also by the fact that many of the localities are small and have but one or two woodworking establishments employing only a few hands. It has been thought best to publish all of the returns no matter how meagre, where the department was assured of their reliability, inasmuch as they help to explain the general position of the said trades throughout the Dominion.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1.—Millwrights, Draughtsmen,

LOCALITY.	MILLWRIGHTS.						DRAUGHTSMEN.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
P. E. Island—												
Bridgetown	20	12 00	10	10	60	...						
Charlottetown												
O'Leary		9 00										
Nova Scotia—												
Amherst	20	12 00	10	9½	59½	1¼						
Chester	20	12 00	10	10	60							
Gays River	30	18 00	10	10	60							
Guysboro	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼						
Halifax	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½-2						
Lower Stewiacke	35	21 00	10⅛	9			35	21 00	10⅛	9		
Musquodoboit	25	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	40	30 00	10	10	60	1¼
New Germany	20	12 00					20	12 00				
North Lochaber	30						40					
Wittenburg	30	18 00										
New Brunswick—												
Hartland							25	14 10	10	10	60	
Little Lepreaux	30		10	9	59							
St. John	22	12 00	9	9	54		27½	15 00	9	9	54	
St. Stephen												
Quebec—												
Beauharnois	20	10 00-12 00	10-10¾	6¼-10	60		20	12 00	10-10¾	6¼-10	60	
Brome	30	18 00				2	30	18 00				2
Champlain	18	12 00										
East Hereford	30	18 00	10	10	60							
Grand Cascapedia	30	18 00	10	10	60							
Howick	20	12 00	10	10	60		20	10 00	10	10	60	
Hull	20-30	12 00-18 00	10	9								
Joliette	20	12 00										
Kingsey Falls	20-25	12 00-15 00	10	9		1½						
Knowlton	20	12 00										
Lambton	25	15 00	10	8	58	1¼						
Les Eboulements	30	18 00	10	9	59	1¼						
Lévis	25	13 00				1½						
L'Islet	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½						
Montreal	17½-22½	10 50-13 50	10	10	60							
Quebec	From $52 to $65 per month.											
Richmond		15 00-18 00						18 00-30 00				
Ste. Anne de la Pérade	15	9 00	10	10	60							
Sté. Cunégonde												
St. Gabriel de Brandon	12	7 50	10	10	60	1½						
St. Henry												
St. Hyacinthe	15	9 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60	
St. Tite	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼						
St. Victor de Tring	20	12 00	10	10	60							
Scott Junction	30	18 00	10	10	60							
Sherbrooke	30	17 70	10	9	59							
Yamachiche	20	12 00	10	10	60		25	15 00	10	10	60	

WOODWORKING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 5.

Carvers, Cabinetmakers, Polishers and Finishers.

CARVERS.						CABINETMAKERS.						POLISHERS AND FINISHERS.					
Hours per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
							8 00	10	10	60	1½		8 00	10	10	60	1½
							9 00										
22½	13 50	10	9½	59½	1¼	17½	10 50	10	9½	59½	1¼	15	9 00	10	9½	59½	1¼
22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2						
35	21 00	10⅛	9			35	21 00	10⅛	9			22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2
						30	20 00	10	10	60	1½						
						10	6 00										
						30						10	6 00				
												30					
22	12 00	9	9	54		16½–18	9 00–10 00	9	9	54		16½–18	9 00–10 00	9	9	54	
						15	9 00	10	10	60		17½	10 50	10	10	60	
20	10 00–12 00	10–10¾	6¼–10	60		15	6 00-9 00	10–10¾	6¼–10	60		12½–16	6 00–10 00	10–10¾	6¼–10	60	
30	18 00				2	20	12 00				2	20	12 00				2
20	10 00	10	10	60		10–15	8 00–10 00	10	10	60		10–15	8 00–10 00	10	10	60	
17½	10 50	10	9			17½	10 50	10	9			17½	10 50	10	9		
						15	9 00										
20	12 00	10	10	60	1½	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	20					
15–20	9 00–12 00	10	10	60		15–20	9 00–12 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	1½
18–20	10 00–12 00	10	10	60	1¼	15–17½	9 00–10 50	10	10	60	1¼	15–20	9 00–12 00	10	10	60	
	18 00–24 00						10 00–12 00					15–17½	9 00–10 50	10	10	60	1¼
													9 00				
							10 00	10	10	60			9 00	10	10	60	
15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	17½	10 50	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	
15	9 00	10	10	60								15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼
												15	9 00	10	10	60	
						20	12 00	10	9	59		20	12 00	10	9	59	
25	15 00	10	10	60		17½	10 50	10	10	60	20	17½	10 50	10	10	60	

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE WOOD

TABLE No. 1.—Millwrights, Draughtsmen,

LOCALITY.	MILLWRIGHTS.						DRAUGHTSMEN.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Ontario—												
Alexandria	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	25	15 00	10	10	60	....
Apple Hill	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Avonmore	20	12 00	....	....	50	....	20	12 00	.....	....	50	....
Ayton	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	40	24 00	10	9	59	1½	30	18 00	10	9	59	1½
Berlin	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	....
Brantford	17–20	10 30-11 80	10	9	59	1¼	17½–25	8 75–15 00	8½	7½	50	....
Brigden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brussels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	25	15 00	.....	.....	.....	1¼
Cargill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....
Chatham	30	18 00	10	9	59	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....
Dundas	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	....
Gooderham	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....
Green River	25	15 00	10	9	59	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Hamilton	20–25	11 00-15 00	10	5	55	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Hanover	20	.....	10	10	60	....	60	.....	9	9	54	....
Harriston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ingersoll	20–25	.....	10	9	59	1½	17½–20	.....	10	9	59	1½
Kearney	20	12 00	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Kincardine	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	25	15 00	10	10	60	....
Kingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	.....	10 50-15 00	.....	.....	55–60	....	.....	10 50-18 00	.....	.....	55–60	....
Mattawa	27½	16 50	10	10	60	....	27½	16 50	10	10	60	....
Napanee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newmarket	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	25	15 00	10	9–10	59–60	1¼	25	15 00	10	9–10	59–60	1¼
Otterville	25–30	.....	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
Plattsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	25	15 00	9–10	9–10	54–60	....	30	15 00	10	9–10	54–60	....
Seaforth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Stratford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Sudbury	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Toronto	20–25	15 50	10	10	60	....	.....	15 00-20 00	9	5	50	....
Walkerville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Waterloo	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	40	23 60	10	9	59	....
Winchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Windsor	30	.....	9	9	54	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Wingham	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	30½	18 00	10	10	60	....
Woodstock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....

WORKING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 5.

Carvers, Cabinetmakers, Polishers and Finishers.

CARVERS.						CABINETMAKERS.						POLISHERS AND FINISHERS.					
Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays.)	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ Cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
												15	8 00			50	
20	12 00	10	9	59	1½	16½–17½	10 00–10 50	10	9	59	1½	15	9 00	10	9	59	1½
15–20	9 00–12 00	10	5–10	55–60		15–17½	9 00–10 50	10	5–10	55–60		15	9 00	10	5–10	55–60	
						17½–22½	10 00–13 70	10	9	59	1½	17½–22	10 00–13 70	10	9	59	1½
25	15 00				1¼		9 00	10	10	60							
25–27	15 00	10	5	55		15–20	9 00–12 00	10	9½	59½		15–20	9 00–10 50	10	9½	59½	
18⅓	11 80	10	9	59	1¼	16⅔	10 00				1¼	15	8 85–10 00	10	9	59	
												16⅔					
15 20	10 50	10	9	59	1¼	12½–20	10 50	10	9	59	1¼	10–17½	8 40	10	9	59	1¼
						17½	9 30	10	5	55							
15⅓		10	10	60		15		10	10	60		14		10	10	60	
17½	10 00					15	9 00					15	9 00				
17½–25	10 32	10	9	59	1½	14–17½	10 32	10	9	59	1½	15–17½		10	9	59	1½
15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		13⅓	8 00	10	10	60	
27½	16 00	10	9	59	1¼	17½	10 50	10	9	59	1¼	17½	10 50	10	9	59	1½
	9 00–12 00			55–60			7 50–10 50			55–60			6 00–10 50			55–60	
27½	16 50	10	10	60													
	17 00						10 00						8 75				
20	12 00					16⅔	10 00					15	9 00				
20–25	12 00–15 00	10	9–10	59–60	1¼	17½–20	10–50 12 00	10	9–10	59–60	1¼	10–15 17½–20	7 50 10 50–12 00	10	9 9–10	59 59–60	1¼
						15	9 00					15	9 00				
22½–25	12 00	10	9–10	54–60		17–20	10 00	10	9–10	54–60		17–20	10 00	10	9–10	54–60	
	10 00						9 00–10 00						9 00–10 00				
15–25	10 00–12 00	10	10	51–60		12½–20	7 50–10 50	10	10	51–60		12½–18	7 50–9 00	10	10	51–60	
22½–25	12 37–13 75	10	5	55	1¼	20–25	12 00–15 00	10	5	55	1¼	18–22½	10 00–12 00	10	5	55	1¼
												12½–15	7 00-9 00				
						13–18	9 15	10	9	59		12–20	9 00	10	9	59	
25–30		9	9	54	1½	12½–20–25	7 50	10 9	10 9	60 54	1½	17½ 25–30	10 50	10 9	10 9	60 54	1½
15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	
17½	10 50	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60	

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE WOOD

TABLE No. 1.—Millwrights, Draughtsmen,

LOCALITY.	MILLWRIGHTS.						DRAUGHTSMEN.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Manitoba—												
Brandon												
Winnipeg	27½–30	16 00	10	7–8	58		27½–30	16 00	10	7–8	58	
N. W. Territories—												
Indian Head							40					
British Columbia—												
Chemainus	30	18 00	10	10	60							
Enderby	30–40		10	10	60							
Moodyville	*27	18 50	10	10	60							
New Westminster	30	16 50 16 50	10	5	55	1¼						
Sapperton	33	19 80	10	10	60							
Vancouver	30 35	19 25	10	5–10	55–60	1½						

* And board.

TABLE No. 2.—Turners, Stairbuilders, Doormakers,

LOCALITY.	TURNERS.						STAIRBUILDERS.						
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.
Prince Edward Island—													
Charlottetown	15	7 50–8 00	10	10	60	1½							
O'Leary		7 50						9 00					
Nova Scotia—													
Amherst	17½	10 50	10	9½	59½	1¼	18	10 58	10	9½	59½	1¼	15
Antigonish								10 00	10	10	60		
Carr's Brook													20
Chester	10	6 00	10	10	60								15
Gay's River	20	12 00	10	10	60								
Guysboro'							20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	20
Halifax	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2	22
Lower Stewiacke	20	12 00	10⅛	9									
Meteghan River	20	12 00	10	9	59								20
Musquodoboit	30	15 00	10	10	60	1¼	40	20 00	10	10	60	1½	30
New Germany	20	12 00					20	12 00					20
North Lochaber	40												
Truro	12½–17	10 00	10	10	60								15–17

WORKING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

Department of Labour, Statistical Tables, Series B.—No. 5.

Carvers, Cabinetmakers, Polishers and Finishers—*Concluded.*

Carvers.						Cabinetmakers.						Polishers and Finishers.					
Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 6 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
30	18 00	10	10	60	...	25	15 00	10	10	60	...						
27½ 30	16 00	9	7	50	...	27½ 30	16 00	9	7	50	...	27½–30	16 00	9	7	50	...
.....	.....	..	....	.....	....	25	15 00	10	10	60	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	....
.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	30	.....	10	10	60	...	.....	.....	..	....	....	....
30	16 50	10	5	55	1¼	30	16 50	10	5	55	1¼	27½	15 10	10	5	55	1¼
30–35	16 50 19 00	10	5	55	....	27½ 35	15 00 16 50	10	5	55	1½	30	16 50	10	5	55	1½

Sash and Blindmakers and Framemakers.

Doormakers.					Sash and Blindmakers.					Framemakers.					
Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
8 00	....	....	....	....	15	7 50	...	....	....	1½	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
9 00	....	....	....	....	.....	9 00	....	....	....	....	.....	7 50	....	....	....	....
9 00	....	....	....	..	15	9 00	....	....	....	....	15	9 00	....	....	....	....
10 00	10	10	60	....	.....	9 00	10	10	60	....	.....	9 00	10	10	60	...
12 00	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....
9 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
12 00	10	10	60	1¼	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....
13 00	10	9	59	1½–2	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2
.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
12 00	10	9	59	....	20	12 00	10	9	59	....	20	12 00	10	9	59	....
15 00	10	10	60	1¼	25	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	25	12 00	10	10	60	1¼
12 00	....	....	....	....	20	12 00	....	....	....	....	20	12 00	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	....	....	....	30	.....	....	....	....	....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
9 00–10 00	10	10	60	....	15–17	9 00–10 00	10	10	60	....	15–17	9 00–10 00	10	10	60	....

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE WOOD

TABLE No. 2.—Turners, Stairbuilders, Doormakers,

LOCALITY.	TURNERS.						STAIRBUILDERS.						
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Week.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.
		$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.
New Brunswick—													
Doaktown	15	9 90	....	....	....	....	20	13 20	....	....	....	....	20
Hartland	15	16 40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
St. John	18	10 00	9	9	54	....	18	10 00	9	9	54	....	18
Quebec—													
Beauharnois	12½	5 00–8 50	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brome	25	15 00	10	10	60	2	30	18 00	10	10	60	2	25
East Hereford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Granby	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Grand Cascapedia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Howick	10–15	8 00–10 00	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17½
Hull	17½	10 50	10	9	....	....	20	12 00	10	9	....	....	17½
Knowlton	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	9 00	....	....	....	....	....
Lambton	25	15 00	10	8	58	1¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lawrenceville	12½	7 50	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Les Eboulements	20	12 00	10	10	60	1½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lévis	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17½
L'Islet	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	12½–15
Montreal	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	16
Pierreville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12½–15
Quebec	15–17½	9 00–10 50	10	10	60	1¼	15–17½	9 00–10 50	10	10	60	1¼	15–17½
Richmond	....	10 00	....	....	....	....	....	18 00	....	....	....	....	....
		12 00						30 00					
Ste. Anne de la Pérade	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12½
St. Gabriel de Brandon	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	13	7 00	10	10	60	1¼	13
St. Henri	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Hyacinthe	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	....
St. Tite	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15
Sherbrooke	15	9 00	10	9	59	....	20	12 00	10	9	59	....	17½
Yamachiche	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	15
Ontario—													
Ailsa Craig	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Alexandria	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17½
Atwood	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	20
Avonmore	15	8 00	....	10	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Belleville	16½–17½	10 00–10 50	10	9	59	1½	25	15 00	10	9	59	1½	17½
Berlin	15	9 00	10	5–10	55–60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brantford	15–20	8 85–11 80	10	9	59	1½	20–22½	11 80–13 70	10	9	59	1½	17½–22½
Brigden	....	9 00	....	....	....	....	....	12 00	10	10	60	....	....
Brockville	17½	10 33	10	9	59	....	20	11 80	10	9	59	....	17½
Brussels	25	15 00	....	....	....	1½	30	18 00	....	....	....	1¼	15
Cargill	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	15
Chatham	15	9 00	10	9½	59½	....	15–20	9 00–12 00	10	9½	59½	....	15–20
Collingwood	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	17½
Delhi	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	15
Dundas	20	12 00	10	9	59	....	20–25	....	10	9	59	....	20
Fergus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Green River	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Guelph	15–17½	9 60	10	9	59	1¼	20–15	13 00	10	9	59	1¼	17½
Hamilton	17½	9 30	10	5	55	....	22½	12 37	10	5	55	....	18
Hanover	16	....	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ingersoll	15–17½	....	10	9	59	1½	20–25	....	10	9	59	1½	15–17½
Kearney	15	9 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kincardine	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kingston	17½–20	10 50–12 00	10	9	59	1½	17½–20	10 50–12 00	10	9	59	1¼	17½–20

WORKING TRADE, CANADA—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 5.

Sash and Blindmakers and Framemakers—*Continued.*

Doormakers.					Sash and Blindmakers.					Framemakers.				
Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over time;	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.
$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
13 20					15	9 90					14					
8 10	10	10	60		15	8 60	10	10	60		12½	7 00				
10 00	9	9	54		18	10 00	9	9	54		18	10 00	9	9	54	
					15	9 00	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60	
15 00	10	10	60	2	25	15 00	10	10	60	2	20	12 00	10	10	60	2
12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60	
9 00					15	9 00					15	9 00				
12 00	10	10	60													
10 50	10	9			17½	10 50	10	9			17½	10 50	10	9		
9 00					15	9 00					15	9 00				
					17½						17½					
7 50–9 00	10	10	60	1½	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½
9 60	10	10	60		16	9 60	10	10	60		16	9 60	10	10	60	
					15	9 00	10	10	60							
9 00–10 50	10	10	60	1¼	15–17½	9 00–10 50	10	10	60	1¼	15–17½	9 00–10 50	10	10	60	1¼
9 00–12 00						9 00–12 00						9 00–12 00				
7 50	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60	
7 00	10	10	60		12	6 50	10	10	60	1½	10	6 00	10	10	60	
											17½	10 50	10	10	60	1¼
9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1¼
10 50	10	9	59		17½	10 50	10	9	59		17½	10 50	10	9	59	
9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	
											15	9 00	10	10	60	
10 50	10	10	60		17½	10 50	10	10	60		16	15 50	10	10	60	
12 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	
8 00		10	50													
10 50	10	9	59	1½	15	9 00	10	9	59	1½	17½	10 50	10	9	59	1½
10 00–13 70	10	9	59	1½	17½–22½	10 00–13 70	10	9	59	1½	17½–22½	10 00–13 70	10	9	59	1½
9 00	10	10	60			9 00	10	10	60			9 00	10	10	60	
10 33	10	9	59		17½	10 33	10	9	59		17½	10 33	10	9	59	
9 00				1¼	15	9 00				1¼	15	9 00				1¼
9 00	10	10	60		17	10 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	
9 00–12 00	10	9½	59½		15–20	9 00–12 00	10	9½	59½		15–20	9 00–12 00	10	9½	59½	
10 50	10	10	60		17½	10 50	10	10	60		16–17½	9 60–10 50	10	10	60	
9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	
					20						20					
					15	9 00	10	9	59		15	9 00	10	9	59	
10 50	10	9	59	1¼	18½	10 18	10	9	59	1¼	17½	10 50	10	9	59	1¼
9 90	10	5	55		17½	9 30	10	5	55		17½	9 30	10	5	55	
	10	9	59	1½	15–17½		10	9	59	1½	15–17½		10	9	59	1½
											10–15	6 00 9 00				
10 50–12 00	10	9	59	1¼	17½–22½	10 50–13 50	10	9–10	59–60	1¼	17½	10 50	10	9	59	1¼

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE WOOD

TABLE No. 2.—Turners, Stairbuilders, Doormakers,

LOCALITY.	TURNERS.						STAIRBUILDERS.						
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Week.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.
Ontario—Con.													
Lion's Head	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
London	.....	7 50-12 00	....	....	55-60	....	18-22	9 75-12 00	10	....	55-60	....	18-22
Madoc	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	17½
Mattawa	27½	16 50	10	10	60	....	27½	16 50	10	10	60	....	20
Napanee	....	9 00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
Newmarket	12½	7 50	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
Norwood	.....	10 00	9½	9	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
Ottawa	20	11 00-12 50	10	9-10	59-60	1¼	17½-22½	11 00-12 00	10	9-10	59-60	1¼	15-17½
Otterville	16	.....	10	10	60	...	...	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
Plattsville	15	9 00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
Port Arthur	32½	.....	10½	10½	63	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
St. Catharines	25	12 00-15 00	9-10	9-10	54-60	....	25-30	15 00	9-10	9-10	54-60	....	20-22½
St. Thomas	20	10 00	10	10	54	1½	20	10 00	10	10	54	1½	20
Seaforth	.....	9 00-10 00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
Stratford	13-20	10 50	10	10	51-60	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
Sudbury	22½	13 50	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	20
Toronto	20-25	11 00-12 50	9	5	50	1¼	25-30	12 50-15 00	9	5	50	1¼	25
Upton	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	15
Walkerville	12½-15	7 00-9 00	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
Waterford	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
Winchester	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	16½
Windsor	20-25	.....	9	9	54	1½	22½-25	.....	9	9	54	1½	20-25
Wingham	15	9 00	10	10	60	...	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
Woodstock	12½	7 50	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
Yarker	12½	7 50	10	9½-10	57-60	1¼	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
Manitoba—													
Brandon	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	25
Neepawa	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	25
Winnipeg	27½-30	16 00	10	7-10	58-60	....	27½-35	18 00-19 00	9-10	7-10	50-60	....	25-30
North-west Territories—													
Indian Head	25	.....	...	....	10-20	....	40	24 00	....	....	....	...	25
British Columbia—													
Enderby	25-30	.....	10	10	60	....	30-35	.....	10	10	60	....	25-30
Nelson	.....	21 00	10	8	58	...	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
New Westminster	30	16 50	10	5	55	1¼	32½	17 85	10	5	55	1¼	20
Vancouver	30	16 50	10	5	55	1½	33⅓-35	16 75-19 25	9-10	5	55	1½	20-30
Victoria	32½	16 90	9½	4½	52	1½	33⅓	17 35	9½	4½	52	1½	25-30

WORKING TRADE, CANADA—*Concluded.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 5.

Sash and Blindmakers and Framemakers—*Concluded.*

DOORMAKERS.					SASH AND BLINDMAKERS.						FRAMEMAKERS.					
Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Week.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13½	8 10	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 75-12 00	10	....	55-60	....	18-22	9 75-12 00	10	....	55-60	....	18-22	9 75-12 00	10	....	55-	....
10 50	10	10	60	....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	..	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....
12 00	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00	10	9	9-10	1¼	15-17½	10 00	10	9-10	59-60	1¼	17½	10 00	10	9-10	59-60	1¼
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 00	9-10	9-10	54-60	....	20-22½	12 00	9-10	9-10	54-60	....	25	.....	10½	10½	63	....
10 00	10	10	54	1½	20	10 00	10	10	54	1½	20-22½	12 00	9-10	9-10	54-60	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10 00	10	10	54	1½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 00	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....
12 50	9	5	50	1¼	18-25	9 00-12 00	9	5	50	1¼	25	12 50	9	5	50	....
9 00	10	10	60	.. .	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 90	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....
.....	9	9	54	1½	16½	9 90	10	10	60	....	16½	9 90	10	10	60	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20-25	.....	9	9	54	1½	20 25	.....	9	9	54	1½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 00	10	10	60	.. .	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	...
15 00	10	10	60	....	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 00	10	10	60	....	25-30	15 00	10	10	60	....	25-30	15 00	10	10	60	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	10	60	....	25-30	.....	10	10	60	.. .	25-30	....	10	10	60	....
21 00	10	8	58	....	.....	21 00	10	8	58	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 00	10	5	55	1¼	20	11 00	10	5	55	1¼	25	13 75	10	5	55	1¼
11 00-16 50	10	5	55	...	20-30	11 00 16 50	10	5	55	....	20-30	11 00-16 00	10	5	55	..
13 00-15 00	9½	4½	52-55	1½	25-30	13 00-15 00	9½-10	4½-5	52-55	1½	25-30	13 00-15 00	9½-10	4½-5	52-55	1½

BOILER INSPECTION IN N.W.T.

At the last session of the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories an ordinance was passed providing for the inspection of steam boilers and the qualification of engineers operating them.

This ordinance, which is known as 'The Steam Boilers Ordinance, 1901,' does not apply to boilers used for hot water for domestic purposes, heating buildings, railway locomotives or steamboat boilers, but includes all other steam boilers in operation in the Territories.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to appoint an inspector or inspectors of steam boilers for the Territories for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the ordinance. No person, directly or indirectly interested in the sale of boilers or steam machinery, shall hold the office of inspector.

Every boiler in the Territories shall be inspected at least once in each year by an inspector, and any owner who operates a boiler without any inspection certificate will be liable to a penalty of from $25 to $100. Boilers insured and inspected by any duly incorporated boiler insurance company doing business in Canada are exempt from these provisions.

Any boiler declared to be unsafe by the inspector shall not be used until the required repairs are made. For operating an unsafe boiler the penalty is $50. Inspectors are authorized to examine boilers in course of construction or repair.

Provision is also made for the supplying of every boiler with a reliable steam gauge, fusible plug and lock pop safety valve. Owners are required to report accidents to the nearest inspector. Specific regulations are laid down for the guidance of inspectors in making their inspection and subjecting boilers to hydrostatic pressure. Inspectors are required to assume 125 pounds to the square inch as the working pressure allowed for any boilers of 42 inches diameter, made in the best manner of plates 1¼ inch thick, of good materials and double rivetted. The working pressure allowable to any boiler shall not exceed ⅘ of the hydrostatic pressure to which the boiler has been subjected at the time of the inspection.

Regulations regarding the qualifications of engineers provide that any one operating any steam boiler without holding a final or provisional certificate of qualification as engineer or a permit under the ordinance, is liable to a penalty of $50.

An applicant for a certificate must satisfy the Commissioner of Public Works of his competency, and pay a fee of $3. Provisional certificates for a period of one year may be issued to persons having two years' experience in the operation of a steam boiler and holding a certificate of uniform good conduct. The holder of a provisional certificate may, upon the recommendation of the inspector, be granted a final certificate of qualification, but before making his recommendation the inspector must satisfy himself of the competency of the holder of the provisional certificate. Persons desiring to qualify for final certificates must serve at least one year as assistant to the holder of a final certificate, and at the expiration of the term, pass an examination before one of the inspectors under the ordinance. Provision is also made for the granting of a temporary permit to a duly qualified person acting in the unavoidable absence of the engineer in charge of the steam boiler. For the granting of a certificate or permit a fee of $3 shall be paid. Any person guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of the ordinance for which no specific provision is made, is liable to a penalty not exceeding $50.*

*Among the other ordinances passed at the session of 1901 was one respecting the exemption from taxation of beet sugar factories. This ordinance (Cap. 24) provides for the exemption of buildings, plant and machinery of beet sugar factories from taxation by any municipality, town or village incorporated after the passing of such ordinance.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of October, together with the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract.

Heating apparatus at Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 22, 1901. Amount of contract, $2,950.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. Not less than the following:
Steamfitters	$2.25 per day of 9 hours.
Steamfitters' helpers	1.85 " "
Masons	3.00 " "
Bricklayers	3.00 " "
Builders' labourers	1.50 " "
Carpenters	2.00 " "
Carpenters' helpers	1.50 " "
Joiners	2.25 " "
Plasterers	2.00 " "
Plasterers' helpers	1.50 " "
Painters and Glaziers	2.00 " "
Tinsmiths	2.00 " "
Blacksmiths	2.00 " "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.50 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.35 " "
Driver, horse and cart	2.00 " "

Post Office and Customs Building at Granby, Que. Date of contract, October 31 1901. Amount of contract, $14,987.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. Not less than the following:
Contractor's foreman, mason	$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's foreman, bricklayer	2.00 " "
Contractor's foreman, carpenter	2.00 " "
Carpenters	1.50 " "
Joiners	1.75 " "
Stair builders	2.00 " "
Stonecutters	2.50 " "
Bricklayers	2.00 " "
Builders' labourers—hod carriers	1.00 " "
Plasterers	2.50 " "
Painter and glaziers	1.50 " "
Tinsmiths	1.50 " "
Steamfitters	1.50 " "
Metal roofers	1.50 " "
Plumbers	1.50 " "
Blacksmiths	1.50 " "
Timekeeper	1.50 " "
Driver with one horse and cart	1.75 " "
Driver with two horses and wagon	2.50 " "
Driver with one horse	1.75 " "
Driver with two horses	2.50 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.00 " "

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during October, 1901:—

Statistics of U. S. Cities.

Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Washington, for September, 1901. (Issued every other month); 209 pages. Government Printing Office, Washington.

The greater part of this report is taken up with a digest of the statistics of the 135 cities in the United States having a population of 30,000 or over, the information given relating to the date of incorporation, population, area, births, marriages and deaths; administration of civic departments, area of public parks, miles and care of streets, sewers, and street railways, food and sanitary inspection, street lighting, schools, libraries, charities, water, gas and electric light plants owned and operated by cities, debt and legal borrowing limits, assessment and taxation, receipts and expenditures, assets and per capita debt.

The total population, area in land, total receipts for the fiscal year, total expenditures, including loans repaid, net debt per capita, and expenditure per capita for maintenance in the five largest cities were as follows :—

Cities.	Population.	Receipts.	Expenditure	Area in Land (Acres).	Net Debt per Capita.	Expenditure for Maint'nance
		$	$			
New York	3,437,202	211,031,317	199,615,240	209,218	81·27	31·62
Chicago	1,698,575	34,962,473	28,733,848	115,164	19·42	11·49
Philadelphia	1,293,697	42,018,030	30,628,246	84,560	32·44	15·64
St. Louis	575,238	15,583,920	10,945,548	39,277	32·48	15·63
Boston	560,892	40,152,081	36,906,700	26,247	91·61	34·39

Concerning the death rate the report says 'the proportionally large number of deaths in some of the southern cities is undoubtedly accounted for by the fact that the population is largely made up of coloured people, among whom the death rate is much higher than among the white population.' This will appear from the following summary:

Cities.	White Population.	Coloured Population.	White Death Rate per 1,000.	Coloured Death Rate per 1,000.	Total Death Rate per 1,000.
St. Louis, Mo	539,385	35,853	16·200	30·932	17·118
New Orleans, La	208,946	78,158	20·666	39·740	25·858
Louisville, Ky	165,590	39,141	13·914	24·935	16·021
Richmond, Va	52,798	32,252	18·088	32·835	23·680
Nashville, Tenn	50,796	30,069	18·269	30·663	22·878
Charleston, S. C	24,238	31,569	21·371	43·081	33·652
Savannah, Ga	26,109	28,135	22·636	42·189	32·778
Mobile, Ala	21,402	17,067	21·540	32·285	26·307
Little Rock, Ark	23,590	14,717	19·373	25·141	21·589

The report also contains statistics of Honolulu, Hi., reviews of recent statistical publications and decision of American courts affecting labour and laws of various states relating to labour enacted since January 1, 1896.

Maryland Industrial Statistics.

Bulletin of the Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics No. 1; September, 1901; The Clothing Industry; The 'sweatshops' evil; Baltimore, Md.; 46 pages.

This report which deals with the clothing industry in the State of Maryland for the year 1899, based upon the 12th census of the United States, says that in the ready made clothing industry there are 9,690 men, women and children employed in the factories and shops, not including the sweatshops, of which 5,168 are women 16 years of age and over; 593 are children under 16 years of age, and 3,929 men. The total wages paid out being $3,173,872, showing an average yearly earning for men in the factories and shops of a trifle over $489; for women $229, and for children $110. Of course, these figures for the wage earners do not include salaried employees of other kinds, being confined solely to the factory and shop. There are 759 salaried employees at an average salary of a little over $943 per annum.

Regarding custom work the report says that the total number of salaried men employed on custom work is 176, and their total salaries $109,305, or an average of $621 per annum each. The average earnings of men employed on custom work is a little over $562 per annum, while that of women and children is $319 and $115 respectively.

Seventeen salaried employees in dressmaking establishments each earn about $648 per annum, while 74 men in the same establishments earn an annual wage of $588; 1,153 women earn an average over $221 per year, and 13 children earn an average of a little over $126 per annum.

These figures are higher than the amount earned in the factories by the same class of help, except in comparison with the salaried employees.

Concerning the experience in the factories manufacturing women's clothing the report says: 'In the factories manufacturing women's clothing 150 salaried employees make an average salary of $850 per annum, while 385 men earn wages amounting to $522 per year; 1,453 women each earn $198 annually, and 41 children earn an average of $117 a year for their labour.'

It will be seen by these figures that the wage earners on custom work and dressmaking are much better off than those employed on factory product.

Concerning the sweating system the report says: 'Many of the larger manufacturers of fine goods are endeavoring to do away with "sweatshop" work by establishing factories in their own buildings, under their own supervision, and adopting what is known as the "Rochester system" of making clothing. This consists of subdividing the work among a number of girls and women, letting each one do a small part at piece prices, with experienced men and examiners to watch and direct the work. In these factories cleanly conditions exist, ample conveniences for work and air space, with regular hours, and a change of location to home as soon as the day's work is done.

Pennsylvania Industrial Statistics.

Annual report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, part III.; Industrial Statistics; Vol. XXVIII; 1900; 562 pages. State Printer of Pennsylvania.

This report gives an illustrated review of the manufacture of glass in Pennsylvania, and a statistical account of the conditions existing in the several leading manufacturing industries of the state.

The following summary sets forth the average daily wage of employees in the leading industries reported upon and represents not only skilled and unskilled labour, but men and boys, and women and children, but does not include salaried people nor office force. The report represents a business done of $711,653,501; an aggregate wages paid of $134,406,618, and an employment of 281,613 persons.

Steel billets, slabs and blooms	$2 63
Tool steel	2 56
Tin plate (black plate works)	2 41
Steam pumps	2 39
Iron and steel forgings	2 35
Stoves, heaters, ranges, &c.	2 30
Iron and steel rolled in finished form	2 11
Saws	2 04
Locomotives and cars built and repaired	2 01
Scales	2 00
Locomotives and stationary engines	1 97
Electrical supplies	1 91
Iron chains	1 87

Iron and steel bridges	$1 84
Book binding	1 82
Foundries and machine shops	1 82
Iron vessels and engines	1 81
Wagon and carriage axles and springs	1 80
Engines and boilers	1 80
Wrought iron pipes and tubes	1 79
Machinery	1 79
Malleable iron	1 78
Shovels, spades, scoops, &c	1 72
Window glass, bottles and table goods	1 72
Wrenches, picks, &c	1 71
Building and structural iron work	1 71
Car springs, axles and railway supplies	1 71
Ornamental metal work	1 70
Building brick	1 69
Pig iron	1 67
Wall paper	1 64
Carpets	1 64
Pianos and organs	1 63
Agricultural implements	1 63
Brass, copper and bronze goods	1 63
Bicycles	1 62
Edge tools	1 59
Wire rope	1 57
Hardware specialties	1 56
Fur and felt hats	1 55
Steel castings	1 54
Plumbers' supplies	1 54
Safes and vault doors	1 52
Boilers, tanks, stacks, &c	1 52
Men's, women's, misses' and children's shoes (males)	1 52
Paving bricks	1 50
Slate roofing (tonnage)	1 49
Paper manufacture	1 49
Tin plate (dipping works)	1 47
Iron fences and railings	1 47
Cast iron pipe	1 47
Glazed and chrome kid	1 47
Upholstery goods	1 47
Pottery	1 46
Bath boilers, tanks, &c	1 44
Wire	1 42
Metal and metallic goods	1 42
Fire brick	1 40
Tinware	1 37
Bolts and nuts	1 32
Carpet yarns	1 32
Wool hats	1 31
Chenille goods	1 28
Rugs, yarns, &c	1 27
Tacks and small nails	1 26
Cotton and woollen cloths	1 25
Woollen and worsted cassimeres	1 24
Hats and caps	1 22
Suspenders	1 21
Woollen blankets, flannels, &c	1 20
Neckwear	1 19
Woollen and worsted fabrics	1 18
Files	1 14
Woollen and worsted yarns	1 11
Cordage, rope and twine	1 10
Silk ribbons	1 07
Cigars	1 04
Shirts and shirt waists	1 04
Wire goods	1 03
Cotton yarns	1 02
Dress trimmings, braids, &c	1 01
Woollen, worsted and cotton yarns	1 00
Lace goods	0 98
Hosiery	0 95
Paper, paper boxes and envelopes	0 90
Knit goods underwear	0 89
Silk—broad goods and ribbons	0 88
Umbrellas and parasols	0 87
Men's, women's, misses' and children's shoes (females)	0 85
Silk—broad goods, thrown silk, yarns, &c.	0 84

Ontario Industrial Statistics.

Annual report of the Bureau of Industries for the province of Ontario, 1900; Part I.—Agricultural Statistics; Part II., Chattel mortgages; Ontario Department of Agriculture; 45 pages. King's Printer, Toronto.

This report, which contains statistical information concerning industrial conditions in the province during the year 1900, and particularly concerning the agricultural industry, gives the following particulars regarding wages paid farm labourers in the years 1900, 1899, 1895 and for the period from 1882-1900:

Farm Labourers.	1900.	1899.	1895.	1882-1900.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Per year in yearly engagements—				
With board	155 00	149 00	150 00	157 00
Without board	248 00	243 00	246 00	250 00
Per month for working season—				
With board	16 57	15 38	15 38	16 73
Without board	25 78	24 93	25 43	26 14
Domestic servants per month	6 65	6 19	6 07	6 23

The acreage of assessed lands in the province in 1900 was placed at 23,568,104; of which 22,728,082 was resident and 840,022 non-resident. The total acreage cleared was placed at 13,297,208.

The yield of fall wheat was 23,369,737 bushels; the yield per acre, 21·9; with a market value of $15,517,505, or $14.52 per acre. The yield of spring wheat was 6,940,-333 bushels; the yield per acre, 18·4; with a market value of $12.43.

The number of cattle in the province increased from 2,318,355 in 1899 to 2,429,-330 in 1900. The value per head increased from $31.14 in 1899 to $32.12 in 1900. A similar increase is reported in the cases of other live stock.

The value of farm property, including land, buildings, implements and live stock amounted to $974,814,931 as compared with $947,513,364 in the previous year.

Farm values per acre averaged $41.34; as compared with $40.40 in previous year.

The rent per acre on land occupied was $1.80, as compared with $1.77 in the previous year; and the rent per acre on land cleared was $2.48, as compared with $2.51 the previous year.

Market prices for a number of the leading products for the six months from July to December in the years 1900, 1899, 1895 and the period between 1882 and 1900 were as follows:—

—	Fall wheat, per bush.	Spring wheat, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Peas, per bush.	Beans, per bush.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1900.....	66·4	67·5	38·9	26·5	57·1	99·7
1899.. ..	66·7	66·5	39·5	27·7	57·3	108·0
1895.....	69·3	69·8	40·0	29·1	54·8	94·7
1882–1900..	79·3	81·8	48·2	31·0	57·2	99·8

—	Rye, per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Corn (in ear), per bush.	Hay, per ton.	Potatoes, per bush.	Wool, per lb.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1900.....	48·5	43·7	31·7	8 48	26·1	15·4
1899.....	50·0	45·5	19·8	7 72	32·8	14·3
1895.....	45·6	36·8	22·6	12 30	20·2	20·0
1882–1900..	51·8	39·3	23.3	9 14	39·2	18·2

The number of cheese factories in operation during the year was 1,173 as compared with 1,203 in 1899. The total quantity of milk used was 1,366,433,199 lbs. as compared with 1,311,530,927 lbs. in 1899. The amount of cheese made was 127,789,543 lbs. as compared with 123,323,923 lbs. in 1899. The gross value of the cheese was $13,023,-025 as compared with $12,120,887 in 1899. The average number of patrons was 159,294 as compared with 260,443 in 1899. The value of the cheese per 100 lbs. was $10.19 as compared with $9.83 in 1899. The latter amount had been the highest on record. The amount paid to patrons for milk at the factory was $11,682,470 as compared with $10,682,193 in 1899. The price per 100 lbs. of milk was 85·5 cents as compared with 81·4 cents in 1899.

The report closes with a table dealing with chattel mortgages in the province. The total number of chattel mortgages against all occupations in 1899 was 18,216, as compared with 19,526 in the previous year. The amount of these mortgages was $11,067,664, as compared with $12,001,075 in the previous year. The chattel mortgages against farmers number 9,392, amounting to $2,988,853, as compared with 10,514, amounting to $3,547,554 in the previous year.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

ONTARIO CASES.

Employees' Provident Societies.

A point of considerable interest to members of labour organizations generally, and to employees of railway companies in particular, was decided, so far as Ontario is concerned, by a judgment recently delivered by Mr. Justice Meredith.

John Lucy was employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company as a brakesman, and whilst working in that capacity at Oshawa he met with an accident which resulted in the loss of three fingers. Lucy claimed that the accident had been caused by negligence for which the company was responsible, and he therefore sued them for $5,000 damages. The company denied negligence on their part, and claimed that the accident had resulted from the carelessness of Lucy himself.

The company, however, also raised another and more interesting defence. Lucy was a member of the Grand Trunk Railway Provident Society, an organization of which every employee of that company is obliged to become a member, which is partly supported by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and which has a constitution, one of the clauses of which states that a member of the society cannot sue the company for damages for any accident which he suffers while in their employment. The company claimed that this proviso in the constitution of the Grand Trunk Railway Provident Society debarred Lucy from bringing any action against them for damages on account of the accident above referred to, and that the suit should be dismissed without being given to the jury. The question of law involved was fully argued, and the presiding judge finally decided that the fact that an employee pays dues into such an organization as the Grand Trunk Railway Provident Society does not debar him from suing the Grand Trunk Railway Company; that the employee paid the dues for the insurance which the society gave him; and that, despite the clause in the constitution of the society, the fact that he was a member of such organization did not take away the right of an employee to sue the company which employed him.

(Judgment by Mr. Justice Meredith delivered September, 1901.)

Case Under the Ontario Factories' Act.

The Ontario Factories' Act provides that 'a child or young girl shall not be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while the machine is in motion.' Another section of the Act defines a 'young girl' as a girl between fourteen and eighteen years of age.

A girl, fifteen years of age, was (unknown to her father) engaged by her employer in running a machine for stamping card board. After she had had a fair amount of practice, and after having managed the machine for some days without any apparent fatigue, her hand got caught in the machine and was so badly injured that it was necessary to amputate it. She was unable to explain how it was that her hand came to be where it was when the accident happened, and nobody else was present at the time.

The father of the girl sued her employer for damages, claiming that, by reason of the Factories' Act, he had no right to allow a girl of that age to work at such a machine, and that he was liable in damages for any accident which might occur while she was doing so. The trial judge, however, held that it was necessary to prove that they had been guilty of some other negligence which was directly connected with and caused the accident; and there being no such evidence, he dismissed the action.

The plaintiff appealed, and the Court of Appeal decided that the mere fact that the employer allowed a girl under eighteen years of age to operate between the fixed and traversing part of a self-acting machine was sufficient to render him liable in damages for any accident which happened to the girl while she was so engaged. Judgment was therefore given against the defendant.—Fahey *vs.* Jephcott.—Decision of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, Sept. 21, 1901. See report of the first judgment in this case in the *Labour Gazette*, Vol. 1, No. 7, page 385, March, 1901.

The Lord's Day Act.

An interesting decision was given on October 17, 1901, by the police magistrate of Belleville, in an action under the Lord's Day Act, brought against the Trent Valley Paper Company, which was charged with allowing its employees to work on Sunday. The magistrate decided that the Lord's Day Act did not apply to corporations, and he therefore dismissed the complaint.

QUEBEC CASE.

Employee Suing on his Contract.

Joseph Bloom, of Hull P.Q., was verbally engaged to work in one of the shanties of The Eddy Manufacturing Company from August 24, 1900, to March 1, 1901, for $26 per month. On November 20, 1900, Bloom was dismissed, and as he claimed that he was so discharged without cause or reason, he sued The Eddy Manufacturing Company for $127, $23 being the balance due him for work already done, and $104 being for work which he was to have performed and to have been paid for during the time his contract had yet to run.

The case came before a judge of the Superior Court in the province of Quebec, and The Eddy Manufacturing Company claimed that that tribunal had no jurisdiction in the matter on the ground that as Bloom was discharged in the province of Ontario, the whole cause of action arose, and the damage, if any, was suffered in the province of Ontario, and that therefore such an action could only properly be tried before the courts of that province.

The court, however, decided that according to the present state of the law, a suit can be taken in the province where the contract is signed, and that therefore in this case the courts of Quebec had jurisdiction, the contract having been made and signed in that province.

Judgment was accordingly given for Bloom for $127 and costs.

(Bloom *vs.* The Eddy Manufacturing Company. Judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Rochon, October 4, 1901.)

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.—*(Continued.)*

THE *Gazette* publishes herewith the third instalment of the directory of labour organizations in Canada, commenced in the September number. Up to the present particulars have been given in regard to the Trade and Labour Congress of Canada; trade councils and federations of trade unions in the different localities of the Dominion; the building trades, including the trade unions of painters, decorators and paperhangers, lathers and plasterers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers; the metal engineering and shipbuilding trades, including the iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, electrical workers, metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers, stove mounters, blacksmiths, boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders, shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers, sheet metal workers, tool sharpeners, horse shoers and jewelers.

In the present issue the directory is continued in so far as it relates to the woodworking and furnishing trades and the printing and allied trades. To the first group belong the woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, carmen, pattern makers, coopers and gilders. To the second group belong printers, pressmen, stereotypers, book-binders, steel and copper plate printers, photo engravers and mailers.

The department has again to acknowledge the courtesy shown by the labour organizations throughout the country in furnishing the information supplied in the directory regarding their several organizations.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.		
	Woodworkers.		
Quebec—			
Quebec	Société des Ouvriers Travaillant le Bois, No. 129	June, 1893	January
Ontario—			
Berlin	Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, No. 112	March 14, 1900	June & Dec.
Dundas	Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, No. 128	June 29, 1900	June & Dec.
Guelph	Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, No. 111	March 17, 1900	Jan. & July.
Hamilton	Woodworkers and Finishers' International Union, No. 37	June 5, 1900	June & Dec.
Ottawa	Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, No. 116	May, 1900	June & Dec.
Preston	Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, Cabinetmakers, No. 51	March 29, 1900	June & Dec.
Stratford	Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, No. 107	March 1, 1900	June & Dec.
Toronto	International Woodworkers' Union of America—Pianomakers, No. 121	May 1, 1900	Dec. & June
"	International Wood Carvers' Association of North America	Sept., 1900	Jan. & June.
"	Pianomakers' Union, No. 34	Sept. 24, 1895	July & Jan.
"	Machine Woodworkers, Local No. 118	June, 1900	June & Dec.
Trenton	Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, No. 159	July 20, 1901	June & Dec.
Wingham	Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, No. 119		
Woodstock	Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, No. 88	Jan. 22, 1900	Jan. & July.
British Columbia—			
Vancouver	Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, No. 145	Dec. 13, 1900	June
	Upholsterers.		
Ontario—			
Guelph	Upholsterers' International Union of North America, No. 41	March 14, 1898	March
Toronto	Upholsterers' International Union of North America, No. 30	1894	Jan. & July.
Waterloo	Upholsterers' International Union, No. 42		
	Varnishers and Polishers.		
Ontario—			
Berlin	Twin City Hardwood Finishers' Union, No. 129	June 30, 1900	Jan. & July.
Preston	Union No. 8278		
Toronto	Varnishers and Polishers' Local, No. 65	Feb., 1893	June & Dec.
	Wood Carvers.		
Ontario—			
Berlin	International Wood Carvers of North America	Oct. 24, 1899	June & Dec.
	Carriage and Waggon Makers.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Journeymen Carriagemakers' Union	June, 1901	Annually
Ontario—			
Guelph	Carriage and Wagonworkers' International Union, No. 78	June 24, 1901	June
London	Carriage and Wagonworkers' International Union, No. 46	May 10, 1899	Jan. & July.
Palmerston	Carriage and Wagonworkers' International Union, No. 61	July 24, 1900	Jan. & July.
Orillia	Carriage and Wagonworkers' International Union		

UNIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Joseph Rochette	264 D'Aiguillon St	Geo. Dumontier	8 Signai St.
Edward Zinkan	Berlin	Conrad Kuehner	Berlin.
Wm. Ball	Dundas	Samuel Patterson	Dundas.
Geo. W. Jones	Guelph	Jas. Dandeno	Guelph.
H. H. Hopper	298 Jackson St., West	Chas. Middleton	81 Gore St.
Nicholas Kelly	372 Maria St.	A. E. Brash	466 Lisgar St.
Chas. Smith	Preston	Geo. Wieberg	Preston.
Edgar L. Boothby	Stratford	A. W. Thorne	Stratford.
F. J. Breene	Toronto Junction P. O	John Linton	P. O. Box 199 Toronto Junction.
William Menzies	101 Nassau St.	Gus. Mingeaud	25 Wood St.
Charles Burrows	30 Gerrard St., West	Arthur Hook	9 Suffolk Place.
A. J. Bateman	138 Lisgar St.	Thos. Harris	56 Dundas St.
Lewis Roneigh, Jr	Trenton	Walter Clark	Trenton.
		Jas. Dey	Wingham.
John Huffman	Woodstock	Ed. Haggith	P.O. Box 316.
H. E. Ridley	420 Princess St.	T. A. Ridley	420 Princess St.
T. A. Johnson	Guelph	Frank A. Horn	Guelph.
Alex. Braid	58 Sullivan St	Kenneth Mundy	115 Claremont St.
George Fehrnback	Berlin	S. E. Englert	Berlin.
		P. O. Rourke	Preston.
Wm. Welsh	West Toronto Junction P.O	Joseph Harding	112 Birch Ave.
David Heit	Berlin	Ed. J. O'Brien	Berlin.
George Vass	18 Yukon St	Fred French	18 Yukon St.
J. H. Parker	Guelph	Thos. Robertson	Guelph.
C. Smith	352 Wellington St	John Smelser	136 Sydenham St.
Edward Bell	Palmerston	T. R. Morgan	Palmerston.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES—*Continued.*		
	Carmen.		
Manitoba— Winnipeg	Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen, Jubilee Lodge, No. 6.	1898	
North-west Territories— Calgary	Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen of America, Ladysmith Lodge, No. 42	March, 1900	January
British Columbia— Nelson	Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen of America, No. 98	June, 1901	December
Vancouver	Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen of America, No. 58	July 19, 1900.	December
	Pattern Makers.		
Ontario— Peterborough	Pattern Makers' League of North America	Oct. 17, 1900.	Apl. & Sept.
Toronto	Pattern Makers' League of North America	Nov., 1891	Mar. & Sept.
	Coopers.		
Quebec— Montreal	Coopers' Protective Union	1882	March
Nova Scotia— Halifax	Halifax Coopers' Union	July, 1870	Annual
	Gilders.		
Ontario— Toronto	Gilders' Protective Union, No. 8,980	1895	June
	PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.		
	Printers.		
Nova Scotia— Halifax	International Typographical Union, No. 130	Sept. 21, 1869.	May
New Brunswick— St. John	International Typographical Union, No. 85	May 15, 1865.	Jan. & July.
Quebec— Montreal	Jacques Cartier International Typographical Union, No. 145	Oct., 1870	March
"	International Typographical Union, No. 176	Jan., 1867	March
Quebec	International Typographical Union, No. 302	April 7, 1893.	March
Ontario— Berlin	International Typographical Union, No. 366	April 2, 1900.	January
Brantford	International Typographical Union, No. 378	June 6, 1900.	Jan. & July.
Brockville	International Typographical Union, No. 393	Aug. 27, 1900.	July
Chatham	International Typographical Union, No. 460	Oct., 1901	
Galt	International Typographical Union, No. 411	April 24, 1901.	April
Guelph	International Typographical Union, No. 391	July 24, 1900.	January
Hamilton	International Typographical Union, No. 129	Feb., 1869	December
Kingston	Limestone City Typographical Union, No. 204	1884	Jan. & July.
London	International Typographical Union, No. 133	Nov. 6, 1869.	December
Ottawa	International Typographical Union, No. 102	1867	December
St. Catharines	International Typographical Union, No. 416	May 2, 1901.	December
St. Thomas	International Typographical Union, No. 459	Oct., 1901.	January.
Stratford	International Typographical Union, No. 139	Nov., 1900.	January
Toronto	International Typographical Union, No. 91	1844	April
Woodstock	International Typographical Union, No. 317	Oct. 9, 1901	Quarterly
Manitoba— Winnipeg	International Typographical Union, No. 191	Nov., 1881.	May

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
E. E. Thacker	663 Henry Ave	H. Gibbons	263 Chambers St.
Fred McConkey	Calgary	James M. Craig	Calgary.
Otto Gebert	Nelson	Frank I. Gillings	Nelson.
Leonard Hannah	1203 Howe St	Ernest Greanes	1133 Comox St.
Thos. G. Anderson	Peterborough	J. Y. Gerard	P. O. Box 255
Horace J. Maughan	284 Euclid Ave	J. P. Garton	119 Wellington St. W.
D. Verdon	233 Panet St	Olivier Bissonnette	2161 Notre Dame St.
Phillips King	33 Cornwallis St	D. Lynch	72 Lower St.
Albert Tresidder	9 D'Arcy St.	Patrick Doherty	128 Shuter St.
Fred. W. Smith	126 South St	Wm. P. Mahoney	P. O. Box 492.
Fred. W. Emrus	Box 352	Robert A. Johnston	Box 352.
Alfred Darveau	315 St. Andrew St	Chas. Belleau	212 St. Christophe St.
Jas. Drury	5 Emily St.	H. Friedlander	P. O. Box 734.
Robt. Edwards	131 Scott St.	Michael J. Crane	P. O. Box 263.
Chas. Delion	Berlin	Bert. Lamont	P. O. Box 70.
Geo. Crooks	151 Darling St	E. R. Sayles	56 Albion St.
Louis E. Murphy	Box 492	S. W. Bell	*Times* Office.
J. C. Shepherd	Chatham	C. B. Macoll	Chatham.
Frank Dorschell	Galt	J. C. Wilson	P. O. Box 193.
A. A. Anderson	Guelph P. O	O. R. Wallace	Box 574.
Geo. H. Richmond	G. L. Kidner's Job Office.	John J. Burns	230 John St. North.
Ed. Ball	360 Barrie St.	Samuel Carson	220 University Ave.
John McLean	399 Grey St.	W. A. Hunter	196 Rectory St.
A. E. Sanderson	206 Gloucester St.	J. A. Murphy	412 McLeod St.
David Marshall	*Standard*, St. Catharines.	R. Sutherland	P. O. Box 878.
A. C. Streith	Flora St.	Earl Curran	St. Thomas.
Alex. Abram	Stratford	Michael Morrissey	Stratford.
William Powell	P. O. Box 543.	Joseph Clinton	P. O. Box 543.
B. J. Rae	Woodstock	F. McKay	Woodstock.
Robt. Thorns	255 Young St	Geo. H. Moore	55 Kate St.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES—*Continued.*		
	Printers—*Continued.*		
British Columbia—			
Greenwood	International Typographical Union, No. 358	Dec. 15, 1899.	Jan. & July.
Nanaimo	International Typographical Union, No. 337	Dec., 1899	October
Nelson	International Typographical Union, No. 340	March, 1899.	April
New Westminster	International Typographical Union, No. 264	July 26, 1898.	January
Rossland	International Typographical Union, No. 335	Feb., 1897	February.
Vancouver	International Typographical Union, No. 226	Feb. 7, 1888.	
Victoria	International Typographical Union, No. 201	April, 1884.	June
	Pressmen.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	International Printing Pressmen's Union	July, 1901	Annually
Quebec—			
Montreal	International Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 52.	January, 1890.	December
Ontario—			
Hamilton	Webb Cylinder Press Printers' Association, No. 54.		February
Ottawa	International Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 5.	Jan. 20, 1879.	December
Toronto	International Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 10.	1882	April
"	Printing Press Assistants and Feeders' Union, No. 1.	June, 1890.	April
"	Webb Press Printing Union, No. 1.	1893	January
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Printing Pressmen's Assistants and Feeders' Union, No. 87	Sept. 30, 1898.	April
British Columbia—			
Vancouver	International Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 69	Oct. 27, 1898.	December
Victoria	International Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 79	Sept. 1896.	May
	Stereotypers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 33	Dec., 1897.	December
Ontario—			
Ottawa	Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 50	Oct. 2, 1900.	December
Toronto	Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 21	Mar. 15, 1893.	June
	Bookbinders.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders		
British Columbia—			
Vancouver	Bookbinders' Union, No. 105.	Aug. 1, 1901.	August
Ontario—			
Ottawa	Local Union I. B. of B. No. 65	1895	January
"	National Bookbinders' Union of Ottawa, No. 1.	1897	May
Toronto	Local Union, I. B. of B., No. 28	1893	November
"	Bindery Women's Local Union, No. 34.	June 26, 1901.	December
	Steel and Copper Plate Printers.		
Ontario—			
Ottawa	Steel and Copper Plate Printing Union, No. 6.	Feb. 14, 1897.	December
	Photo-Engravers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 9		
	Mailers.		
Ontario—			
Toronto	Mailers' Union, No. 5	Nov. 11, 1893.	December

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
J. W. McIntyre	Grand Forks, B.C.	J. L. Meikle	Greenwood.
J. J. Begg	*Herald* Office	R. D. R. Ramsay	P. O. Box 296.
H. H. Watts	Nelson, B.C.	F. C. Menary	Care of *Tribune*.
H. Hull	New Westminster, B.C.	H. C. Benson	Care of *Columbian*.
Wm. Poole	Rossland	J. P. Barkdall	P. O. Box 335.
C. S. Campbell	Vancouver	W. Brand	P. O. Box 66.
W. H. Cullin	7 Princes St	M. Watt	P. O. Box 209, 153 Cook St.
A. Lightizer	15 Gottingen St	Geo. Davis	156 Brunswick St.
P. A. Boudreau	43 Recollet	Jos. Paquette	511 St. Hypolite St.
Isaac Christian	180 Stinson St	John A. Coults	195 George St.
W. P. Webb	197 Slater St	Alfred J. Larden	327 Bell St.
Geo. Crighton	111 Carlaw Avenue	Wm. Davey	51 Bellevue Place.
Ed. Johnston	22 Kensington Place	Francis S. Attrell	187 Marlborough Ave.
John H. Parkham	240 Jarvis St.	Jas. Leake	194 McCaul St.
Jas. P. Ewing	462 Ross St.	J. T. Bragg	312 Ellen St.
G. H. Pound	622 Hamilton St.	Wm. Bell	1220 Robson St.
Fredk. Butler	120 Michigan St	Fred. C. Clyde	149 Quadra St.
Wm. Lafferty	1042 St. James St.	John Grundy	211 Centre St.
Isidore Côté	356 St. Patrick St.	Thos. Miller	Ottawa East P. O.
John Huddleson	46 Denson St.	W. S. McDougall	13 Park Road.
		N. Payette	1377 City Hall Ave.
G. Gardiner	Vancouver	F. McConnell	Georgia St.
F. W. Stewart	Jas. Hope & Sons	A. T. Cottee	257 Bolton St.
P. Bureau	Church St.	O. Bedard	York St.
John Marshall	163 Farley Ave	Chas. Goldsmith	111 Harrison St.
Mrs. Chas. Goldsmith	111 Harisson Ave.	Miss J. Robin	412 Dupont St.
David J. Fraser	129 Spruce St.	Peter Aitchison	44 Argyle Ave.
		Herb. Webb	70 Mitcheson St.
John O'Reilly	166 McCaul St	Thomas Morton	5 St. Mathias Place.

THE
LABOUR GAZETTE
THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. II—No. 6. DECEMBER, 1901 Price Three Cents

THE LATE HENRY A. HARPER.

The *Labour Gazette* records in its present issue the loss on Friday, December 6th, of Mr. Henry A. Harper, M.A., its Associate Editor, and, at the time, Acting Deputy Minister of the Department. In an effort to save the life of another he gave his own life, and in so doing, died, as he had lived, inspired by an ideal of duty, of which self-sacrifice, true manliness and devotion to others, were the enduring realities. His last act but epitomized his life.

Mr. Harper was a representative Canadian, a worthy example of the highest educational and professional traditions of this country, and a type of its best young manhood and citizenship. His fine natural talents and thorough academic training, and his subsequent experience as a journalist on the metropolitan press of two provinces and in the galleries of the Ontario Legislature and Dominion House of Commons, enhanced the usefulness of a singularly active life, and specially fitted him for the sphere of public service in which he ended his days. With exceptional ability, modestly displayed, an innate love of and earnestness in his work for its own sake, and for the good which he believed could be accomplished by it, with a single eye to duty and a deep devotion and loyalty to the Department and those with whom he was associated in its work, he gave, during his short opportunity of service, of his best to his country, and that, too, with an unselfishness, fidelity and success that are rarely met with.

Beneath a joyous, sunny exterior, and a charm of manner that won him many friends, Mr. Harper's real nature was wrought through and through with seriousness, and with strong convictions on the realities of life, and its many-sided social and industrial problems. Coupled with these in a marked degree were the virtues of a Christian gentleman. Knowing of the needs and aspirations of the workingmen and working women of the nation, he was truly sincere in his efforts to raise their status and improve their condition, and he brought to this aim all that training, discipline and culture had brought into his life. His own words, among the last that he wrote, tell best of the spirit in which he hoped to achieve his aim, and what he conceived the true purpose of his work to be. It is fitting that these words should complete the only space he had left unfilled in the present number of the *Gazette*; they may be taken as his last from the editorial chair.

'Your strongest weapon is the commanding influence of a high-minded manhood, moved by noble impulses and unalloyed by selfish motive. Strength lies in the fact that what you seek is fairness, truth and justice, as well as the promotion of industrial peace and the country's welfare.'

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

THE reports of local correspondents for the month of November show a somewhat less favourable condition of the labour market than during the previous month. This is due largely to the fact that a number of occupations, notably the building trades and ordinary civic and other improvements requiring out-door labour, have been materially affected by the approach of cold weather, which is to be looked for at this season of the year. However, in these cases the season which has just closed has been a particularly favourable one, and in some instances the available supply of labour thus released has been drawn off to other occupations. The close of inland navigation has had a marked effect in the case of men engaged in shipping circles. Thus at Quebec and Montreal men who have usually found employment about the docks have reached the close of their season, while at Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., the opening of the winter navigation has stimulated employment among 'longshoremen. While outdoor work has been prejudicially affected by the approach of cold weather, some trades, notably that of the tailors, are in the height of their busy season, and speaking generally the conditions of employment throughout the Dominion may be said to be normal. Very few industrial disputes of a serious character arose during the month, and in nearly every case where a strike did occur a settlement was speedily reached.

During the month two new correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* were appointed, Mr. F. W. Smith, to succeed the late James H. Phair, for Halifax, N.S., and district, and Mr. M. H. Westbrook, who replaces Mr. James T. Burke, who resigned his position as correspondent for Stratford, Ont., and district, upon being appointed factory inspector for the province of Ontario.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market at present is marked by much activity, the amount of work available for general labour being unusually large for this period of the year. The month has not been marked by any industrial disputes, a generally satisfactory condition prevailing. Among the works which have afforded employment to considerable numbers of men are those under construction for the Imperial Government. During the month there has been much activity in organized labour circles. A number of unions have gained in strength. The Trades and Labour Council is rapidly growing, and has already some 15 organizations affiliated with it.

Carpenters report trade good. No injurious after effects of the recent strike are reported.

Stonemasons report work unusually good.

Plasterers and bricklayers report abundance of work.

Painters have had a splendid season, and report employment still brisk.

Printers have had a busy season, with very few idle.

With *coopers* trade continues fair.

Freight handlers report plenty of work and bright prospects.

Wharf labourers report work fairly good.

With *caulkers and shipwrights* work is only fair.

The Dominion immigration buildings here were inspected during the month.

District Notes.

The *fisheries,* which rank among the main industries of the province, have proved satisfactory this year. The fall mackerel fishing was a failure, but the season as a whole has been a good one.

Considerable attention is being attracted by the Maritime Winter Fair to be held at Amherst, from December 17 to 19. The Fair consists of an exhibition of stock and a programme of lectures on agricultural subjects.

The ss. *Hong Haakon,* which ran ashore at Arichat, has been floated, towed to Halifax, and will be repaired here.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The opening of the winter port business during November has removed the depression that existed about the wharfs, and the weekly arrival of steamers will enable a large number of men to secure employment. One steamer is now loading hay for South Africa, and several others have been chartered. A large number of carpenters are employed on the steamer Monmouth, making ready for the 800 horses to be shipped to South Africa, and all the available barns and stables are being put in order for their reception. A gang of men is at work on the C.P.R. improvements. Altogether, West St. John presents a lively appearance.

Dry goods merchants and general dealers report business somewhat dull.

Carpenters' work continues fair.

Masons say that business is dull.

Bookbinders report trade good.

Broom and brush makers report business as brisk.

Cigarmakers continue busy.

Ironmoulders report work brisk.

The *printing business* is excellent, every printer being employed.

Ship labourers report an improvement.

Tinsmiths have been steadily employed, and overtime was found necessary.

There are about 10,000,000 feet of lumber hung up along the shores of the St. John river for a distance of about twenty miles. After a consultation of the lumbermen interested, it was decided to have the logs hauled out of the ice and banked above high water mark. A number of men and horses will be required to do the work. The price to be paid is from 5 to 12 cents a log.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month of November has not been a very favourable one for labour. Navigation is virtually closed, although at the close of the month several colliers had still to arrive. The month as a whole was fair for *ship labourers.* The ice had commenced to move on the river during the last week of November.

The month has been a fairly good one for *general labourers.* The most of the city's water and drainage systems have been started up, and give employment to a large number of men.

In this work, as well as in the contract for a new fire station, the Quebec corporation has inserted a clause compelling contractors to pay the current rate of wages, and placing the minimum for labourers at $1 per day of eight hours, or 12½c an hour.

The *iron-working trades* showed a falling off during the latter part of the month. This was also the case with the *building trades.* The construction of buildings in course of erection and nearing completion was urged forward as fast as the weather would permit, but much work has been laid over until spring. The building trades as a whole cannot be said to be working fully.

Shoe factories show a decided improvement, the month as a whole being better than any month since June last. The question of a new price list for the leather cutters has also been settled during the month. A committee of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association (employers) has completed its work upon the scale, which is arranged on

an equalizing basis. The increase granted to the cutters amounts to 60 per cent. In the case of the others there is a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. The result is that various opinions of the settlement are held according to the way in which the settlement affects a particular class of workers. An average leather cutter at the present rates can earn between $10 and $12 per week.

About 200 employees in the shoe and leather trade have been thrown out of employment as the result of the failure of one of the local boot and shoe manufacturers.

The following is a complete list of the merchandise shipped from the port of Quebec to London by one of the lines of steamers during the season of navigation of 1901 :—

129,658 bushels corn ; 1,184,313 bushels wheat ; 278,232 bushels oats ; 8,548 standards deals ; 64,229 bales woodpulp ; 63,619 sacks flour ; 6,739 cases match splints ; 1,432 sacks oilcake ; 14,638 boxes cheese ; 55,232 pails lard ; 280 tierces lard ; 175 boxes provisions ; 16,212 bags asbestos fibre ; 4,159 bags crude asbestos ; 48,292 bundles chair stock ; 54,819 pieces chair stock ; 2,025 bags chair stock ; 255 bags oatmeal ; 480 tierces oleo oil ; 3,000 cases corned meats ; 230 packages radiators ; 27,303 bales cut and compressed hay ; 36,497 bales long hay ; 1,873 rolls paper ; 2,853 bundles pulp board ; 1,200 crates flooring ; 4,282 boxes butter ; 7,345 quarters fresh beef ; 265 cases eggs ; 350 kegs tripe ; 2,015 carcasses hogs ; 11,591 boxes frozen meats ; 1,100 bags bran ; 150 rounds fresh beef ; 890 cases wax ; 3,999 bags sugar ; 534 packages sundries ; 3,176 head cattle ; 450 head sheep.

Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Leaving out of account the changes necessarily resulting from the setting in of cold weather, the month of November has been a fair one in labour circles. Several important buildings are in course of erection. Permits for construction and repairing of property amounting to over $12,000 have been taken out during the month.

Carpenters report trade fair, with plenty of jobbing preparatory to the winter.

Masons and stonecutters, who have had a busy summer, felt a slackening of work during the month.

Work around the *wharfs* is now practically closed for the winter, nearly all of the coasting and river craft having gone into winter quarters.

A few *printers* are out of work, but prospects for the balance of the winter are bright.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 465 has arrived at a settlement with Mr. H. P. Barry, proprietor of one of the cigar factories. The men returned to work on Saturday, November 30. The strike commenced in May last, and has cost the International Cigarmakers' Union $2,000. The strike involved 22 men.

Electrical workers are all employed, and prospects are good.

The official advertisement of the city corporation for the new fire station in Montcalm ward says : 'The work shall be done by ratepayers of the city, at current prices ; labourers shall be paid 12½c per hour.'

Considerable progress has been made in the direction of the publication of a labour paper in Quebec.

The Trades and Labour Council has decided to form a committee on education, and is to request the Provincial Government to form a bureau of labour statistics similar to that in existence in Ontario.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market has been materially affected by the setting in of winter. All outside work, where unskilled labour was employed, has been practically suspended. About 150 men were laid off from the employ of the city, but so great is the demand in other directions, particularly in the woods, that no hardship is likely to be felt, as has been the case in some years in the past. Building operations have been stopped, but all other skilled labour is in good demand. The merchants report business good.

The work in the *carriage shops* is unusually brisk, and there is plenty of work ahead.

Carpenters find plenty of work in finishing several large buildings that were started in the late fall. The workers in the *sash and door factories* are fully employed.

Blacksmiths are steadily employed.

A new *furniture factory* was started up at Lake Megantic this month.

Custom tailors are fully employed.

The demand for men in the *lumber camps* is very good, and considerable difficulty is experienced in getting enough men. Wages for choppers range from $22 to $24 per month, with board.

The *machine shops* still keep busy. During the month large shipments of machinery have been made.

Work in the *printing offices* is very brisk.

Several of the *saw-mills* in the district have closed down, owing to the scarcity of water.

The *woollen mills* have orders to keep them running for some time.

A meeting of the Barbers' Association of the province of Quebec is to be held in this city on Monday, December 2.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Despite the changes incident to the season of the year, the labour market in Hull continues to be fairly brisk. The closing down of Gilmour & Hughson's saw-mills in November had an appreciable effect, as had also the closing of the shipping season, which occurred two days earlier than last year. Still the production and export of lumber is pretty well up to last year's mark, and the men here employed in the saw-mills have been largely taken up by other branches of trade, particularly shantying and excavating for civic and other purposes, so that there are comparatively few idle men. The corporation employs a large number of men. These will, however, soon be free. The completion of the Aylmer branch of the Ottawa, New York and Western Railway in the beginning of December will also leave a number of workingmen idle. Mill repairs will, however, give employment for a couple of months to about 250 men, millwrights, carpenters and handy-men. Taken generally, the season which has just closed has been a good one, and the winter season is starting under favourable conditions.

The improvements at the works of the Consumers' Electric Company, the Ottawa and Hull Water and Power Company at Hull, and the Capital Power Company at Deschênes, will provide work for two months more, at an average wage of $1.25 per day.

The Chaudière industries, the large power improvements and the dam construction on the Ottawa side supply work to hundreds of Hull workingmen ; about one-half of the day labourers of Hull earn their living on the Ottawa side, and have done so for many years.

The *ice cutting season* will soon commence and furnish employment to a number of men and teams.

The *building trades* have felt the change of season, but have had a busy summer and fall.

Sheet metal workers.—About twenty sheet metal workers from Ottawa and six from Hull are working on the city hall.

Employment is expected for a number of Hull *quarrymen and stonecutters* in connection with the work of building the government observatory at Ottawa.

The *Eddy shops* are running full capacity day and night, although anchor ice caused some loss of time during the month.

Bridge building over the Gatineau river is going on in several places. The Quebec government is rebuilding the Alonzo Wright bridge at Chelsea and putting up a new one at Lake Ste. Marie.

Extensive repair works will be carried on all winter in the yards of the Ottawa Transportation Company in Hull.

Work is also expected to continue on the government dock near the Interprovincial bridge.

The night schools inaugurated by the Quebec government, and maintained almost ever since 1887 in the principal centres of this county, are proving to be a boon to many. Young and old, French and English, have taken the free course year after year. The tuition is furnished by the government, the school municipalities providing and maintaining rooms.

The corporation of Hull has offered a free room for the starting of an art and drawing school in Hull. An effort will also be made to have a manual training school in the city.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market has not changed since last report. In the different manufactories in the city work is not so plentiful as at the same period last year.

The *cigarmakers* have been very busy during the month. Towards November 15 'The Manufacturer' asked for thirty men to fill in the quickest possible time the orders which had to be delivered. The wages offered are not very high.

The month has been marked by an absence of disputes between employees and employers.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been a fair demand for labour during the month.

Coopers, stove moulders, ship labourers and garment makers have been well employed.

At the close of the transatlantic navigation *dock labourers* received from 40c. to 50c. an hour unloading vessels.

Bakers are all employed, and trade is brisk for this time of the year.

Choppers and shantymen are in demand at good wages.

Boot and shoemakers have been enjoying a busy season with fair wages.

Masons have been busily employed for the past eight months, but, owing to the completion of several large contracts, their work is becoming slack.

Boiler-makers report trade brisk.

Printers report trade slack.

Civic works.—Excepting for the necessary permanent hands, nearly all the skilled and unskilled workers in the employ of the city have been laid off for the winter.

Coopers are in great demand at higher wages than this time last year.

Carriage and wagon-makers are very busy at good wages.

Woodworkers are steadily employed.

During the month two strikes occurred among the 'longshoremen about the docks in this city. Fifty-six men in the employ of one of the companies struck for and received an increase of from 20c to 40c per hour. Subsequently the men employed by several other lines were given a similar increase.

In the other case 32 men employed by another company demanded an increase in the number of men working in the holds of ships. In this case the strikers were also successful, the number of men in the holds being increased from 6 to 8.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. F. Leggatt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

November is usually the beginning of a number of idle months for workers in Ottawa, but this year work is more abundant than usual, and there is a tone of prosperity

throughout the community. About the only class of workers who are feeling the pinch that comes with idleness are the general labourers, but they have had a good summer, and should be able to tide over the winter better than they have been able to do for years.

More building than usual has been done this fall, and the prospects for next summer are bright.

The *printing trades* are busy, and there are few idle men.

The *metal trades* are also busy. It is expected that a metal trades' council will be organized early in December. The moulders, machinists, blacksmiths and pattern-makers have appointed delegates, who will meet next month to form the association.

Workers in the *commercial houses* in the city are all busy, and as usual at this season of the year, all who want work of this kind are employed. The busy time will continue until after the new year opens.

The *building trades* are all busy. This is the time when plasterers have most work, and all in this trade are fully employed. The *bricklayers and stonemasons* are getting more work at this time than usual, and some bricklayers are working overtime on an addition to the House of Commons. For overtime they get seventy-two cents an hour, as high a rate as has ever been paid for this class of work in the city. Many *carpenters and joiners* are also busy.

The Building Trades Council has made a beginning in *technical education* by opening classes of instruction for carpenters and joiners in the local Young Men's Christian Association.

On November 20 a meeting was held in the city by the promoters of the Order of Canadian Railwaymen. The promoters of the organization suggested the formation of an order that would include all classes of railway men in Canada, and which would be independent of the international orders. Insurance features would have been included in the new order, and the headquarters would have been in Ottawa, although the movement was begun in North Bay. Among the claims made in favour of the proposed order was that it could be more cheaply run than are the present orders ; that it would be exclusively Canadian, and therefore have more weight in proposing legislation. However, there was not much encouragement for the new order. Representatives of the older orders attended the meeting and argued that it would be unwise to break away from the international orders. After a lengthy discussion, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

Capital Assembly of the Knights of Labour will meet on the first Sunday in December to organize. The charter for the assembly has arrived.

There is plenty of work in the *carriage-making and woodworking trades,* and wages are good.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The early part of November was rather dull in labour circles, but the winter weather and good sleighing had a stimulating effect on business and improves conditions generally. Marine business has been extended to a late date, very few boats having as yet been laid up for the winter. The past season has been a fairly good one.

Several new retail stores have been opened during the month. The month has been very free from strikes or other labour difficulties.

Building operations have been checked by the wintry weather, but when weather conditions permit, every effort is being put forth to complete the season's contracts, many of which are considerably behind.

The *boiler and machine shops* connected with the ship building business situated on Garden Island, and employing a considerable number of hands, were totally destroyed by fire on November 29. New build-

ings will be erected and business continued on the former site as soon as possible.

The *mining* business in the district has been materially assisted by the heavy fall of snow. Prospects are good for a large output from the mines.

Four sailors were drowned during the month in an attempt to save the barge *Marine City*.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been a falling off in the *building trades* and in work for *unskilled labourers,* a result doubtless in a large measure due to the unfavourable weather. In other branches of trade the month has been a very satisfactory one. The merchants state that business for the month is ahead of the corresponding month last year. Many report an increase in their sales of 25 per cent.

Machinists report a good month, with bright prospects ahead for some time yet.

Moulders report a good month.

The *tinsmiths* report business booming, with plenty of work ahead.

Cigarmakers report a good month, and prospects bright for the future.

During the month vessel owners have been busy dismantling their craft and putting vessels in their winter quarters.

Plasterers report a good month, with work in sight which will keep them busy until the new year.

A large number of men have left during the month to engage in *lumbering operations* in the woods. Wages are reported better than last year.

Work in the *mines* in North Hastings has been carried on on a larger scale than last year. Many new properties have been opened up, giving employment to a large number of men.

The *lock factory* which was started here a few months ago is booming. The old subscribers have doubled their stock in the past month, and new shares to the amount of $3,000 were purchased by the citizens within a single week.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Conditions continue generally favourable, both skilled and unskilled labour being in active demand. The building of many new factories indicates that the prospects for the immediate future are encouraging. A busy holiday season is anticipated, the effect of the approach of Christmas being already noticeable in the retail trade.

The *building trades* continue well employed so far as the season will permit, the weather hitherto having been exceptionally favourable. An unsually large number of important contracts have been taken at a late stage of the season. There were recently 250 men at work at one time on the new palace hotel, the number including 60 bricklayers. Work will be continued throughout the winter. The contractor pays the bricklayers 40 cents per hour, or 2½ cents over union wages, and 60 cents per hour for overtime.

Bakers and confectioners are busy, and are looking forward to a brisk holiday trade.

Cabinet-makers report a good demand for labour, and are strengthening their organization, a number of new members having recently been admitted.

Cloak makers and woollen garment workers (ready-made) are in active demand. In the *cotton goods department* things are considerably duller, the fluctuations of the cotton market being a disturbing factor.

Reports from the various departments of the *metal trades* show that conditions are satisfactory, work being plentiful, and all members of the union fully employed. The relations between employers and workingmen are harmonious throughout.

The *piano-makers* are busy, and in many cases working overtime. There is a movement on foot to secure a reduction of hours from 10 to 9 and a definite scale of wages. On the 19th the union submitted a circular to the manufacturers embodying a uniform scale of wages ranging from 20 to 27 cents per hour, according to the departments in which the men are employed, and embracing all branches of the trade. Hitherto each employer has treated directly with his own men, and there have been considerable variations in the rates of pay.

Printers complain that trade is somewhat slack and employment difficult to obtain. The question of whether the men were entitled to pay and a half for working on the King's birthday recently arose, that day being not specified among the holidays mentioned in the agreement. The employers refused the request.

Marine engineers report having had a good season, with a favourable outlook for next year. The association has received a number of new members. At a meeting held on the 28th inst., a resolution was unanimously passed commending the action of the Dominion government in refusing to allow grain men to engage in the coasting trade of Canada to the detriment of Canadian vessels.

Woodworkers have had a good month, and were fully employed. Twenty-five new members were admitted on the 20th instant by the Machine Woodworkers' Union No. 118.

The *servant girl* problem is still prominent. A proposition was put forward at a meeting of ladies held in the City Hall on the 8th instant, to meet the difficulty by importing coloured help from Barbadoes, but the consensus of opinion was decidedly against it. A number of Swedish girls have arrived in the city owing to arrangements made by the Department of the Interior with the Ontario Bureau of Colonization, and have been engaged as domestics. So far they appear to have given every satisfaction.

The *annual report of the city engineer* for 1900, just issued, states that the adoption of the *day labour* system in connection with a number of works, most of them tendered for in competition with contractors, saved the city $5,209 during the year.

The attendance at the *technical school* shows a large increase as compared with previous years. The total number of pupils was 1,056 in 1899, and 1,194 in 1900. This season the evening classes have a roll of 1,354, in addition to which 90 pupils take advantage of the day classes.

District Notes.

Toronto Junction.—An establishment at the Junction has received an order from Winnipeg for 1,000 ploughs, 500 of which are to be delivered before March 1.

About 20 brakemen on the C.P.R. have been transferred from the Junction to Winnipeg. They left about the middle of the month.

Stouffville.—The local acetylene generator company is very busy, and has orders for some time ahead, including one from Sault Ste. Marie for a 100 light generator.

The local pork packing company will begin operations early in December.

Aurora.—The work of grading for the electric railway being built from this point to Schomberg is being vigorously pushed. It is expected that the first car will be run before Christmas.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The position of the labour market from the wage-earners' point of view has become less favourable during the month. A number of skilled and unskilled crafts have been very slack. Three large factories built last summer, which it was hoped would give work to a large number of men, are still idle. The coming of the cold weather has caused a slackness in the building trades,

in which, with the exception of repair work and a few dwelling houses, trade is very quiet. For ordinary unskilled labour the season is closed so far as outside work is concerned. Civic construction work has ceased.

The *boot and shoe workers* have had a little more work this month than last. Samples are done, and spring stock is being made up.

Butchers are busy for the holiday season. *Market butchers* are especially busy.

Custom tailors are very busy.

Cigarmakers are busy, thoroughly organized and earning good wages. All local men assess themselves $1 per week to help Montreal locked-out cigarmakers. The local Trades Council voted $15 for assistance.

Cotton mill hands are well employed, both local mills running full time.

Garment makers.—Work in the ready-made clothing trade has been very slack all month, and many hands were laid off. A Toronto company has established a clothing manufacturing branch here, but prices are said to be low.

Iron workers.—This trade has not been so slack as some, although moulders, machinists, blacksmiths, &c., complain of a poor season. The Hamilton Iron and Steel Works are running full blast, seven hundred men are employed, and the pay list is nearly $1,000 per day.

Marble workers.—The several marble industries are fairly busy this month. One of the local companies is erecting a brick addition to its premises.

Milk dealers.—There are over 150 milk dealers in the city, who mostly drive their own wagons, each securing a living. A Pure Milk Corporation has started with $150,000 capital. Four thousand dollars' worth of machinery has been put in, and local milkmen are afraid the trust will drive them out of business.

Printers.—The printing trades have been fairly busy, still a few idle men are around the city. A new newspaper, started during the month at Grimsby, Ont., has given work to a few men.

Painters.—Work is very slack in the painting, decorating and paperhanging trades.

Sailing.—The season for passenger and freight steamers, barges, &c., is about closed, which means more firemen, engineers and labourers in the city to add to the unemployed.

Teamsters.—Civic teaming is virtually over, the local association having had an excellent season.

Woodworkers.—The various workers who come under this heading have had a fairly busy month, excepting the house carpenters, who have felt the slackness general in the building trades. One of the leading furniture manufacturers, who employs over 100 men, made an assignment during the month.

Tinsmiths are fairly busy. The local lantern works are adding a plant of 40 x 100 feet.

District Notes.

Dundas.—The clothing industry here has not been as slack as in other parts of the district. The engine works and axe factory have enjoyed a busy month.

Merritton.—Work generally fair during month in mills, factories and foundries.

Thorold.—During the month work has been fair in town. The local pulp mill was closed for a short period during a breakdown. A lot of granolithic walks have been put down by private parties. The market building has been considerably improved and renovated, giving work to a number of men.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market has not been so favourable during the past

month. Exceptionally fine weather prevailed, and bricklayers and masons practically completed the season's work about the middle of the month. In the iron trades, while two of the local factories have worked overtime, and on Thanksgiving day as well, there has been a marked slackness in several of the other large factories, necessitating the laying off of a few of the employees. Civic improvements for the year have ended, leaving more labourers unemployed. Compared with the corresponding month last year, conditions are not as favourable.

For *bricklayers and masons* there was little employment during the last two weeks of the month.

Carpenters were fully employed.

The majority of *plasterers* have worked full time. The close of the month practically ends the season's work, which has been exceptionally good.

Painters and decorators have been fully employed.

Blacksmiths have had steady employment during the month.

Barbers report trade as good, and the local union gaining in strength. At their last regular meeting they decided to do away with all contracts and the giving of tickets.

All local *boilermakers* have been fully employed.

Cigarmakers report a steady month. All competent local men have been employed.

Carriage and wagon makers enjoy plenty of work.

Coremakers have worked full time. There is no demand for extra men.

Machinists have experienced a slackness during the month. Some have been laid off, and several have left the city.

Moulders have worked full time. No extra men are required at present.

Plumbers report a busy month.

Printers report trade as satisfactory.

For *teamsters* work has been slack, and will be for some time.

Tinsmiths have been very busy during the month. Two of the leading employers of tinsmiths employ none but union mechanics.

For *tailors* trade has been better, but is not above the average.

The *flour mill operatives* have had a busy month.

Another addition will be made to the Slingsby Company's plant. More machinery will be placed in the Picker building, to be erected at a cost of $3,000.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market here has been fairly good during the past month. Nearly all classes of workmen have been steadily employed, with the exception of those interrupted by a week's stocktaking. It is expected that during the coming month, whilst outdoor work will largely cease, a number of industries will be pushed to their full capacity.

The *building trades* are beginning to show a falling off owing to the coming of the winter season. The brick work on the new building of the O.A.C. is about completed, but there is still a large amount of other work to be done. *Bricklayers and masons* were especially busy in the earlier part of the month, and there is still some work on hand. There will be considerable work yet for *carpenters, plumbers and* painters.

Tailors are kept fully employed.

Printers have had a very busy month.

Cigarmakers are busy, and more men could find employment here.

Iron moulders keep well employed, with a tendency to an increase in the number of men employed.

Machinists report trade fair. A number of men were laid off for eight days while

stocktaking was in progress in one of the factories, but during the balance of the month employment was steady.

Upholsterers are busy, and men have been taken on.

Carriage makers report business fair, with a prospect of an improvement about New Year.

Labourers are not so well employed, owing to the advancing season.

A movement is on foot to bring the two remaining bake-shops within the scope of the union. Should the movement be successful, the doors will require to be locked up after 8 p.m., except on Saturday nights and nights preceding holidays, when the hour is 11 p.m.

The local organ and piano company has adopted a new scale of hours. Under the new arrangement a Saturday half-holiday is to be allowed throughout the year, making a week of 55 instead of 59 hours. It has been customary to grant a half-holiday heretofore during the summer months. A rush of orders will for a short time require night work, but the new course will be adopted at an early date. A greater part of the employees, who number from 400 to 500, work on a piece basis.

Stock is being subscribed for a new furniture manufacturing company.

District Notes.

During the past month the question of sugar beet factories has been prominent. At *Berlin* a by-law granting a very large bonus to a corporation of capitalists has been carried, and the farmers have promised to grow a large acreage of beets. At *Galt* stock is being subscribed locally, with every prospect of a factory there. An offer has been made through the Board of Trade to establish a factory at *Guelph,* but the matter still remains in abeyance. This section of country is mainly composed of fairly large farms, on which large quantities of stock are raised, and during the past two or three years the farmers have enjoyed very general prosperity.

Fergus.—The new private hospital is nearly completed. It contains 50 rooms.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. M. H. Westbrook, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market is fairly active, labour is well employed, and there are no disputes pending.

Bricklayers and masons report plenty of work so long as weather remains favourable.

Carpenters and builders' labourers have plenty of work for local men.

Cigarmakers, while all employed, report business as not being very brisk.

Dressmakers report more work than they can do.

Domestic servants are very scarce ; good girls are in demand.

Garment makers are in their busy season.

The *employees* at the *G.T.R. shops* have plenty of work. Men are being taken on. The hours of work are 50 per week for the winter months. *Traffic men* are also well employed.

Furniture men and cabinet makers are also very busy. Good mechanics could find work in these branches of trade.

Plumbers and furnace men expect to be busy for the remainder of the year. A movement is on foot asking for the appointment of an inspector of plumbing.

Barbers report that the early closing by-law is being well observed.

Five employees engaged on city work went out on strike at the beginning of the month on account of some misunderstanding about tools supplied for their work. They have not gone back, and their places have been filled.

District Notes.

Woodstock.—All branches of trade are fairly busy. The flour mills recently destroyed by fire are to be rebuilt.

St. Mary's.—The delivery boys of St. Mary's have been organizing for the purpose, among other things, of avoiding the necessity of delivering parcels on Sunday morning.

Listowel.—The value of buildings completed in Listowel during the past year amounted to $37,420.

Goderich.—Masons, bricklayers and carpenters are busily engaged in the construction of a new summer hotel.

Clinton.—The portion of the organ factory recently destroyed by fire is being rapidly rebuilt.

Durham.—The local cement factory is nearing completion. One of the buildings is finished, and the foundations of the others are nearly complete. The plant will cover five acres of land, and about 200 men are at present employed.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

As was to be expected, the building trades showed a considerable falling off during the month. In the east end work was commenced on a four story brick building, with a floor area of 15,000 feet, for a local box and gum factory. The only other buildings of importance in course of construction are a large residence and an addition to the free library. On the railroads business has dropped off to some extent. The different foundries and factories are still very busy. Although the cold weather has arrived, there are very few idle men about.

Bricklayers report a falling off; quite a number of them have left town, and the remainder are nearly all working on small jobs. The brickwork on the infirmary at the asylum has been completed.

Building labourers have lost some time owing to the fall of snow, but the most of them have had a good month.

Carriage and wagon makers report work on sleighs finished and a commencement as having been made on wagons for the spring trade. Business is good.

Cigarmakers continue very busy, with no idle hands, and several jobs open.

Garment workers experienced the busiest month they have ever had. The union factory has been unable to take stock at the usual time owing to the rush of work.

Metal polishers and brass workers report trade fair. A referendum of the membership in the trade has been taken as to making two separate internationals of these bodies. The proposal was defeated.

Moulders and stove mounters report all hands working, and trade good. One firm is moulding an average of 17 tons of iron a day.

Painters are all employed. They have a lot of inside work to do.

Printers continue very busy, and some shops are working overtime.

Showcase makers report business better than ever before. They have been working overtime every night.

Tailors continue busy, and are working overtime.

The proprietors of the local *tobacco factory,* which was badly damaged by fire in October, have sold the machinery and stock that was saved to a Leamington company, and have closed their business here. This throws out of work from 15 to 30 tobacco workers, and necessitates the winding up of their union, as this was the only factory of the kind here.

A *label league* to boom the union labels in this city is to be formed. Several of the members have already been appointed.

Five girls quit work in the egg packing factory because their employer would not

put up a stove. After being away three days the stove was put up, and they went back to work.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general condition of the labour market during the past month has been fairly active. The depression consequent upon the change of season has not been very pronounced up to the present, but indications point to a considerable falling off in the building trades and outdoor labour generally with the setting in of winter. Apart from these lines, other trades are normal. Railway traffic is exceptionally brisk, and affords increased employment. Retail business in general is active. Manufacturing on the whole is up to the standard.

The local *handle factory* is working overtime.

The *car wheel foundry* has had a temporary close down in the wheel moulding department owing to shortage of coke, resulting from overtaxed railway traffic and shortage of cars. The *wheel moulders* are usually slacker in winter.

The M.C.R. has reduced the *working hours* in the shops from 10 to 9 hours per day, as usual during winter. The company is contemplating changing the whole mechanical system in the shops from the 'day work' to the 'piece work' system in the immediate future. Although no definite time has been set for the change, the preparatory steps have been taken for the introduction of the new system. The company's piece work inspector or organizer has commenced work on the undertaking, and the schedules of prices have been adopted. The mechanical superintendent and subordinate foreman state that the new system, while being of economic advantage to the company, will not be detrimental to the earning capacity of the men individually. The men on the other hand are inclined to view the piece work system with a considerable amount of disfavour.

Bricklayers have about completed their prospective season.

The *carpenters* are working hard to get the new armouries roofed as soon as possible.

The *L.E. & D.R.R. round house* is nearing completion, and will soon furnish employment for several mechanics.

The *printers, custom tailors and cigarmakers* report that they are busy.

The Trades and Labour Council has requested the female Factory Inspector for Ontario to examine the shops and factories of the city in which both male and female labour is employed, to inquire into the sanitary accommodation, and also the provision of seats for female employees.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general conditions in industrial circles have changed somewhat during the past month, more especially in the building trades. Most of the contractors have finished the buildings they have been at work on during the summer, and there remains but little for them to do, excepting some repair work and alterations. The past season has been a very busy one in the building trade. There have been no men idle. Indeed in some branches of the trade it has been impossible to get enough men to supply the demand, and consequently a great deal of overtime has been done.

Corporation work is pretty well through for the season, all but the regular hands being laid off.

Some of the local *factories* have put their men on short time this month, and will likely run so all winter.

Carriage shops are fairly busy getting out sleighs and cutters for the north-western markets.

Coopers report the flour barrel trade booming.

Cigarmakers have plenty of work.

Foundrymen and machinists report trade fair.

Printers are fairly busy.

Tailors have plenty of work and a scarcity of hands.

Flour millers say trade is very good.

Tinsmiths and plumbers are still very busy.

Blacksmiths report trade very brisk.

Painters and paperhangers say work is beginning to get slack.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. David Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general condition of the labour market throughout this district remains unchanged. In some trades unusual activity prevails, while others report trade good. The Board of Public Works has difficulty in getting unskilled labour to do the extensive civic improvements which are going on at present.

Building trades continue active. *Carpenters* are in good demand, and *bricklayers and plasterers* have all the work they can do at present.

Printers report trade good. There is one daily paper, and another is to be started next month.

Custom tailors report trade good, and first-class tailors are in demand.

Teamsters are all well employed.

The *planing mills* are running to their full capacity.

The *bent and turned goods works* are very busy, and have many orders ahead.

Plumbing has been unusually brisk.

Painters and paperhangers report abundance of work.

Ship carpenters are fully employed on the C.P.R. car boat, which will furnish employment until Christmas.

The *salt company* reports business good. The works are running night and day, and an additional large boiler has been added to the plant to meet the demand.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general labour conditions during November have been good from the labourer's standpoint. Open weather has prevailed, which has facilitated outdoor operations. In almost all lines of employment the demand has been good, and the rate of wages is firm. A disposition is manifest for higher rates of pay, but so far no appreciable change has taken place.

Building trades.—All the large buildings have been covered in, and internal construction is now giving full occupation to interested crafts. *Bricklayers* are finding that their season's work is at an end, but the best workmen among the *carpenters* are in good demand. Rough carpenters' work is about at an end, and this will throw out of employment a large number of workmen.

Civic employment.—The number at work has been very largely reduced, as is usual at this season of the year. Asphalting has ceased for the year, and the plant will not be in operation again until next year.

Journeymen tailors.—Business is exceptionally good. Nearly all employers report satisfactory business, and all hands are at work.

Printing and kindred trades.—Business was only fair during the month. Several out-of-works have been going the rounds of the offices seeking employment. *Bookbinders and rulers* have been exceptionally busy for some months, and their prospects for the continuation of good business are good. The Telegram Printing Co. has commenced to issue the *Evening Telegram,* which has materially increased the number of printers employed in Winnipeg. The Typographical Union has had several con-

ferences with the employing printers with a view to reducing the number of hours of labour per week from 54 to 48, as well as other modifications of the customs that have been in vogue for some years. Failing a reduction in hours, the printers demand that the minimum of $16 per week be raised to $18. So far the employers have refused to concede anything that lessens the number of hours or advances the pay.

Logging and wood camps.—In these occupations preparations for the season's work are proceeding actively. Employment agents are announcing large orders for men, and these are being filled at rates similar to those of last season. Lack of snow is interfering somewhat, but in many cases chopping is proceeding vigorously.

Cigarmaking.—Average conditions prevail, with bright outlook.

Farm labour.—Threshing has not been completed, and more than the usual number are employed at this work for the season. The return to eastern points of large numbers of harvest hands took place in November, as the special transportation rates were not good after the expiration of that month.

An officer of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has been in the city for some time endeavouring to arrange a better understanding between contractors and the unions. He reports having been well received by the employers, and feels confident that some better relationship can be established.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Several weeks of splendid weather have materially improved conditions in this district. Great progress has been made in threshing operations, and before the end of the month upwards of sixty per cent of the threshing had been completed. Fall ploughing was well under way, although it is not likely that the ploughing will be completed this fall. Wheat prices showed a decidedly upward tendency during the month, a fact which was a source of much encouragement to the farmers. Some parts of the district are sadly in need of more threshing outfits, especially in the western part of the province and in the Territories. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in transporting the machines to the different parts of the province. Latterly, however, an effort is being made to secure reduced rates for shipping the outfits to required points.

Merchants and business men report a marked improvement in all lines of business.

Ranching.—Heavy trains of stock are passing through the city daily, eastward bound. One company shipped eighteen hundred head of beef cattle to Winnipeg in one week, the average weight being about seventeen hundred pounds. Several train loads of young stockers, *en route* to the Territories, passed through the city in one week, having been bought in the eastern provinces.

Building trade.—All men engaged in the building trade are still employed, with the exception of bricklayers and stonemasons, who find work slack, as usual at this time of the year. The building activity in the city this season has exceeded all previous records. The value of buildings erected will reach a half-million dollars. Two new industries have been added to the city, and an electric water power, binder twine factory, flour mill, machine shops, a college, a church, sixteen private residences and bank and store improvements.

Mills and factories.—The planing mills are running ten hours per day with a full staff. Sash and door factories are running full time. Cigar factories are busy, but there are no openings for extra men.

Custom tailoring.—Trade is good at present. All men in this trade find steady employment. There are some few openings for first-class hands in local shops.

Plumbers.—Trade good ; no more men required.

Painters and paperhangers.—Trade good.

Printers are fairly busy.

Tinsmiths report trade good, principally in furnace work.

Machinists and boilermakers are working overtime.

Unskilled labour.—Thousands of men are wanted for railway construction and lumber camps. One local firm is sending a large number of men to the Riding Mountain district to get out logs. It is stated that the C.P.R. will take out two million ties this winter for the new line to be constructed next summer. A large number of harvest hands have returned to their homes.

Railway employees are kept busy. The roads are doing a rushing business, chiefly in the transportation of grain.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market during the past month has been good, considering the almost continuous wet weather which prevailed.

Considerable *bridge building* is in progress in this district. Two new traffic bridges and one railway bridge for the C.P.R. are under construction.

All the *mills* at present in operation are well supplied with orders. This is especially the case with *shingle mills.* A number of mills which are in course of erection are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. One of them expects to run night and day staffs for at least a year to fill orders now in view. There is a strong demand for shingle bolts.

A new industry, the *fishing of halibut,* has been started by a local firm in this city. The first of the company's steamers secured 60,000 lbs. of fresh halibut, which was shipped to eastern points. A good trade is now carried on with the east in *frozen salmon,* several car-loads having been shipped from the cold storage establishments here.

The *automatic can factory* is running full time, having several large orders to fill. The company is at present completing a large order for coal oil cans.

The new dredge has commenced work on the river with a crew of 15 men.

The different branches of the *building trades* have been fairly well employed, with the exception of *bricklayers, masons and plasterers.* Some few members of these latter branches are engaged in repair work and jobbing.

Painters are busy.

Cigarmakers report trade fair.

All the members of the *printers' union* are fully employed.

Iron workers and plumbers report work good.

Machinists and moulders are very busy preparing new machines for canneries and saw-mills.

The *river trade* continues good.

Some important mineral discoveries have recently been made, among them being a discovery of sulphide of molybdenum at Pitt Lake.

District Notes.

A large iron bridge is being constructed on Stave river, near the first canyon.

A number of small shingle mills are being erected throughout the district.

The farmers throughout the province have had a bountiful harvest.

Tenders are being called for the construction of 5½ miles of wagon road from Ladner to this point. It is estimated that a large number of men will be furnished with employment during the winter months.

Rossland.—The output for the Rossland camp for the week ending Saturday night, November 3, was 5,000 tons, divided as follows :—LeRoi, 3,500 ; LeRoi No. 2, 1,200 ; Rossland Great Western, 360. These figures bring the total output since work was resumed up to 40,110 tons, and for the year to date 357,418.

VANCOUVER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

A feature of the past month has been the completion of an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Pacific Division) and the Brotherhood of Carmen of America whereby rates of wages governing the service of carmen were agreed to. These rates will not be changed without 30 days' notice have been given, and become effective on November 1, 1901. They are as follows :—

The regular hours to be worked in shops shall be from 7 k. to 18 k. for the first five days in the week, with one hour for dinner, between 12 k. and 13 k. ; and on the sixth day the hours shall be from 7 k. to 17 k., from October 1st to May 1st, with dinner hour as usual ; from May 1st to October 1st the hours shall be from 7 k. to 12 k. on Saturdays ; all hands working the above hours will receive one hour's bonus for working full time during the week ; all computation of time, except in the case of monthly men, shall be by the hour ; over-time shall be computed after the above hours ; the management may lengthen or shorten the time as the business of the company may necessitate; over-time shall be computed at the rate of time and one-half ; Sundays and all holidays, namely, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day shall be paid for at the same rate ; the word 'over-time' shall mean all time worked after regular shop hours.

RATES.

VANCOUVER.

Leading Carpenter	$ .27 to $ .30	per hour
Carpenters, Bench and Coach Men	.25 .27	" "
Carpenters, Freight Men	.22 .24	" "
Leading Machine Men	.27 .30	" "
Machine Men	.20 .23	" "
Car Inspector	60.00 65.00	per mo.
" "	50.00 55.00	" "
Leading Car Repairer	.21 .24	per hour
Car Repairers	.17 .20	" "
Lamp Cleaners	.16 .18	" "
Air-brake Testers and Cleaners	.18 .21	" "
Wheel Pressmen	.17 .20	" "
Bolt Threaders	.16 .19	" "

NORTH BEND.

Car Inspector	$50.00 to $55.00	per mo.

KAMLOOPS.

Car Inspector	$55.00 to $60.00	per mo.
Car Repairers	.17 .20	per hour

REVELSTOKE.

Car Inspector	$60.00 to $65.00	per mo.
" "	55.00 60.00	" "
Car Repairers	.17 .30	per hour
Lamp Cleaner	$50.00	per mo.

NAKUSP.

Car Inspector	$60.00	per mo.
Car Repairers	$50.00	" "

NELSON

Car Inspector	$70.00	per mo.
" "	60,00	" "
Leading Car Repairer	$ .21 .24	per hour
Car Repairers	.17 .21	" "
Car Cleaners	.17 .20	" "
Coach Carpenters	.24 .27½	" "

SMELTER JUNCTION.

Car Inspector	$70.00	per mo.
Car Repairers	$ .17 .21	per hour
Coach Carpenters	.24 .27½	" "

ROSSLAND.

Car Inspector	$70.00	per mo.
Car Cleaner	50.00	" "

EHOLT.

Car Inspector	$65.00 to $70.00	per mo.
Car Repairers	60.00	" "

MIDWAY.

Car Inspector	$70.00	per mo.

The agreement was signed by Mr. Robert Cosgrove (chairman) and Mr. James Hancox (secretary) of the carmen's committee, and Mr. Grant Hall, Master Mechanic of the C.P.R. The officials met their men in a reasonable spirit, and all were satisfied with the outcome of the deliberations.

The following letter, which has a bearing upon the settlement, explains itself :—

Mr. Hancox, Secretary Carmen's Committee, P. D., Vancouver, B.C.:

Dear Sir,—It is understood the rates are effective from November 1, 1901 : Hourly men to receive one cent per hour increase from November 1, 1901 ; a further increase of one cent six months from that date, and maximum rate twelve months from November 1, 1901. Monthly men schedule rate from November 1, 1901.

Yours truly,
GRANT HALL,
Master Mechanic, C. P. R.

Vancouver, Nov. 7, 1901.

Carpenters have been busy throughout the fall. Several good buildings are in course of erection.

Iron workers are busy.

Printers are generally employed. A new weekly is to make its appearance in the near future.

The *Barbers' and Caulkers' Unions* have affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The *employers of loggers* of Vancouver and district have organized an association. The rules and regulations are founded on those of the Loggers' Association of the State of Washington.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Wet weather interfered considerably with outside work during the latter part of the month. There is still a large amount of this class of work on hand, which will be proceeded with as weather permits. The general condition of the labour market is satisfactory, the supply and demand being well balanced in nearly all trades and industries.

Building trades.—A number of contracts commenced late in the summer keep business good in this line. Carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers are fully employed.

Carriage-making.—Trade is fair, but there is no demand for extra help.

Custom tailors complain of dull trade.

Cigarmaking.—Trade is brisk, and the number of hands employed is increasing.

House painters report work fair for this season of the year.

Metal trades.—In machine and repair shops business is steady, but there is no lack of mechanics to do all the work required.

Printing trades.—Business has not improved since last report. There is a small surplus of printers.

Railways.—A gang of men are employed on railway construction within the city limits. The work is necessitated through the change of terminal location of the Victoria and Sydney railway. The road to be constructed is about a mile in length.

Sealing industry.—The sealing fleet has returned to port, and the catch is considerably below the average of former years. A total of 24,420 skins were taken, made up as follows :—British Columbia coast catch, 8,533 skins ; Japan coast catch, 2,130 skins ; taken in the vicinity of Copper Islands, 3,397 skins ; Behring Sea catch, 10,360 skins. Thirty-nine schooners are engaged in the industry, employing 443 white men and 465 Indians. Last year the total catch was 35,548 skins.

Stonecutting.—Trade is good. Quite a large gang of men are employed preparing stone for the James Bay causeway.

On the 19th instant a disagreement occurred between the manager of a local machine shop and the Boilermakers' Union, which resulted in the union withdrawing its men from the shop. The trouble is over the hours of labour to be performed on foreign boats, based on the following resolution passed by the Boilermakers' Union on May 28 last, a copy of which was then supplied to the employers :—

> Resolved, That we inform our employers that we will execute all work coming to Victoria that has not been commenced by any other boilermakers or iron ship builders, and that the time must be as asked for by the unions in the United States, viz : 8 hours on old work inside and outside of the shop ; $3.50 to be the minimum rate of wages for each day's labour.

An American boat is now being repaired here, and the contractor insists on the boilermakers working nine hours per day, which they refuse to do. The work is being proceeded with by non-union help.

NANAIMO, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general condition of the labour market in this district has not changed materially for indoor trades. Outside work has been hindered by wet weather during the latter part of the month. The wet season has now set in, and outside work will be scarce as long as it continues.

In the *building trades* work has been brisk up to the end of the month, and *carpenters* report a very good season. *Bricklayers and masons* have been fairly busy for the time of the year. *Painters* report a good season. Outside work is about finished. There is not much inside work in sight at present, so work will be slack for a while.

Tinners and plumbers report a good season and prospects good.

Blacksmiths and carriage workers report a very good season, more men having been employed in this locality than ever before, and business is keeping up well for the time of the year.

Teamsters report trade as good, but commencing to slacken off.

In the *quartz mining* districts there is no change from last month, but some of the mines will soon close down for the winter.

In the *coal mining industry* there is no change as yet, all the mines in operation working full time, but there are a lot of men idle in the district, there not being places for them.

It is expected that the *Extension Mines*, which were closed up on account of fire, will soon be reopened, and the bodies recovered and work resumed, which will give employment to most of the men now idle.

The committee working on the *affiliation of the miners' unions* on the Island has not been successful so far, owing to the opposition of the management of the Wellington Coal Co. A mass meeting of the miners of the different collieries has been called for December 7, when the matter will be fully discussed and probably settled.

The trouble which arose at the Alexandria Mine, South Wellington, owing to the manager cutting the price on stringers, was settled under the Canadian Conciliation Act.

SETTLEMENT BY CONCILIATION OF STRIKE AT ALEXANDRIA MINES, B.C.

DURING the month of November the management of the Alexandria mines at South Wellington, B. C., entered into contracts with six groups of miners, consisting of six members to a group, to mine coal at rates agreed upon, after tenders had been called for and accepted; nothing was said, however, in the terms of the agreements of the rate which the company would pay for stringing timbers in the mines. After some of the miners had commenced operations on that part of the work which had been awarded by contract, they were informed that 80 cents a piece would be the rate at which they would be paid for stringing timbers. The rate which had prevailed in the mine for some time past was $1, and the miners, on learning that the company intended to pay only 80 cents, objected, on the grounds that they had made their tenders on the supposition that the general rate would prevail, no particulars having been specified as to the rate to be paid for stringing timbers.

A meeting of the local union at South Wellington, to which the miners belonged, was called to consider the matter, and decided to declare a general strike in the event of the company refusing to concede to the men working under special contracts, the rate for stringing timbers prevailing generally in the mines. The miners contended that a refusal to grant this increase, meant an intention on the part of the company to reduce, at some subsequent time the rate paid to other employees. The situation was further aggravated by the superintendent having refused to meet a committee of the men. A strike was declared on Monday, the 25th instant, on which day all of the employees to the number of about 260, quit work.

The Settlement Effected.

The Deputy Minister of Labour was in British Columbia at the time of the strike, and on Thursday afternoon, being in Nanaimo, he was requested by Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., on behalf of the miners, to intervene under the Conciliation Act, and he left early on the following day for South Wellington to meet the miners' committee

at the mines. On his arrival there he found a dead-lock existing between the management and the miners, the latter having refused to accept the proposal made by the company to the effect that $1 a piece would be paid for stringing timbers, on consideration that the difference in cost which this concession would involve, should be deducted from the original contract price. After having interviews with representatives of both sides, the Deputy Minister proposed as a solution of the difficulty that the contracts which had been entered into, but which had contained no specification as to the amount to be paid for the putting up of timbers should be set aside altogether, on the ground that there had evidently been a misunderstanding between the parties as to the basis on which the tenders had been accepted; and this proposal having proved acceptable to both parties, an agreement as follows was endorsed by the company and subsequently accepted unanimously by the union. In consequence of misunderstanding the original contracts were to be cancelled. The men who had been engaged under them were to have an opportunity of making specific agreements with the manager as to the prices at which the work was to be continued. Until these agreements were made, the men were to receive $3 per day. The manager was to see the men in the course of a day or two, at their places in the mines. If satisfactory agreements could not be made, then fresh tenders were to be called for, and the work awarded on the basis of the new tenders. One dollar was to be paid for stringing timbers, and the committee of the union was to be recognized. This settlement was concluded on the morning of the 29th, and on the afternoon of the same day, the miners having agreed to return to work at once, the afternoon shift went into the mines.

It was stated by the officers of the union that the settlement of the strike had prevented a general strike at other mines belonging to the same company. The Alexandria mines are the property of the Wellington Colliery Company, to which company belong also the collieries at Extension and Union. The Extension miners to the number of about 800 would, so it was asserted, have come out in a body at the end of that week, if a settlement had not been effected.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE WOODWORKING TRADES, CANADA.—*Continued.*

THE series of statistical tables showing the rates of wages and hours of employment in the woodworking trades, commenced in the November number of the *Labour Gazette*, is continued in the present issue. Information has already been given under this heading in regard to millwrights, draughtsmen, carvers, cabinet-makers, polishers and finishers, turners, stair-builders, door-makers, sash and blind-makers and frame-makers. In the present number the series is continued so far as the woodworking trades are concerned, information being given regarding current rates of wages and hours of employment for bench hands and their helpers, also machine, shaper, and sticker hands. These tables are based upon returns made to the Department of Labour by employers and by the special correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and the rates indicated are those current in the localities named. The general description of the nature and scope of the information given in the November number of the *Labour Gazette* applies equally to that published in the present issue.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

Locality.	Bench Hands.						Bench Hands' Helpers.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
P. E. Island—												
Charlottetown	12½	7 00–7 50	10	10	60	1½	10	6 00	10	10	60	....
O'Leary	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	....
New Brunswick—												
Doaktown	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Hartland	16	9 60	10	10	60	...	7½	4 40	10	10	60	....
Little Lepreux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
St. John	16½–18	9 00–10 00	9	9	54	....	10	6 00	10	10	60	....
Nova Scotia—												
Amherst	17	10 20	.....	.....	.....	...	12½	7 50	.....	.....	.....	....
Carris Brook	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	...
Chester	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	10	6 00	10	10	60	....
Gay's River	15	7 50–8 00	10	10	60	....	10	5 00–6 00	10	10	60	....
Guysboro'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Halifax	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2
Meteghan River	20	12 00	10	9	59	....	10	6 00	10	9	59	....
Mt. Musquodoboit	20	10 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	7 00	10	10	60	1¼
New Germany	15	9 00	..	.....	.....	....	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	....
North Lochaber	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Wittenburg	20	12 00	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Quebec—												
Beauharnois	12½	7 50–9 00	10	10	60	...	5	3 00	10	10	60	....
Brome	20	12 00	10	10	60	2	15	9 00	10	10	60	2
East Hereford	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	10	6 00	10	10	60	....
Granby	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	....	10	6 00	....	.....	.....	....
Grand Cascapedia	15	9 00	10	10	60	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Hull	15	9 00	10	9	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Knowlton	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	....	10	6 00	.....	.....	.....	....
Laurenceville	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	10	6 00	10	10	60	....
Les Eboulement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	10	6 00	10	9	59	1½
Lévis	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
L'Islet	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	12	6 00	10	10	60	1½
Montreal	15	9 00	10	10	60	...	12	7 20	10	10	60	....
Quebec	15–17½	9 00–10 50	10	10	60	1¼	10	6 00	10	10	60	1¼
Richmond	.....	9 00–12 00	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	....
St. Anne de la Pérade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
St. Cunegonde	.....	10 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
St. Gabriel de Brandon	10	6 00	10	10	60	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
St. Henry	17½	10 50	10	10	60	1¼	10	6 00	10	10	60	1¼
St. Hyacinthe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
St. Tite	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1¼	10	6 00	10	10	60	....
Sherbrooke	20	12 00	10	9	59	....	10	6 00	10	9	59	....
Yamachiche	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	10	6 00	10	10	60	....
Ontario—												
Ailsa Craig	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Alexandria	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	....
Appie Hill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Atwood	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	10	6 00	10	10	60	....
Belleville	20	12 00	10	9	59	1½	4½–15	4 50–9 00	10	9	59	1½
Berlin	12½–17½	7 50–10 50	10	5–10	55–60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Brantford	17½–22½	10 00–13 70	10	9	59	1½	12½	7 35	10	9	59	1½

WOODWORKING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 5.

MACHINE HANDS.						SHAPER HANDS.						STICKER HANDS.					
Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
15	7 50-8 00	10	10	60	1½	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	15	.....	.. .	....	....	....
.....	900-1200	....	....	.. ..	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	... . ..	.....	....	....	....
14	.....	....	....	.. ...	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	15	.....	.....	....	.. .	....
12½	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	15	8 00	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	8	.....	10	9	50	....
16½–20	10 00–12 00	9–10	9–10	54–60	....	16½–20	10 00–12 00	9–10	9–10	54–60	....	16½–20	10 00–12 00	9–10	9–10	54–60	....
17½	10 50	....	....	.....	....	17½	10 50	....	....	.....	....	17½	10 50	....	....	.....	....
17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....
.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....
12½	7 00	10	10	60	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....
20	12 00	10	10	60	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....
22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2
20	12 00	10	9	59	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	20	12 00	10	9	59	....
20	25 00	10	10	60	1½	....	.....	....	....	..	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....
20	12 00	....	....	.....	....	20	12 00	....	....	.....	....	20	12 00	..	....	....	....
.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	12½-15	7 50-9 00	10	10	60	....
.....	... ..	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
12½	7 50-10 00	10	10	60	....	15	7 50-9 00	10	10	60	....	15	7 00-9 00	10	10	60	....
20	12 00	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	2	20	12 00	10	10	60	2
.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
.....	... ..	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....
17½	10 50	10	9	.....	....	17½	10 50	10	9	....	....	17½	10 50	10	9	....	....
.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
15	9 00	10	9	59	1½	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
15	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	18	.....	.....	....	....	....
10–11	6 00-6 60	10	10	60	1½	10-11	6 00-6 60	10	10	60	1½	10–11	6 00-6 60	10	10	60	1½
14	8 40	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....
14–16	8 00-9 00	10	10	60	1½	14-16	8 00-9 00	10	10	60	1¼	18-20	10 00–12 00	10	10	60	1¼
.....	900-1200	....	....	...	....	....	900-1200	....	....	.....	....	.....	900-1200	.....	...	....	....
.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	10	6 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
.....	9 00	10	10	60	....	....	9 00	10	10	60	....	.....	9 00	10	10	60	....
.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	13	7 50	10	10	60	....	13	8 00	10	10	60	....
15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼
.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	13⅓	8 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼
17½	10 50	10	9	59	....	17½	10 50	10	9	59	....	12½	7 50	10	9	59	....
15	9 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....
15	9 00	10	10	60	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....
20	12 00	10	10	60	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....
20	12 00	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....
17½	10 50	10	9	59	1½	16½–20	10 00–12 00	10	9	59	1½	20	12 00	10	9	59	1½
12½–17½	7 50–10 00	10	5–10	55–60	....	15–17½	9 00–10 50	10	5–10	55–60	....	15	9 00	10	5–10	55–60	....
13½–16½	7 95–9 70	10	9	59	1¼	13½–16½	7 95–9 70	10	9	59	1¼	12½–13½	7 35–7 95	10	9	59	1¼

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE WOOD

Locality.	Bench Hands.						Bench Hands' Helpers.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Ontario—Con.												
Brigden	.....	9 00	10	10	60	....	.....	7 50	10	10	60	....
Brockville	17½	10 33	10	9	59	..	12½	7 38	10	9	59	....
Brussels	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	1¼	12½	7 80	.....	.....	.....	1¼
Cargill	15	9 00	10	10	60	...	12½	7 50	10	10	60	....
Chatham	15–20	9 00–12 00	10	9½	59½	....	7–10	4 00–6 00	10	9½	59½	...
Chatsworth	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	....
Collingwood	17½	10 50	10	10	60	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Delhi	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Dundas	16–20	9 50	10	9	59	....	10–15	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Fergus	15	9 00	10	9	59	..	12½	7 50	10	9	59	....
Green River	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Guelph	17½	10 50	10	9	59	1¼	10–12½	7 50	10	9	59	1¼
Hamilton	20	11 00	10	5	55	..	12½	6 87	10	5	55	....
Hanover	14–17½	.....	10	10	60	....	5–8	.....	10	10	60	....
Harriston	12½	... .	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ingersoll	15–17½	.....	10	9	59	1½	10–12½	.....	10	9	59	1½
Kearney	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	....
Kincardine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Kingston	17½–20	10 50–12 00	10	9-10	59-60	1, 1½–1½	10	6 00	10	9	59	1½
Lion's Head	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	12	7 20	10	10	60	....
London	18–22	9 75–12 00	10	.....	55-60	....	15	8 00	10	.....	55-60	....
Madoc	17½	10 50	10	10	60	...	10	6 00	10	10	60	....
Mattawa	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	....
Napanee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Newmarket	13⅓	8 00	... ..	.....	.. ..	....	8⅓	5 00	.....	.....	.....	....
Norewood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	.....	... ...	.....	.....	....
Ottawa	17½	10 00	10	9 10	59-60	1½	10-15	6 00-9 00	10	9-10	59-60	1¼
Otterville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plattsville	.....	..... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur	25	.....	10½	10½	63	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Preston	15	9 00	10	9	59	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
St. Catharines	22½–25	12 00	9–10	9–10	54-60	....	15–20	9 00–10 00	9–19	9 10	54–60	....
St. Thomas	20	10 00	10	10	54	1½	.....	.....	.. ..	....	.....	....
Seaforth	.....	9 00–10 00	.....	... ..	.....	....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	....
Stratford	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Sudbury	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	19	10	60	....
Toronto	25	12 50	9	5	50	1¼	15–20	7 50–10 00	9	5	50	1¼
Upton	12½	7 50	10	10	60	....	5	3 00	10	10	60	....
Waterford	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	..	... ...	.....	....
Waterloo	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Winchester	16½	9 90	10	10	60	....	10	6 00	10	10	60	...
Windsor	20–25	.....	9	9	54	1½	17½–20	.....	9	9	54	1½
Wingham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	1½
Woodstock	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	10	6 00	10	10	60	....
Yarker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	...	.....	....

WORKING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 5.

MACHINE HANDS.						SHAPER HANDS.						STICKER HANDS.					
Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays.)	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.
Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ Cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
.....	9 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17½	10 33	10	9	59	....	17½	10 33	10	9	59	....	17½	10 33	10	9	59	....
15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	1¼	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	1¼	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	1¼
15	9 00	10	10	60	....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15–20	9 00–12 00	10	9½	59½	...	20	12 00	10	9½	59½	....	16¾	10 00	10	9½	59½	...
20	12 00	10	10	60	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17½–20	10 50– 12 00	10	10	60	....	17½–20	10 50–12 00	10	10	60	....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....
15	9 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15–20	9 00–12 00	10	9	59	1¼	17½–20	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	17½–20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	9 00	10	9	59	....	16⅔	10 00	10	10	60	...	15	9 00	10	10	60	....
12½–13½	7 20	10	9	59	1¼	13½–18	9 00	10	9	59	1¼	20	12 00	10	9	59	1¼
15	8 25	10	5	55	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12–15	.....	10	10	60	....	12-15	.....	10	10	60	....	12–15	.....	10	10	60	....
12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15–17½	8 85	10	9	59	1½	15–17½	8 85	10	9	59	1½	15–17½	8 85	10	9	59	1½
12½–17½	7 50–10 50	.....	.....	.....	...	17½	10 50	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	9 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....
17½–22½	10 50–13 50	10	9-10	59-60	1¼–1½	17½–20	10 50–12 00	10	9-10	59-60	1¼–1½	17½–20	10 50–12 00	10	9-10	59–60	1¼–1½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4 00–12 00	10	....	55–60	....	.....	9 00–12 00	10	....	55–60	....	.....	9 00–12 00	10	...	55–60	....
17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....
20	12 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....
.....	9 15	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	6 00	.....	.....	.....	....	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	....	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
10–20	9 00	10	9	59	....	10–20	10 00	10	9	59	....	.....	10 00	10	9	59	....
12½–17½	7 50–10 00	10	9-10	59-60	1¼	17½–20	10 50–12 00	10	9-10	59-60	1¼	17½–21	10 50–12 00	10	9-10	59–60	1¼
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	10	60	....	10	.....	10	10	60	....
12½	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	10½	10½	63	....	20	.....	10½	10½	63	....	17½	.....	10½	10½	63	....
15	9 00	10	9	59	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22½	12 00	9-10	9-10	54-60	....	22½	12 00	9-10	9-10	54-60	....	22½	12 00	9-10	9-10	54–60	....
20	10 00	10	10	54	1½	20	10 00	10	10	54	1½	20	10 00	10	10	54	1½
.....	7 50-9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00–10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	9 00	10	10	51–60	..	15–20	9 00–10 50	10	10	51–60	....	15–20	9 00–10 50	10	10	51–60	....
20	12 00	10	10	60	...	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	...
22½–27½	12 37–13 75	9	5	50	1¼	20–27½	10 00–13 75	9	5	50	...	22½–25	12 50	9	5	50	1¼
20	12 00	10	10	60	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	9 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	8 85	10	9	59	....	15	8 85	10	9	59	....
12½	7 50	10	10	60	....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....
17½–20	.....	9	9	54	1½	22½–25	.....	9	9	54	1½	22½–25	.....	9	9	54	1½
12½	7 50	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	9 00	10	10	60	....	18	10 80	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....
12½	7 50	10	9½–10	57–60	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE WOOD

Locality.	Bench Hands.						Bench Hands' Helpers.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hour per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Manitoba—												
Brandon	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....
Neepawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Steinbach	17½	10 50	10	10	60	1¼	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1¼
Winnipeg	25-30	15 00	10	10	60	....	15-20	12 00	10	10	60	....
N. W. Territories—												
Enderby	25-30	....	10	10	60	....	17½-20	....	10	10	60	....
Ladner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sapperton	33⅓	27 00	9	9	54	....	22⅔	12 00	9	9	54	....
Moodyville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nelson	....	21 00	10	8	58	....	....	15 00	10	8	58	....
New Westminster	30	16 50	10	5	55	1¼	15	8 25	10	5	55	1¼
Rossland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vancouver	25-35	16 50-17 00	10	5	55	....	10-25	6 00-15 00	10	5	55	....
Victoria	25-30	13 00-18 00	9½	4½	52	1½	....	....	....	....	....	....

LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES ON SHIPS—*Continued.*

IN the November number of the *Labour Gazette* the legislation in Canada for the protection of employees on ships was set forth in so far as it related to their rights and obligations. In the present article the legislation is reviewed in so far as it relates to another subdivision of the subject: namely, the legislation dealing with the safety of ships; part III., relating to the competency of the officers in charge of the ships, will appear in next month's issue.

II. THE SAFETY OF SHIPS.

The legislation providing for the safety of ships has mainly to do with : the provisions regarding registration, licensing and inspection ; the express provisions for the safety of ships, the character and disposition of cargoes and the prevention of accidents ; and the provisions for the prevention of danger from without, as in the matter of the care of channels and harbours.

Registration and Licensing.

The provisions made for the registration and licensing of ships in Canada are set forth in *'An Act respecting the Registration and Classification of Ships.'* These provisions, whilst they have to do more with the manner of, and the rights and duties which go with, registration and licensing, incidentally bring the vessels concerned under a certain degree of supervision, and upon the records of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Under the Act the Governor in Council is authorized to make such rules and regulations as he considers necessary for the inspection and classification of vessels built or registered within Canada. He may from time to time alter and amend such rules and appoint and establish a table of fees for such officers as are necessary for carrying them into operation. (a)

(a) R.S.C., c. 72, s. 49-50.

WORKING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 5.

MACHINE HANDS.						SHAPER HANDS.						STICKER HANDS.					
Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
30	18 00	10	10	60	....	30	18 00	10	10	60	....	30	18 00	10	10	60	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	....	.....	....	25	15 00	10	10	60	....
20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	...	.....	...	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20-30	16 00	10	10	60	....	25	16 00	10	10	60	....	25-30	16 00	10	10	60	....
25-35	.....	10	10	60	....	35	.....	10	10	60	...	25-35	.....	10	10	60	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....
29	17 30	10	10	60	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	23	13 85	10	10	60	....
	17 00-*																
24-30	19 00	10	10	60	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18 00	10	8	58	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	10	8	58	....
30	16 50	10	5	55	1¼	30	16 50	10	5	55	1¼	30	16 50	10	5	55	1¼
$50 to $80 per month and board....						....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30-35	17 00	10	5-10	55-60	1½	30-35	17 00	10	5-10	55-60	1½	30-35	17 00	10	5-10	55-60	1½
	13 00-					25-	13 00-						13 00-				
25-30	18 00	9½	4½	52	1½	30	18 00	9½	4½	52	1½	25-30	15 00	9½	4½	52	1½

*And board.

Inspection.

The *Inspection of Ships Act* (54-55 Vic., cap. 37) provides that the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint a port warden, harbour master, inspector of hulls and equipments of steamboats, or officer of the Marine Department, to inspect the hulls and equipments of ships. It is provided, however, that no person shall be appointed who has an interest in the building or equipment of ships. The Governor in Council may make regulations regarding the inspection of ships for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in a seaworthy condition, such inspection to comprise the hull, masts, spars, sails, rigging, anchors, cables, chains, boats and other parts of the outfit or equipment.

Under this Act ships include tow-barges and every description of vessel used in navigation, not propelled by oars or wholly or in part by steam, and registered in Canada. The Act does not apply to ships belonging to His Majesty or to ships classed in Lloyd's Register of British or Foreign shipping, or to ships classed in any other corporation or association for the survey and registry of ships approved by the Governor in Council. By an *amendment passed in 1894*, provision is made for the inspection of loading gear. In this case the inspector is authorized to visit any ship whether registered in Canada or elsewhere, or whether propelled wholly or in part by steam, excepting ships belonging to His Majesty.

The *Inspection of Ships Act* furthermore provides for the detention of unseaworthy ships, where the inspector reports danger to life or property and imposes a penalty of $200 upon a master or owner of a ship evading or attempting to evade detention. In certain cases the ship may be seized and sold.

Under *The Steamboat Inspection Act* provision is made for the appointment of inspectors of boilers and machinery and of hulls and equipment, for the purpose of

inspecting these several parts of all ships floating on navigable waters, propelled wholly or in part by steam by any power other than sails or oars, and includes also steam dredges and floating elevators. The Governor in Council is authorized to make rules and regulations relating to such inspection. The inspection is to be made at least once yearly under a penalty of from $100 to $500 for neglect. Injuries to hull or machinery subsequent to inspection must be reported to the inspector by the master, owner or engineer, under a penalty of from $50 to $500, with costs for omission. The Act also provides that suitable and safe provision shall be made to guard against fire, for the stowage of inflammable material, for force pumps, hose and other precautions against fire and accidents.

The *Port Wardens' Act* makes provision for the appointment by the Governor in Council of port wardens and deputy port wardens at ports determined by the Governor in Council. Among the duties of the port warden it is provided that, at the request of any person interested, he shall proceed in person on board of any vessel for the purpose of examining the condition and storage of her cargo. He shall also, if required, be the surveyor of the repairs necessary to render the vessel seaworthy and his certificate that such repairs have been properly made shall be evidence that the vessel is seaworthy. (b)

Express Provisions for Safety.

The *Act respecting the Safety of Ships and the Prevention of Accidents on Board thereof* provides that where a complaint is made to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that a ship coming within the scope of the Act is unseaworthy, because of the defective condition of her hull, equipment or loading, the minister may cause such ship to be surveyed by a person appointed by him, and if the survey shows the complaint to be well founded, the ship shall be detained by any principal officer of Customs. If the ship is found to be seaworthy the costs of the survey are to be paid by the complainant, and if unseaworthy, by the owner of the ship. Every person having authority either as owner or otherwise who intentionally sends a ship registered in Canada to sea in an unseaworthy state, so as to endanger the life of any person on board is guilty of a misdemeanour. (c)

Carriage and Disposition of Cargoes.

An *amendment to the Act passed in 1901* (d) provides certain regulations regarding deck loads on ships in winter. Thus it is provided that between October 1 and March 16 in the case of sailing vessels, and between October 12 and March 16 in the case of steamships, on a voyage from any port in Canada to any port in the United Kingdom, or on the continent of Europe north of Cape Finisterre in Spain, not being a port in the Mediterranean Sea, shall not carry in an uncovered space upon the deck nor in any covered space not included in the cubical contents forming the registered tonnage of such ship, any timber, spars, deals, &c. (d)

Provision is also made in the *Safety of Ships Act* for the treatment of disorderly passengers, and for prohibiting the carriage of dangerous goods unmarked.

The *Live Stock Shipping Act* authorizes the Governor in Council to make rules and regulations for the health, security and safe carriage of live stock on ships and for the appointment and remuneration of inspectors. For sending or attempting to send a ship carrying live stock to sea without the certificate of such inspector is declared to be a misdemeanour and the ship is liable to a penalty of $1,000. For proceeding to sea or attempting to do so with a greater number of live stock on board than is allowed by the certificate, the

(b) 54-55 Vic., c. 37, s. 4 and 5, 2 and 3 ; 57-58 Vic., c. 45 ; 61 Vic. c. 46 ; and R.S.C., c. 85.

(c) R.S.C., c. 77, s. 3-6.

(d) 1 Edw. VII., c. 34., incorporating or amending R.S.C., c. 77, s. 7 ; 52 Vic., c. 22 ; 57-58 Vic., c. 44 ; 62-63 Vic., c. 33 ; 63-64 Vic., c. 35.

master of the ship incurs a penalty of $1,000. This provision applies to ships carrying live stock from any port or place in Canada to any port or place out of Canada, not being in the United States of America, Newfoundland, St. Pierre or Miquelon, Bermuda, the West India Islands, Mexico or South America.

The *Deck and Load Lines Act* sets forth a number of specific regulations governing deck and load lines on ships leaving any port or place in Canada for any port on the salt water coast of Canada, on the River St. Lawrence below Quebec, or outside of Canada. For incorrect or misleading marks on the ship or for sailing without complying with the Act a penalty not exceeding $500 is incurred. (*e*)

Protection of Property on Board.

The *Malicious Injuries to Property Act* declares that any one who unlawfully and maliciously sets fire to, casts away, or in any wise destroys any ship or vessel, is guilty of a felony and liable to imprisonment for life, and for attempting to do so to 14 years' imprisonment.

The *Act respecting Liability of Carriers by Water* sets forth obligations imposed upon carriers by water, with regard to goods and valuable securities carried by them.

The *Act respecting Quarantine* also gives incidental protection to employees on ships through the regulations for a thorough cleansing and disinfection of ships and generally for the preservation of health on board ships. (*f*)

Care of Channels and Harbours.

Another group of legislation giving incidental protection to seamen, is that providing for the safe navigation of Canadian waters. These Acts are :—

An Act respecting the Navigation of Canadian Waters (R.S.C., c. 79), which makes provision for the placing of lights, fog signals, the course to be followed by vessels, &c.

The Pilotage Act (R.S.C., c. 80, as amended by 55-56 Vic., c. 20 and 63-64 Vic., c. 36) provides for the qualification of pilots and pilot boats.

The Admiralty Act (54-55 Vic., c. 29, as amended by 63-64 Vic., c. 45).

An Act respecting the Coasting Trade of Canada (R.S.C., c. 83).

The Harbour Masters' Act (R.S.C., c. 86, as amended by 57-58 Vic., c. 50) which provides for the appointment of harbour masters, and for the enforcing of harbour regulations.

The Act respecting Tonnage Dues Levied in Canadian Ports (R.S.C., c. 87).

An Act respecting the Protection of Navigable Waters (R.S.C., c. 91, as amended by 60-61 Vic., c. 23 ; 61 Vic., c. 41, and 62-63 Vic., c. 31) which has to do with the keeping of navigable waters clear of obstructions, and indicating the location of obstructions where such exist.

An Act respecting Government Harbors, Piers and Break-waters (R.S.C., c. 84, as amended by 61 Vic., c. 42, and c. 43.)

An Act respecting Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons and Sable Island (R.S.C., c. 70, with the amendments thereto) and a number of Acts relating to particular channels and harbours.

The Port Wardens' Act (R.S.C., c. 85).

An Act respecting the Harbour and River Police of the Province of Quebec (R.S.O., c. 89, as amended by 56 Vic., c. 20). (*g*)

Accidents and Casualties.

In a previous article published in the November number of the *Labour Gazette*,

(*e*) 54-55 Vic., c. 36 s. 1-7; 545-5 Vic., c. 40; see also Act relating to Bills of Lading, 52 Vic., c. 30.

(*f*) R.S.C., c. 168, s. 46-49 ; R.S.C., c. 82 ; R.S.C., c. 68.

(*g*) R.S.C., c. 79 ; R.S.C., c. 80 ; 55-56 Vic., c. 20 ; 63-64 Vic., c. 36 ; 54-55 Vic, c. 23 ; 63-64 Vic., c. 45 ; R.S.C., c. 83 ; R.S.C., c. 86 ; 57-58 Vic., c. 50 ; R.S.C., c. 87 ; R.S.C., c. 91 ; 60-61 Vic., c. 23 ; 61 Vic., c. 41 ; 62-63 Vic., c. 31 ; R.S.C., c. 84 ; 61 Vic., c. 42 and c. 43 ; R.S.C., c. 70 ; R.S.C., c. 85; R.S.C., c. 89 ; 56 Vic., c. 20.

reference was made to the provisions in the Criminal Code and the Wrecks and Salvage Act, for the punishment of those guilty of impeding or attempting to impede a shipwrecked person in his endeavours to save his life or any person endeavouring to save the life of a shipwrecked person. Further provision for the protection of seamen in the event of accident is made in the *Wrecks and Salvage Act*, in which provision is made for the general rules to be followed in cases where vessels are wrecked or in distress.

The *Shipping Casualties Act* sets forth regulations to be followed in any of the following cases : when a ship is lost, abandoned or damaged in any of the inland waters of Canada, or on or near the coasts of Canada, or on a voyage to a port in Canada ; when a ship causes loss or damage to any other ship in such waters; when by reason of any casualty loss of life ensues ; when any such loss, abandonment, damage or casualty happens elsewhere and any competent witness thereof arrives or is found at any place in Canada ; when any loss of life occurs by reason of any casualty happening to or on board any boat belonging to a fishing or other vessel registered in Canada ; when any British ship is lost or supposed to be lost and any evidence is obtainable in Canada as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of. In all such cases the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is authorized to direct the institution of inquiries into the casualty, and regulations are incorporated in the Act providing for the thoroughness of such inquiry.

An *Act respecting Aid by United States Wreckers in Canadian Waters* provides that United States vessels and wrecking appliances may salve any property wrecked and may render aid and assistance to any vessels wrecked, disabled or in distress in the waters of Canada contiguous to the United States. (*h*)

(To be continued.)

(*h*) R.S.C., c. 81 ; 56 Vic., c. 23 ; 1 Edw. VII., c. 35 ; 55-56 Vic., c. 4.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPT., NOVEMBER, 1901.*

During the month of November the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All of these orders were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and the securing payment to the workingmen and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions :—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	$ cts
Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps, also type and brass crown seals	812 59
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	7 35
Making and repairing letter, newspaper and parcel scales and weights	2 80
Stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads ; wooden boxes for the same ; also stamping ink	598 35
Mail bags, new	824 80
" " "	83 20
Repairing mail bags	106 26
" " "	89 34
" " "	44 67
" " "	62 25
" " "	44 67
" " "	144 75
" " "	40 00
Making and repairing mail locks and keys ; also other mail bag fittings	2,139 20
Letter, newspapers and parcel boxes, also portable and other tin boxes	259 20
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing articles of postal stores	15 15
Making up official uniforms	2,383 80
" " " "	2,182 10

*See article in November *Gazette*, pages 282-284.

TRADE UNION OUTLAY ON BENEFITS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The following statistics taken from the report of the Chief Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade, United Kingdom, of trade unions in 1900, show the relative importance in the total expenditure of the 100 principal unions of the several chief benefits which enter into that expenditure:—(*a*)

(*a*) A review of this publication appears in another column of the present issue.

	Unemployed, &c., Benefits.		Dispute Benefit.		Sick and Accident Benefit.		Superannuation Benefit.		Funeral Benefit.		Other Benefits and Grants.		Working and other Expenses.		Total Expenditure.
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	
	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£
1892.	327,554	22·9	389,948	27·2	210,186	14·7	102,578	7·2	68,177	4·7	78,685	5·5	254,573	17·8	1,431,701
1893.	467,641	25·0	588,373	31·5	241,601	13·0	112,606	6·0	74,865	4·0	124,943	6·7	258,320	13·8	1,868,349
1894.	453,242	31·6	166,293	11·6	229,677	16·0	122,221	8·5	69,631	4·8	116,318	8·1	279,151	19·4	1,436,533
1895.	424,650	30·5	196,684	14·1	262,864	18·9	131,758	9·4	75,681	5·4	49,051	3·5	253,905	18·2	1,394,593
1896.	268,230	21·7	171,100	13·8	245,808	19·9	142,470	11·5	75,177	6·1	60,977	4·9	273,221	22·1	1,236,983
1897.	336,574	17·7	633,347	33·3	267,676	14·1	152,154	8·0	79,204	4·2	114,982	6·1	315,018	16·6	1,898,955
1898.	244,084	16·3	313,430	21·0	279,777	18·7	163,743	11·0	83,466	5·6	102,891	6·9	306,984	20·5	1,493,375
1899.	190,768	14·9	120,028	9·4	302,463	23·6	178,856	14·0	93,297	7·3	69,674	5·4	325,522	25·4	1,280,608
1900.	265,328	17·8	150,283	10·1	323,231	21·7	190,039	12·8	98,682	6·6	90,053	6·0	372,966	25·0	1,490,582

The total expenditure per member on these several benefits is as follows :—

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

Benefits, &c.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Unemployed, travelling and emigration benefits..	327,554	467,641	453,242	424,650	268,230	336,574	244,084	190,768	265,328
Dispute benefits	389,948	588,373	166,293	196,684	171,100	633,347	313,430	120,028	150,283
Sick and accident benefit	210,186	241,601	229,677	262,864	245,808	267,676	278,777	302,463	323,231
Superannuation benefits	102,578	112,606	122,221	131,758	142,470	152,154	163,743	178,856	190,039
Funeral benefit	68,177	74,865	69,631	75,681	75,177	75,204	83,466	93,297	98,682
Other benefits and grants to members	34,413	29,544	26,507	24,739	28,147	26,208	25,558	26,972	34,058
Payments to federations	23,535	65,280	64,224	17,178	21,358	24,180	27,400	26,920	44,401
Grants and fees to other societies, &c.	20,737	30,119	25,587	7,134	11,472	64,594	49,933	15,782	11,598
Working and other expenses	254,573	258,320	279,151	253,905	273,221	315 018	306,984	325,522	372,966
	1,431,701	1,868,349	1,436,533	1,394,593	1,236,983	1,898,955	1,493,375	1,280,608	1,490,582

EXPENDITURE PER MEMBER.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Unemployed, travelling and emigration benefits.	7 3	10 3½	9 10	9 3½	5 7	6 4	4 8¼	3 5	4 7
Dispute benefits	8 7½	12 11½	3 7¼	4 3½	3 6¾	11 10¾	6 0	2 1¾	2 7
Sick and accident benefit	4 7¾	5 3¾	4 11¾	5 9	5 1½	5 0¼	5 4¼	5 5	5 7
Superannuation benefit	2 3¼	2 5¾	2 7¾	2 10½	2 11½	2 10¼	3 1¾	3 2½	3 3¼
Funeral benefit	1 6	1 7¾	1 6	1 7¾	1 6¾	1 6	1 7¼	1 8	1 8½
Other benefits and grants to members	0 9¼	0 7¾	0 7	0 6½	0 7	0 6	0 5½	0 5¾	0 7
Payments to federations	0 6¼	1 5¼	1 4¾	0 4½	0 5¼	0 5½	0 6¼	0 5¾	0 9¼
Grants and fees to other societies, &c.	0 5½	0 8	0 6¾	0 2	0 2¾	1 2½	0 11½	0 3¼	0 2½
Working and other expenses	5 7½	5 8¼	6 0½	5 6¾	5 8¼	5 11	5 10½	5 10	6 5¼
	31 8	41 1¼	31 1¾	30 6	25 8¾	35 8¼	28 7¾	22 11	25 8¾

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during November, 1901 :—

Trade Unions in Great Britain.

Report of the Chief Correspondent, Board of Trade, on Trade Unions in 1900 ; 240 pages ; Labour Department, Board of Trade.

This report shows that during the year 1900, the total membership of the trade unions in the United Kingdom rose from 1,800,869 to 1,905,116, an increase of 104,247, or 5·8 per cent on the previous year. The increase was not so rapid as during the previous year, but was in advance of the average increase for the period 1892-99. The increase in 1900 was mainly due to the growth of coal mining unions, the membership of which rose from 409,209 to 482,743, an increase of 73,534, or 18 per cent. This represents nearly 75 per cent of the total increase in membership of all of the trade unions at the end of 1900.

Of the 1,272 unions in existence at the end of 1900, less than half were registered, namely 609, but these unions contained 1,498,582 members or nearly 79 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions. Although a number of large unions remain unregistered, the average membership of the registered unions is about four times as great as that of the unregistered.

Among the 1,905,116 members of trade unions are included 122,047 women and girls, or about 6½ per cent of the total. Such members are only found in 138 of the 1,272 unions, and they are confined mainly to those industries in which the employment of women has attained very large proportions. Thus, the cotton industry alone includes 95,975, or nearly 79 per cent of the total number of all, female trade unionists.

Income and Expenditure.

Concerning the growth in income and expenditure the report says:

The income of the 100 principal unions in 1900 was £1,975,000, or about £100,000 more than in 1899. The expenditure shows a still greater increase, namely, from £1,281,000 to £1,491,000. This increase in expenditure was not, however, sufficient to check the growth in the accumulated funds of the societies, which now stand at £3,767,000, or about half a million more than at the end of 1899.

Since 1892 the income of the 100 principal unions has increased from £1,473,000 to £1,975,000, and the funds from £1,620,000 to £3,767,000. During the same period the membership of these 100 unions has increased from 904,000 to 1,159,000, a fact which of course has an important bearing on the amounts stated above. The amounts per member are also given in the following summary :

Year.	Menbership at end of Year.	Income.		Expenditure.		Funds at the end of Year.	
		Amount.	Per member.	Amount.	Per member.	Amount.	Per member.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1892.....	904,399	1,473,086	32 7	1,431,701	31 8	1,619,689	35 9¾
1893.....	908,957	1,629,362	35 10¼	1,868,349	41 1¼	1,380,702	30 4½
1894.....	922,605	1,636,298	35 5¾	1,436,533	31 1¾	1,580,467	34 3¼
1895.....	914,492	1,561,717	34 1¾	1,493,593	30 6	1,747,591	38 2¾
1896.....	961,193	1,676,726	34 10¾	1,236,983	25 8¾	2,187,334	45 6¼
1897.....	1,064,455	1,983,633	37 3¼	1,898,955	35 8¼	2,272,012	42 8¼
1898.....	1,042,847	1,919,090	36 9¾	1,493,375	28 7¾	2,697,727	51 8¾
1899.....	1,117,443	1,865,477	33 4¾	1,280,608	22 11	3,282,596	58 9
1900.....	1,158,909	1,974,611	34 1	1,490,582	25 8¾	3,766,625	65 0

It should be observed that in 1893 the great coal dispute occurred, and in 1897 there was a considerable engineering dispute, with the result that the income and expenditure per member both rose, and the funds per member were reduced.

The expenditure of trade unions divides itself into two main groups, namely, dispute pay and friendly benefits. During the nine years under review £13,500,000 have been spent in all by the 100 principal unions. Of this amount over £8,000,000 or 60·3 per cent, has been spent on 'friendly benefits,' such as payments to unemployed, sick or superannuated members, funeral expenses, &c. About £2,750,000, or 20·2 per cent of the total, has been spent on dispute pay and the remaining 19·5 per cent for working expenses.

Trades Councils and Federations.

Trades councils are described in the report as purely consultative bodies, without power to direct the actions of the unions represented, or to levy funds in aid of those on strike or for other purposes.

The number of such trades councils in existence at end of 1900 was 171, the total number of trade unionists represented on them being 753,924.

For the purpose of the report a 'federation' is taken to mean an association either of trade societies connected with the *same* industry, or of societies belonging to *several* industries.

In the course of 1900 two new federations were formed, and one which had suspended operations in 1899 started afresh. On the other hand, eight were dissolved during the year, leaving 110 in existence at the end of 1900, compared with 115 at the end of 1899.

Canadian Criminal Statistics.

Criminal statistics for the year ended Sept. 30, 1900 ; appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year 1901 ; 259 pages ; King's Printer, Ottawa.

This report, which sets forth the criminal statistics of Canada for the year ended September 30, 1900, gives the following summary of convictions:—

Provinces.	Number of convictions.		Number of convictions per 10,000 Inhabitants.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Prince Edward Island...	16	27	1·40	2·48
New Brunswick.....	125	137	3·89	4·26
Nova Scotia.....	250	325	5·45	7·07
Manitoba.....	224	269	9·92	11·37
Quebec.....	1,779	1,487	11·08	9·18
Ontario.....	2,693	2,769	11·80	12 01
The Territories.....	256	265	18·06	18·49
British Columbia.....	370	489	21·40	26·40
Canada.....	5,713	5,768	10·75	10·72

Considered according to the occupation of the offenders, the returns show that punished crime among the agricultural class underwent but little change in 1900, the proportion of convictions in this class being 3·78 per cent of the whole, against 3·76 per cent in 1899 ; that the convictions in the commercial class were 13·05 per cent of the whole in 1900 against 12·37 per cent in 1899 ; that the convictions in the domestic class were 4·07 per cent in 1900 and 3·64 in 1899; that the convictions in the industrial class were 10·06 per cent as compared with 12 per cent in 1899 ; that convictions in the professional class were only 6 in advance of the previous year, and that convictions in the labouring class were two less in number in 1900 than in 1899, the proportion being 38·73 per cent in 1899 and 38·33 per cent in 1900.

With regard to sex the returns show that of the total convictions for 1900, those of males numbered 5,430, and of females, 338 ; against 5,384 males and 329 females in the calendar of 1899.

The following table indicates the rate and constancy of the decrease in the proportion of females among the criminal class :—

Proportion of Females in convictions for indictable offenses :

1884-91.	8·6 per cent.	1896....	6·7 per cent.
1892....	7·1 "	1897....	6·4 "
1893....	7·4 "	1898....	5·98 "
1894....	7·1 "	1899....	5·76 "
1895....	7·3 "	1900....	5·86 "

During 17 years the trend has been markedly in the direction of a decreased proportion of female criminals.

Ignorance and Crime.

With respect to education and the influence of ignorance as a foster mother of criminality, the records show that in the period 1884-91 those having an elementary education or none at all, formed 91·6 per cent of those convicted of indictable offences. In 1899 they were 88·5 per cent, and in 1900 88·7 per cent. Of these, 17 per cent, 12·44 per cent and 14·6 per cent respectively were unable to read.

Concerning the experience the report says :

> The 17 years' record indicates that while ignorance is the close friend and confidant of criminality, yet education is not as great a corrective of crime as it formerly was. The educated or partially educated class in the community supplied 8·4 per cent of the convicted criminals of 1884-91, 11·5 per cent in 1899 anl 11·3 per cent in 1900.
>
> The best conclusion that can be derived from the body of figures in the columns relating to drink is that immoderate drinkers were responsible in 1884-91 for 40 per cent of the criminals, in 1889 for 33·5 per cent, and in 1900 for 29·1 per cent. This would indicate that excessive liquor-drinking is becoming eliminated more and more as a stimulant to crime.
>
> The tendency is towards a habitually criminal class, which means a smaller number of criminals and a larger repetition of crime. The individuals are fewer ; each has more crimes to his record.

By classes of crime the indictable offences are :

	Percentage of each class of the whole.		
	1884-91.	1899.	1900.
1. Offences against the person	22·18	20·65	21·50
2. " " property with violence	6·84	7·77	7·15
3. " " " without violence	60·92	64·30	62·95
4. Malicious offences against property	1·30	1·34	1·28
5. Forgery and other offences against currency	1·12	1·90	1·58
6. Other offences not included in 1-5	7·64	4·04	5·54

Of the total of 5,713 convictions in 1899 secured in indictable offences, 3,344 were for larceny ; of these 220 were women.

Thus of the 329 women who in 1899 were convicted of indictable offences, two-thirds were convicted under the head of larceny. In 1900 the proportion was 70·1 per cent.

With reference to juvenile delinquency the record shows that the criminals under 16 years of both sexes in the period 1884-1891 formed 13·64 per cent of the whole number of convictions; 16·38 per cent in 1899 and 15·86 per cent in 1900, indicating a tendency to relative increase on the part of criminal juveniles.

Infractions of Liquor Laws.

An examination of the infractions of the laws relating to liquors, as given in the record of the summary convictions, provides the following table :—

Total infractions of liquor license laws, Canada Temperance Act, Indian Liquor Act, &c.

Year.	Convictions.	P.C. of Total Convictions.
1894	2,143	7.00
1895	2,174	6·77
1896	1,987	6·10
1897	2,099	6·50
1898	2,178	6·72
1899	2,083	6·31
1900	1,943	5·43

Commenting upon this experience the report says :

> One fact of value in this connection is, that women are engaging less and less in the business of distributing liquor, if we may judge from the fact that convictions of women form a constantly diminishing proportion of the whole. The number of women in every 1,000 convictions averaged 131 in 1894-9. In 1900 there were 115 women in each thousand of the convictions.
>
> While the returns show that the women are employed less and less in connection with the

distribution of liquor, they also show that the average number of women convicted of drunkenness remains nearly the same—there were 1,182 women convicted of this offence in 1894, and 1,157 in 1900. The proportion varies but little. The average for 7 years is 9·68 per cent of women convicted of drunkenness. In the first year of the series the percentage of women was 10·22. In the last is was 9·47. There is therefore a gradual decrease both relatively and absolutely.

Distribution of Convictions.

The following table shows the total number of convictions (indictable cases as well as summary convictions) in the order of criminality :—

Provinces.	Total Convictions.		Number of Inhabitants for each Conviction.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Territories and Yukon	2,828	3,296	50	45
British Columbia	2,362	2,994	77	65
Ontario	16,784	18,419	137	126
New Brunswick	2,261	2,311	142	139
Manitoba	1,489	1,692	157	145
Quebec	10,275	9,917	157	164
Nova Scotia	2,259	2,595	203	177
Prince Edward Island	452	429	241	254
Canada	38,710	41,653	138	130

The death sentences were :—

1900	6
1899	6
1898	4
1897	3
1896	2

Ticket of Leave System.

Under the Ticket of Leave Acts of 1899 and 1900 the first ticket of leave was granted on November 24, 1899, to a young man who had been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for stealing letters.

From November 24, 1899, to September 20, 1900, one hundred and twenty-four tickets of leave were issued, 102 to penitentiary convicts, and the remaining 22 to persons confined in jails. Of the total number (124) three were forfeited within the year, because the holders were convicted of indictable offences while holding their tickets of leave.

Ontario Friendly Societies.

Detailed report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for Ontario, 1900 ; 494 pages ; King's Printer, Toronto.

This report sets forth in detail the usual information concerning insurance companies licensed, inspected and registered, and friendly societies registered by the province of Ontario for the transaction of insurance in the province, as well as information concerning companies operating under the Insurance Act of Canada.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

The month of November was marked by a comparative absence of serious industrial disputes. Altogether seven new strikes broke out, two in New Brunswick, one in Quebec, two in Ontario and two in British Columbia. In three of these cases the difficulties were removed by the granting of the concessions asked for by the employees. In a fourth case a compromise was effected. In two others the strikers were replaced by non-union help. The remaining strike, which was the most important both in the number of men employed and in its direct effects on industrial conditions in its neighbourhood, was that of the coal miners at the South Wellington mines, Vancouver Island. An account of the settlement of this strike under the Canadian Conciliation Act, 1900, appears in another column of the present issue.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly	Indirectly			
Ontario.....	Brantford	Moulders	Against alleged reduction in wages.....	1	14	.....	Mar. 18	.....	No settlement reported but strikers have secured employment elsewhere.
Quebec. ..	Montreal.....	Cigarmakers.....	Refusal of employers to accede to Union's demand for revision of existing wage scale.	10	600	.....	April 19	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
B. C.....	Rossland	Mine employees..	Refusal of employers to grant union's demand for increase for underground labourers from $2.50 to $3 per day and other increases.	.....	1,000	.....	July 11	.....	See article on "Rossland Situation" in present number.
Ontario.....	Orillia.....	Carriage-workers.	Lockout by company of union men upon learning of formation of local branch of union.	1	35	.....	Sept. 13	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec.	Terrebonne...	Moulders.....	Objection by union to change of overseers.	1	.....	.....	Oct. 29	Nov. 29	Strike not declared off but places of strikers have been filled and establishment is in full operation.
N. B.....	St. John.....	Labourers.....	Demand of men for increase of pay from $1.25 to $1.50.	1	72	.....	Nov. 1.	Nov. 4..	Men accepted $1.35 per day.
N. B.	St. John.....	Deck hands ...	Refusal of men to accept reduction in pay from old rate $25 to $22 per month.	1	15	.. .	Nov. 2.	Nov. 6..	Men granted old rate $25 per month.
Quebec... .	Montreal.	'Longshoremen...	(*a*) Demand of men for increase in pay from 20c. to 40c. per hour at one wharf.	1	56	. .. .	Nov. 20.	Nov. 20.	(*a*) Increase granted.
			(*b*) Because number of men working in holds of ships had been decreased.	1	32	.....	Nov. 20.	Nov. 20.	(*b*) Number increased from 6 to 8 men.
Ontario. ...	London.	Employees of egg packing factory.	On account of cold shop, employees demand that stoves be put up.	1	4	.....	Nov. 7..	Nov. 11.	Stoves put up and strikers returned to work.
Ontario.....	Stratford.....	Civic labourers...	Misunderstanding about tools supplied.	1	5	.....	Nov. 5..	.....	Strikers replaced by other men.
B. C.....	Victoria.....	Boilermakers....	Demand of men for decrease in hours from 9 to 8 on repairing of foreign boats, $3.50 per day to be minimum rate of wages.	1	.....	.....	Nov. 19.	.....	No settlement reported at end of month. But work being done by non-union help.
B. C... ...	South Wellington (Vancouver Island). ..	Coal miners.....	Protest of men against reduction in price of stringing timbers.	1	260	800	Nov. 26.	Nov. 30.	Settled under Canadian Conciliation Act 1900. Agreement endorsed by both parties and men returned to work.

MASSACHUSETTS LABOUR CHRONOLOGY.

The Labour Chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts 1900 ; 32nd Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour ; pp. 1 to 130 ; State Printer, Boston, Massachusetts.

This report deals chronologically with the industrial happenings of the year under six headings: Hours of Labour, Wages, Trade Unions, Strikes and Lock-outs, Social and Industrial Benefits, and Labour Legislation.

The chapter on the hours of labour shows the total number of movements relating to hours of labour for the year to have been 229. The total number of wages movements was 187. The chapter dealing with trade unions shows that a total of 118 unions were formed during the year.

The following is a condensed summary of the causes and results of strikes and lock-outs during the year :—

Cause of Strike.	Results of Strikes occurring in 1900.							Total number of Strikes.
	Succeeded.	Succeeded partially.	Compromised.	Satisfactorily Adjusted.	Failed.	Pending.	Not stated.	
Total for the State	53	10	25	14	74	4	9	189
Hours of labour	3	1	1	....	4	.....	1	10
" " and wages	7	1	6	1	12	1	.....	28
Wages	23	6	15	5	34	1	6	90
All other causes	20	2	3	8	24	2	2	61

Expressed in percentages, 28·04 per cent of the contests terminated successfully for the employees ; 5·29 per cent succeeded partially ; 13·23 per cent were compromised ; 7·41 per cent were satisfactorily adjusted ; 39·15 per cent failed ; 2·12 per cent were pending at the close of the year ; and in 4·76 per cent of the cases the result was not stated.

As to the time lost in these contests, in 40 instances the duration of the trouble was not stated ; in 22 others the places of the dissatisfied employees were promptly filled by others ; in one instance the disagreement lasted but a few minutes ; in one, but a few days ; and in seven, but a few hours. In 17 cases the duration of the contest was reported as one day ; 14 lasted two days ; seven, three days ; three, five days ; five, six days ; 15 ,one week ; six, nine days ; seven, two weeks ; three, 17 days ; seven, three weeks ; four, four weeks ; three, five weeks ; two, six weeks ; and the following periods apply to one dispute each : One and one-half days, 46 hours, four days, 10 days, 11 days, 12 days, 13 days, 16 days, seven weeks, two months, 10 weeks, 35 days, 38 days, 39 days, 47 days, 57 days, 60 days, 68 days, 70 days, 73 days, 78 days. There were four contests pending at the close of the year.

The chapter dealing with social and industrial benefits contains a brief abstract of action by employers for the benefit of their employees and also bequests or gifts for education or charity, libraries, hospitals, parks and play-grounds tending to promote social welfare.

The chapter on labour legislation gives a review of the legislation passed by the Massachusetts legislature during the session of 1900. The subjects of legislation covered in the review are given as follows:

The subject of the foregoing statutes and resolves (35 in number) may be thus classified : Relating to hours of labour of certain employees, 3 ; extending or relating to educational privileges, industrial or other, 7 ; relating to insurance against accidents in employments, &c., or sickness or fraternal (co-operative) insurance, 2 ; relating to factory inspection, improving conditions in factories, tenements or other places of employment, 4 ; concerning pensions or retirement funds for certain employees, 3 ; relating to transportation of school children at reduced rates, or reducing other fares on railroads, 3 ; aiding industrial expositions, 2 ; and one each upon the following subjects :—Fixing the price of ice ; affecting the manufacture and sale of products injurious to health ; amending the lien law ; amending the law relative to trustee process ; relating to wages of certain employees ; providing for licensing certain craftsmen ; providing for indemnifying certain employees of cities and towns against damages, &c., incurred in their employment ; relating to convict labour ; preventing the exaction of bonds from employees ; indemnifying employers against certain acts of the employees ; preventing the imposition, as a condition of employment, of restrictions as to the place of boarding, lodging or trading of labourers on public works (truck or padrone system) ; amending the statute as to employers' liability.

THE ROSSLAND SITUATION.*

On the 31st of October, the following telegram was received at the Department of Labour:—

ROSSLAND, B.C., October 30, 1901.

W. L. M. KING,
Labour Department,
Ottawa, Ont.

We request your presence in Rossland to act under Conciliation Act, 1900, to investigate and adjust strike here at the mines.

Executive Committee Rossland Miners' Union,
F. E. WOODSIDE,
Secretary.

Acting under instructions from the Honourable the Minister of Labour, the Deputy Minister left for Rossland on the 2nd of the following month, arriving in that city on the evening of the 9th. The days immediately following were spent in interviewing the members of the executive committee of the Rossland Miners' Union and other members of the union, the managers of the mining companies affected, executive officers of District Association No. 6 of the Western Federation of Miners, professional and business men in the city of Rossland, and other persons. The mines were also visited. The investigation conducted in this manner was made with a view of ascertaining the exact situation at the time, and of obtaining full particulars in reference to the strike, both as to the causes which had brought it about and the results.

The following is a copy of the official report, as submitted by the Deputy Minister to the Minister of Labour:—

Report of Deputy Minister.

ROSSLAND, B.C., Nov. 18, 1901.

To the Honourable WILLIAM MULOCK,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my investigations into the causes and the present position of the strike instituted by the Rossland Miners' Union at Rossland, B.C., July, 11, 1901 :—

The Western Federation of Miners, according to section I, article I of its constitution and by-laws, is a body composed of all persons working in and around mines, mills and smelters, organized into unions paying per capita tax to the Federation. According to section 3 of article I, whenever a sufficient number (not less than 25 persons) of any craft specified in section I of this article, shall be found that will be self-supporting, they shall, on application, be granted a charter. By section 10, article 3, the territory covered by the Western Federation of Miners is divided into six districts. Five of these districts are in the United States, and District No. 6 is comprised of the territory north of the United States boundary. The executive board of the Federation consists of nine members, and one member of the executive board is required to reside in each of the several districts.

The miners' union at Rossland is known as Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, Western Federation of Miners. It is represented in the District Association, No. 6, and is chartered under the Western Federation of Miners. Its constitution was first adopted at Rossland in 1896.

In March of the present year a smelters' union was formed in Northport, U.S., under the Western Federation of Miners, and shortly after its formation a strike occurred in that place. The reason of the strike, as given by officers of the Federation, was that certain carpenters, members of the Northport Union, were told by the management of the Northport smelter that they would have to sever their connection with the smelter men's union or quit the company's employ. It was about the middle of May that this statement was made, and a strike was declared on the ground that it was the only means of preventing the dismemberment of the union. The strike was declared on the 24th of May.

The smelter at Northport is owned by the Le Roi Mining Company, the same company which has mines in Rossland. In addition to men working in the Le Roi mines, the Rossland union had members among the employees of other mines in that city. The strike ordered by the Rossland union took place on the 11th July.

Article 5, section I of the constitution and by-laws of the Western Federation of Miners, which article contains the conditions under which a strike may be declared, reads as follows :—

'It shall be unlawful for any union to enter upon a strike unless ordered by three-fourths of its resident members in good standing, which shall be decided by a secret ballot, and on approval of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, who shall have fifteen days' notice to consider the proposed change in working time or wages advocated by the union. Should any employer or employers attack the rights of the members of a union or its established principles without allowing the union sufficient time to notify the Executive Board of the proposed change, then the members shall have the right to declare a strike to maintain their rights. In this they shall be assisted by the Executive Board. Any emergency arising, the Executive Board may temporarily annul the fifteen days' provision of this section ; provided such action will be to the best interest of the union.'

*For particulars already published in reference to the miners' strike in Rossland, B.C., see the August, September, October and November numbers of the *Labour Gazette*.

The 4th of July was the day on which a secret ballot was taken to decide whether or not a strike should be declared at the Rossland mines, and according to the statement of the executive officers of the Rossland Union, there were between 700 and 900 resident members in good standing in the Rossland Union upon that date. According to their statement, also, the rule is, before taking a vote on the question of a strike, to decide at a meeting of the union that such vote shall be taken, and give at least twenty-four hours' notice that the vote is to be taken after the decision to take it has been reached. According to the constitution of the union, the regular meetings of the union shall be held on every Wednesday evening, and the hours of meeting shall be between 7.30 and 10.30 p.m. the year round.

It was at the meeting of the union held on the evening of Wednesday, July 3, that it was decided that a vote should be taken on the following day, to decide whether a strike should or should not be declared for an increase in the wages of muckers from $2.50 to $3 per day. Reports differ as to the number of members who were present at this meeting, but those who were present agree in their statements that the number was not large, and that so far as muckers were concerned only a few of their number were present. Reports differ also as to the hour at which the union had arrived at its decision to take a vote on the question of a strike on the following day. The hour for meeting was 7.30, and some of the officers state that by 8 o'clock a decision had been reached. The same officers state that within half an hour afterwards handbills were printed, giving notice of the ballot to be taken, and that these notices were posted about the city in conspicuous places. They announced that the voting would begin at 8 o'clock on the morning of July 4, and that the polls would be closed at 8 o'clock on the night of that day. It was known at the time that the 4th July would be observed as a holiday among the miners in Rossland.

The return given by the officers in charge of the ballot was that 354 votes in all had been cast, and that there were four or five votes in excess of the three-quarters required in favour of declaring a strike. This vote, the officers decided, justified the declaring of a strike under section I of article 5 of the constitution, which states that 'It shall be unlawful for any union to enter upon a strike unless ordered by three-fourths of its resident members in good standing.'

The constitution also requires 'that the decision given by secret ballot must obtain the approval of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, who shall have fifteen days' notice to consider the changes proposed in working time or wages advocated by the union.' The strike was, however, declared on the 11th July, and the giving of seven days' notice, instead of fifteen, was explained on the ground of emergency, another clause in the same article providing that an emergency arising, the Executive Board may temporarily annul the fifteen-day provision of the section, providing such action were in the best interest of the union.

The executive of the Rossland Miners' Union contend that there was nothing irregular in the manner in which the strike was declared; that the letter of the constitution was followed, and that the extreme urgency of the situation might account for any apparent haste or secrecy in the proceedings. They also allege that this method of proceeding was necessary because of devices on the part of employers to discover what was transpiring in the union. Several members of the union state that at the time they had no knowledge whatever that the union had decided to vote on the matter of a strike, or that such vote was being taken on the day it was. They further state that not very long before a vote had been taken on the same question, and the decision which had been reached was against the strike.

Asked as to whether or not the strike at Rossland would have been declared had there been no strike at Northport, the committee stated that the strike existing at Northport was doubtless a cause of the immediate action at Rossland, but that the union had had grievances for some time past, which were of such a nature as to justify the strike, and that to have waited until a settlement could be arranged at Northport would have been to aggravate their own position. Asked as to whether the increase in the wages of muckers was the real cause of the strike, they replied that it was one cause ; that the union had communicated with the companies some time previously, asking the increase, but that their communication had not been acknowledged, and that consequently it was not necessary to again notify the companies or to make another demand to this end before declaring the strike. The demand for an increase in the wages of muckers was made the immediate cause of the strike. The strike would, however, probably not have taken place at the time it did, on this ground alone, had it not been that for a long time past the union had reason to believe that the mining companies had decided to break up the organization, if possible, and that for the miners to continue working at Rossland when a strike was on at Northport, would have meant strengthening the hands of the companies in their alleged purpose of causing the breaking up of the union. To continue working at the Le Roi mines with the smelter closed, meant an increase in the amount of ore at the smelter, and this might have given the company opportunity to close up its mines for a time, until the smelter had overtaken the excessive output. In brief, there appears to have been three causes of the strike in Rossland : (1) the assistance, by a sympathetic strike, of the members of the union at Northport, who went on strike some time previous ; (2) the settlement of the demand for an increase in the wages of muckers from $2.50 to $3 per day at Rossland; and (3) to end future discrimination by the company against members of the union. Of the three, the last, namely, discrimination, was probably the most important cause, it having been a real aggravation to the union for some time past.

When the strike was declared on July 11, over 1,000 men in all were called out, including not only the employees of the Le Roi mines, but all classes of employees about the several mines in Rossland. The members included the employees of Le Roi mines Nos. 1 and 2, the employees of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, and the employees of smaller mining properties in the city. Immediately after the strike was declared, these properties were closed entirely, and remained closed for some time.

The companies from the outset stated that they were not in a position to grant the increase demanded. But they did not hesitate to state that they were unwilling to recognize

the union in any manner. They had, however, not made it a condition of employment that the men should not belong to a union if they so desired, but they refused to deal with the officers of the union as representing all the men in their employ. Several attempts were made by representatives and individual persons to effect a settlement after the strike commenced, but these were without avail. The Le Roi Company began as soon as possible to fill the places of those who had gone on strike, leaving it open to the strikers to make applications for employment whenever they desired, and accepting applications from others as well. The management of the War Eagle and Centre Star Companies decided to keep the mines closed for some time, although after the strike had been in continuance for some time, the management claimed that should they so desire, they could obtain sufficient help to recommence operations successfully.

When I arrived at Rossland, the Le Roi mines Nos. 1 and 2 were each working, and the management claimed to have between 500 and 600 men employed. According to the statement of the executive officers of the union, there were only one or two hundred of the strikers still at Rossland. The others had left to secure either temporary or permanent employment in other parts of Canada or the United States. The union officers claimed, that while it was true that several men were employed at the Le Roi mines, they were nevertheless, for the most part, inefficient, being new and unskilled hands, and that the companies would not find it profitable to continue them in their employ.

After interviewing the mine managers, I asked for a statement of their position, which was given in writing. The following are copies of the communications received :

ROSSLAND, November 11, 1901.

DEAR SIR,—As to our position on the matters discussed at our interview to-day, we beg to state that our mines are in full operation and our employees are satisfied with the hours of labour and the wages paid, and are working peacefully. And there is no reason why this condition should not continue.

In view of these facts, we feel that it is useless to discuss a past condition of affairs which no longer concern us.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed),

Le Roi Mining Co. (Limited),

By R. J. FRECHEVILLE,
Managing Director.

Le Roi No. 2 (Limited),

By BERNARD MACDONALD,
General Manager.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Rossland, B.C.

ROSSLAND, B.C., Nov. 11, 1901.

DEAR SIR,—As to our position in the matters discussed at our interview to-day, we beg to state that there is at present an abundant supply of labour, and we are now able to operate our mines whenever we desire to do so. We, therefore, feel that it is useless to discuss a past condition of affairs which no longer concern us.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed),

The War Eagle Consolidated M. & D. Co. (Limited).

By E. B. KIRBY,
Manager.

Centre Star Mining Co. (Limited),

By E. B. KIRBY,
Manager.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Rossland, B.C.

On receipt of the above communications, I submitted them to the executive officers of the Rossland Union, and after discussing the situation with them, I asked that a meeting of the union might be called, at which I might read these communications and make a statement to the members of the situation. This the committee were unwilling to grant. I offered to put what I had to say in writing, and to read to the union only the written statement after it had been submitted to them for their approval. They would not, however, consent to this. I subsequently, at the request of the local executive, saw one of the officers of the District Association, to which the local union is subordinate, and asked, as I had asked the executive of the local union, whether or not he would be willing for the local union to take a vote on the question of whether or not the strike should be continued. This, he said, could not be allowed. In justification of their position, the officers urged that to declare this strike at an end, without having received some definite acknowledgment from the mining companies, as to what they were prepared to do in the matter of considering the increase demanded in the wages of muckers, would be to leave in a precarious position the interests of muckers in other mines in British Columbia, and that, consequently, if necessary, the strike would have to be perpetuated indefinitely.

The exact position of affairs in Rossland will accordingly be seen from the statements of the companies, and the officers of the union. So far as any formal declaration of the strike being at an end is concerned, it has not been made, nor is it likely that it ever will be made. On the other hand, the situation as it affects the companies is probably best expressed in their own words.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Since this report was submitted, work has continued at the Le Roi mines Numbers 1 and 2, and the pay-rolls of each of these mines indicate that the numbers employed during the past month have been nearly equal to the number employed prior to the strike. Mining had not commenced at the War Eagle and Centre Star mines

at the close of the month, but operations had already begun for the unwatering of these mines, and it was expected that they would recommence work early in the month of December. The Nickel Plate, another property affected by the strike, had about 60 men at work at the close of the month. The mine owners at the Le Roi mines, and the War Eagle and Centre Star, state that they have been obliged to refuse a large number of applications for work at the mines, especially from men seeking positions as muckers.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

ONTARIO CASES.

Case of a Building Accident.

The Hamilton Steel and Iron Co. was constructing, as part of a smelter, an iron stove, which was to be seventy feet in height, with an interior of brick. Eight platforms were put up, one above the other, for the purpose of supplying bricks. K was engaged on one of these platforms, receiving bricks from below, and handing them on above, and while doing this work he was hit on the head by a brick. K was attended by a physician, who, it was alleged, was acting in the interests of a company which had insured the Hamilton Steel and Iron Co. against damages by reason of such accidents ; this physician obtained from K, for $60, a release of all his claims on account of the accident against the Hamilton Steel and Iron Co. ; but K subsequently repudiated this release, offered to return the money, and sued the Hamilton Steel and Iron Co. for damages, claiming that the accident had been caused by its negligence in not providing proper means of hoisting the materials used in building the iron stove. The jury found that the company had been guilty of negligence in that respect ; but it was unable to decide where the brick came from which injured K. The court therefore held that as it was quite possible that another workman had maliciously caused the accident, the company could not be held liable. It was also held that although the release was not obtained by undue influence or by fraud, yet if K had on other grounds been entitled to judgment against the company, it would have been decided that the release did not bind him. The action was therefore dismissed, but without costs.

(Keenan vs. Hamilton Steel and Iron Co. Action tried at Hamilton before Chief Justice Falconbridge. Judgment rendered November 14, 1901.)

Railway Employees and Provident Societies.

At the Hamilton assizes in the case of Holden vs. the Grand Trunk Railway Co. (which was an action for damages by the widow of the late Walter Holden, a Grand Trunk Railway engineer, who was killed on the defendant company's line), the point arose whether or not the fact that the widow of a deceased member of the Grand Trunk Provident Society had accepted insurance from that institution on the life of her husband debarred her from subsequently taking an action against the company for damages for the death of her husband. The court decided that the acceptance of such insurance did not have that effect ; but it is understood that this case will be carried to the Court of Appeal.

In the November number of the *Labour Gazette* (at page 315) a report was given of a somewhat similar case, the point involved therein whether the fact that an employee of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., who was a member of the Grand Trunk Railway Provident Society (of which every employee of the Grand Trunk Railway Co.

is obliged to become a member), prevented him from taking an action against the company for damages for injuries caused by the alleged negligence of the company. In that case, apparently, the employee had not accepted anything from the Provident Society, but simply brought his action for damages against the Grand Trunk Railway Co.; and Mr. Justice Meredith held that he had a right to do so.

(Holden vs. Grand Trunk Railway Co. Judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Falconbridge.)

Case of an Electric Car Accident.

K, a conductor employed by the Toronto Suburban Railway Co., while engaged in his duties as conductor, was holding the trolley rope tightly in his hand as the car entered a switch. The trolley pole went in the wrong direction and jerked up K's right hand so that it struck the top of the car, pulling off his thumb. K sued the company for damages, alleging that the accident was caused by a defective trolley switch (regarding which K said that he had complained before the date of the accident to the company) and by an excessive rate of speed.

At the trial the jury awarded K $400 damages, but the presiding judge decided that this verdict was not sustained by the evidence, and entered judgment for the company, dismissing the action. K. appealed, and the Appellate Court held that the evidence submitted at the trial was such that the jury was justified in bringing in a verdict for damages ; that this evidence showed that the trolley system did not work properly ; that there was clearly a defect in the switch, and that the attention of K's superior officer had been called to this defect (which apparently caused the accident) before the day of the accident.

The court therefore ordered that judgment should be entered for K for $400 and costs.

(Knapp vs. Toronto Suburban Railway Co.)

Accident caused by Defective Machinery.

C was employed by D, who was a manufacturer of wooden ware, to work at an 'upright post boring machine.' While engaged in this work C's left hand slipped over the knob at the end of the 'shifter,' and was drawn into two connected cog wheels, a part of the gearing of the machine, and two fingers were crushed. C sued D for damages for this injury, alleging that the machinery was not properly protected, and that, in view of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the machine was in a defective condition. The case was tried with a jury, which found, in answer to various questions, that the gearing of the machine was dangerous, unless proper care was used in doing the work ; that it was practicable to guard the machine securely ; that D was aware of the danger in working the machine and that C was not ; and that D was negligent in not having a guard for the machine. C was accordingly awarded $125 damages.

(Carter vs. Dowswell Manufacturing Co. Judgment delivered by Mr. Justice McMahon.)

QUEBEC CASES.

A Company liable for Negligence of its Foreman.

L was employed by the Dominion Cotton Mills Co. as a millwright, and while working as such one of the company's foremen requested him, with others, to move a heavy frame-work from a vertical to a horizontal position. L protested that there were not sufficient men to do such work, and that on account of the heaviness of the load it would be dangerous for them to attempt it. The foreman, however, insisted that it should be done, and the frame-work was accordingly moved ; it proved to be too heavy, and fell from the hands of the men who were trying to move it, and broke L's leg. L sued the company asking for $1,900 damages for the injuries thus received through the negligence of the company's foreman. The company denied the

allegations made by L and claimed that the accident was caused by his own fault. The court, however, decided that the proof sustained the allegations made by the plaintiff, who was accordingly awarded $700 damages.

(Lapointe vs. Dominion Cotton Mills Co. Judgment given by Mr. Justice Lavergne at Montreal, October 9, 1901.)

Case of Contributory Negligence.

C claimed $1,500 damages from Dame Smart and J. Howley as damages for the loss of a foot, the result of an accident which happened while he was engaged as a workman in their service. Dame Smart proved that she had nothing to do with the works in question, which were carried on under contract by Howley, and the action was therefore dismissed as regards her. Howley claimed that the accident was caused by C's own fault ; but the court decided that the immediate cause of the accident was the imprudent manner in which Howley's foreman carried on the work. It was also held, however, that C knew all the time he was running great risk, and that there was therefore serious contributory negligence on his part. The amount of damages was, on that account, reduced to $750, for which sum C was given judgment against Howley.

(Chartrand vs. Smart and Howley. Judgment delivered at Montreal October 23, 1901, by Mr. Justice Curran.)

UNIONS FORMED DURING NOVEMBER, 1901.

During the month of November organizations were formed in the following crafts :—

Sydney, N.S.—Printers.

Moncton, N.B.—Freight handlers.

St. John, N.B.—Bartenders, painters and decorators.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Printers.

Valleyfield, Que.—Carpenters and joiners.

Ottawa, Ont.—Assembly of Knights of Labour.

St. Mary's, Ont.—Delivery boys.

Winnipeg, Man.—Trackmen.

Vancouver, B.C.—Electrical workers.

Victoria, B.C.—Letter carriers.

INSURANCE AND BENEVOLENT FEATURES OF SOME ONTARIO LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

IN a previous issue the *Labour Gazette* referred to the experience of a number of organizations of workingmen which have undertaken to provide for their members benefits in the nature of life insurance or sick and funeral benefits.*

The following tables set forth the experience during the year 1900 of the organizations of workingmen in Ontario which (1) confine themselves to the distribution of sick and funeral benefits; and those which (2) confer life insurance or benefits in the nature thereof. The tables have been compiled from information contained in the report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for Ontario, recently issued:—

* See *Labour Gazette* for December, 1900. Vol. 1, No. 4, pages 181 and 182.

TABLE I.—SICK AND FUNERAL BENEFITS.

Short Name of Society.	Number of Members reported on Dec. 31, 1900.	Number of Members who Died during 1900 (*members' wives).	Amount paid for Funeral Benefits (*for members wives).	Number of Members Sick during 1900.	Number of weeks' Sickness experienced in 1900.	Amount paid for Sick Benefits during 1900.	Amount paid for Medical Attendance.	Amount paid for Special Relief.	Assets on Dec. 31, 1900.
			$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Anderson Furniture Co. Employees' B. Society	301			69	285	186 63	325 75	68 40	34 13
Bain Wagon Co. Employees' M. B. Association	131			51	111	331 40			
Bartenders' Benevolent Association	65			1		12 00	22 50		330 23
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 1 of Ontario	126	1	100 00	12	59	118 00			270 56
Canada Atlantic Ry. Employees' S. and D. Society	23			7	21	63 46			75 76
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 27, Toronto	161	6	1,650 00	39	162	808 90		712 10	107 70
" " No. 55, Hamilton		2	900 00	15	78	390 09		140 25	1,054 27
" " No. 59, Brantford				3	15	66 37			175 81
Cobban Manufacturing Co. Employees' M. B. Society	111	1	30 00	25	57	201 00			103 00
Cockshutt Plow Co. Relief Association	190	1	40 00	43	164	631 21			94 72
Dominion Expressmen's S. B. Association	202			45	175	1,050 20			1,209 86
Gendron Manufacturing Co. Employees' M. B. Society	145	1	25 00	45	147	498 10	53 75		132 80
Globe Printing Co. Employees' B. Society	71			9	17	85 00			648 77
Heintzman & Co. Employees' S. B. Society	175			33	172	811 38			114 46
Karn & Co. Employees' M. B. Association	121			15	35	121 50	79 50		34 17
Macdonald Manufacturing Co. Employees' B. Society	125	2	25 00	42	132	426 81	133 50		439 00
Massey-Harris (Toronto) Employees' M. B. Society	920	7 *3	360 00 *90 00	365	993	2,847 90			15 58
Massey-Harris (Brantford) Relief Association	547	3	144 00	107	434	1,669 60			599 80
Methodist Book and Publishing Employees' B. Society	137	1	50 00	22	97	321 90		345 00	386 08
Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102	292	2	375 00	26	94	312 00			
Postal Benefit Association	62								357 49
Société des Artisans Canadiens-Français, Supreme				73	874	3,496 86			
Société des Artisans Canadiens-Français, Subordinate Branch				1,102	11,470	45,880 71			4,280 65
St. Lawrence Foundry M. B. Society	103	2	52 50	42	166	647 85	209 00		126 44
Theatrical Mechanical Association	80	1	150 00	7	41	246 00	120 00	50 00	5,635 47
Toronto Musical Prctective Association	260	1	25 00	31	75	226 50			2,430 00
Toronto Civic Employees' B. Association	81	1	25 00	30	105	418 50	59 18		756 85
Toronto Railway Employees' U. & B. Society	400	1	75 00	30	75	262 28		160 00	1,160 82
Toronto Typographical Union No. 91	589	1	100 00	33	183	549 00			1,209 08
Verity Plow Co. Relief Association	148	1	30 00	37	183	607 23			274 07
W. & J. G. Greey's Employees' Mutual Sick Benefit Society	101			43	126	471 44			19 33

TABLE II.—LIFE INSURANCE OR BENEFITS IN THE NATURE THEREOF. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR CANADA. STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C.

Short Name of Society.	Total Membership in Ontario on Dec. 31, 1900.	Number of Insurance Certificates in force anywhere on Dec. 31, 1900.	Amount of Insurance in force anywhere on Dec. 31, 1900.	Number of Claims Matured in Ontario in 1900.	Amount of Insurance Benefits paid in 1900 in Ontario.	Amount of Disability Benefits paid in 1900 in Ontario.	Total Assets anywhere.
			$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Federated Letter Carriers	175	313	.....	2	628 00	.....	1,263 58
Hamilton Police Benefit Fund	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,504 23
London Police Benefit Fund	42	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,716 87
Société des Artisans	718	14,846	14,786,000	1	1,155 80	422 30	267,295 66
Toronto Firemen's Benefit Fund	173	173	.....	8	5,800 00	2,920 98	23,733 41
Toronto Police Benefit Fund	294	294	.....	10	7,348 36	.....	146,182 51
				1	1,010 00	2,840 31	

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

THE *Gazette* publishes herewith the fourth instalment of the directory of labour organizations in Canada, commenced in the September number. Up to the present particulars have been given in regard to the Trade and Labour Congress of Canada ; trade councils and federations of trade unions in the different localities of the Dominion ; the building trades, including the trade unions of painters, decorators and paperhangers, lathers and plasterers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers ; the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, including the iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, electrical workers, metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers, stove mounters, blacksmiths, boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers, sheet metal workers, tool sharpeners, horse shoers and jewellers ; the woodworking and furnishing trades, including the woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, carmen, pattern makers, coopers and gilders ; and the printing and allied trades, including printers, pressmen, stereotypers, book-binders, steel and copper plate printers, photo engravers and mailers.

In the present issue the directory is continued in so far as it relates to the clothing trades, which include journeymen tailors, garment makers, hat makers and boot and shoe workers ; the food preparation trades, including bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters and ice cutters and drivers ; the tobacco trades, including cigarmakers and tobacco workers ; the leather trades, including tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers, and trunk and bag makers ; the fur trades, including furriers, fur fleshers and shavers ; carpet weavers and organizations of miners and quarrymen.

The department has again to acknowledge the courtesy shown by the labour organizations throughout the country in furnishing the information supplied in the directory regarding their several organizations.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	CLOTHING TRADES.		
	Journeymen Tailors.		
Ontario—			
Berlin	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America	Dec., 1901	
Brantford	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 117	Mar. 26, 1899	Jan. & July.
Brockville	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 262	Dec. 15, 1900	January
Guelph	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 297	April 12, 1900	December
Hamilton	Journeymen Tailors' (Custom) Union of America No. 149	1892	June & Dec.
Ingersoll	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America	Dec., 1901	
Kingston	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 263	May 29, 1901	Jan. & July.
Lindsay	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America	Oct. 29, 1901	
London	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 30	1887	June & Dec.
Ottawa	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 143	1893	Jan. & July.
Sarnia	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 241	Sept. 15, 1901	January
St. Catherines	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 235	Aug. 25, 1896	Jan. & July.
St. Thomas	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 141	1886	Jan. & July.
Toronto	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 132	1883	January
Windsor	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America	Oct., 1901	
Woodstock	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America	Dec., 1901	
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 70	May 11, 1892	Jan. & July.
British Columbia—			
Greenwood	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 291		
Nanaimo	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 172	June 22, 1897	April & Oct.
Nelson	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 293		Dec. & June.
Rossland	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 252	Dec. 15, 1897	Jan. & July.
Vancouver	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 178	Jan. 1, 1898	June & Dec.
Victoria	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America	April, 1901	July
	Garment Workers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	United Garment Workers of America, No. 80		
"	Wholesale Clothing Cutters' Union (U.G.W.A.)	April, 1897	June
Ontario—			
Dundas	United Garment Workers of America, No. 30	Dec. 6, 1899	June & Dec.
Hamilton	United Garment Workers of America, (Cutters and Trimmers), No. 124	Nov. 7, 1896	April
London	United Garment Workers of America, No. 33	Nov. 28, 1898	June & Dec.
Stratford	United Garment Workers of America, No. 97	June 3, 1900	June & Dec.
Winnipeg	United Garment Workers of America, No. 35	Jan., 1899	June & Dec.
"	United Garment Workers of America (Overall Workers), No. 35	Jan. 25, 1899	June & Dec.
	Hat Makers.		
uebec—			
Montreal	Hatters' Union		
Ontario—			
Hamilton	Hatters' Union		
	Boot and Shoe Workers.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	Aug., 1889	February
Quebec—			
Montreal	Union Fraternelle des Cordonniers en Turns	Mar. 10, 1899	Sept. & Mar.
"	Union Protectrice des Cordonniers Monteurs	Dec. 21, 1896	Feb. & Aug.
"	Union Internationale des Coupeurs de Cuir, No. 249	Aug. 15, 1894	April & Oct.
"	International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 266	June 12, 1901	Aprl. & Oct.

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
.....	.....	Ed. Riener	Berlin.
No pres. at present time	.....	William Wylie.....	14 Elizabeth St.
Charles Cato.....	Brockville	David Muirkead	Brockville.
Jas. Thomas.....	Guelph, Ont	Thos. H. Gordon.....	P. O. Box 294.
John Lord.....	80 Gore St.....	Hugh Robinson.....	42 James St. North.
.....	.....	Wm. Lune	Ingersoll.
Wm. James	203 University Ave	Wm. Bucknell	402 Montreal St.
Chas. T. Hodder.....	Lindsay.....	Geo. H. Johnston.....	Lindsay.
Jas. G. Hussey	241 Colborne St.....	A. S. Johnson.....	122 Simcoe St.
E. Sedval.	41 Dalhousie St.....	E. Empey.....	265 Clarence st.
Robt. Galloway.....	Sarnia.....	Chas. Reeves.....	Sarnia.
F. Coyle.....	St. Catharines	Thos. H. Semmens.....	Box 933.
J. W. Roberts.....	43 West Ave.....	A. Roberts	5 Oliver St.
H. A. Addison.....	114 Bay St.....	Geo. Sangster.....	43 Scott St.
Frank English.....	Windsor.....	W. Paulucci.....	Windsor.
.....	.....	Henry H. Cole.....	Woodstock.
O. Lickfold.....	317 Bannatyne Ave.	A. Jennings	508 Elgin Ave.
.....	.....	C. W. Wilson.....	P. O. Box 150.
James Fanning.....	Nanaimo, B.C	Alex. Gibbons	P. O. Box 257.
M. V. Gilly	Nelson	W. B. Pollard	P. O. Box 532.
Joseph Klomais.....	Box 314	J. J. Devine.....	P. O. Box 314.
Francis Williams	1814 7th Avenue	H. O. Burritt.....	29 12th Avenue.
John Logg.....	P. O. Box 387.	C. W. Potts	94 Pandora St.. P.O box 387
.....	.....	G. Palmer.....	9 St. Urbain St.
A. Malo.....	63 St. Christophe St.....	P. B. Kennedy	2512 Notre Dame St.
Roy Buchanan.....	Dundas....	Fred Austan.....	Dundas.
Chas. King.....	64 Catherine St. South	C. P. Olliver.....	145 Grant Ave.
Lui Paladino	85 Dundas St.....	Louise DeBeau.....	85 Dundas St.
P. B. Hoffman.....	Wellington St	Miss F. Gentleman.....	Waterloo St.
Miss May Bilsland.	87 Dagmar St.....	Miss M. McLennan.....	89 Dagmar St.
Miss May Bilsland . ..	89 Dagmar St.....	Miss Kate Robertson	672 Alexander Ave.
....	.....	Geo. Provencher....	1843 Ste. Catherine St.
A. Litzinger.....	243 Wellington St. N.....	R. Dow	413 Victoria Ave.
Harry Cream..... ..	6 Willow St.....	J. W. White.....	Care of Harry Cream.
E. Bouchard.....	840 Chaussé St.....	H. Leprohon.....	13 Desjardins St., Maisonneuve.
Telesphore Beaupré.....	390a Plessis St..	Jcseph Rocheleau.....	667 Wolfe St.
J. W. Gravel.....	304 Logan St.....	Jos. Steben..... ..	93 Montcalm St.
Victor Gauveran.... ..	De Lorimier Village.....	A. Mathieu.	178 Duluth Ave.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	CLOTHING TRADES—*Continued.*		
	Boot and Shoe Workers—*Continued.*		
Quebec—Con.			
Quebec	La Fraternité des Cordonniers Unis de la Puissance du Canada. Union Locale des Machinistes	Dec. 24, 1899.	Feb. & Aug.
"	*Shoe Machine Workers' Fraternity		
"	Union Protectrice des Cordonniers Monteurs du Canada.	1885	July
"	Fraternité des Tailleurs de Cuir de Quebec	Nov. 8, 1899.	November
St. Hyacinthe	Fraternité des Cordonniers Unis du Canada	Mar. 23, 1898.	Feb. & Aug.
"	Union Protectrice des Cordonniers Monteurs du Canada.	Dec. 17, 1896.	Aug. & Feb.
"	Union des Tailleurs de Cuir	Aug., 1896	June & Dec.
Ontario—			
Hamilton	Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union—Women's Stitchers, No. 234	Nov. 24, 1900.	Mar. & Sept.
"	Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, No. 228.	Nov. 1, 1900.	September
"	Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, No. 232.	Nov. 10, 1900.	Jan. & Sept.
Toronto	Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, No. 233.	Dec., 1900	Mar. & Sept.
"	District Council International Shoe Workers' Union	Aug., 1901	
	FOOD PREPARATION.		
	Bakers and Confectioners.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Bakers' Union, No. 55	1898	Jan. & July.
Quebec	Union des Boulangers, No. 91	Sept. 27	July
Ontario—			
Brantford	Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, No. 173	April 16, 1901.	Jan. & July.
Guelph	Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International of America, No. 131	May 27, 1901.	Jan. & July.
Hamilton	Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International of America, No. 79	June 2, 1900.	Jan. & July.
Kingston	Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, No. 133	May 18, 1901.	Jan. & July.
Ottawa	Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America, No. 101	Oct. 4, 1901	July
St. Catharines	Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, No. 127	April 1, 1901.	April & Oct.
Toronto	Journeymen Bakers International Union, No. 204	Feb. 5, 1898	Jan. & July.
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America, No. 34	July, 1899	Jan. & July.
British Columbia—			
Vancouver	Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, No. 46	Oct. 9, 1899	Jan. & July.
	Butchers and Meat Cutters.		
Ontario—			
Stratford	Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 112	Mar. 15, 1901.	Aprl. & Oct.
	Ice Cutters and Drivers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Ice Cutters and Drivers, No. 8638		
	TOBACCO TRADES.		
	Cigar Makers.		
New Brunswick—			
St. John	Cigar Maker's International Union, No. 349	Oct. 2, 1901.	October
Quebec—			
Montreal	Union Internationale des Cigariers, No. 58	Dec. 4, 1880.	December
Quebec	Union Internationale des Cigariers d'Amerique, No. 465	Mar. 9, 1901.	July
Sherbrooke	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 373	Aug. 3, 1895.	June & Dec.

* It is not the custom of this union to make public the names of its officers.

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
George Marois	P. O. Box 5, St. Sauveur	F. Laroche	114 Hermine St.
Not published			
N. Dion		Napoléon Fortin	35 De la Chapelle, St. Roch.
Not published			
Moïse Guilmain	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	J. Octave Morin	St. Hyacinthe, Que.
Pierre Gilbert	P. O. Box 412.	Edmond Gaudet	P. O. Box 412.
George Duval	P. O. Box 404.	Godias Minguy	P.O. Box 404, St. Hyacinthe
Miss Amie McDonald	232 Duke St.	Miss Annie Gibson	149 Hess St. North.
E. Wilson	476King William St.	A. W. Charlesworth	West Ave. and Robt. St.
Edward O'Dell	Room 5, 15 Leader Lane, Toronto	A. B. Snider	83 Jackson St. West.
Benjamin Case	409 Yonge St.	Frederick McNally	220 Adelaide St. West.
W. Stewart	Hamilton	Wm. Kew	Markham.
A. Thibeaudeau	390 St. Christophe St.	Ludger L'Esperance	513 Lafontaine St
Jos. Gagnon	3 Cobert St., St. Sauveur	C. Lemieux	223 de la Reine, St. Roch.
No Pres. at present		Clark Lutes	175 Drummond St.
C. Riddell	Guelph.	J. W. F. Sole	Guelph.
Wm. McLure	P. O. Hamilton	Ernest Kelly	310 Robert St.
F. J. Pollitt	13 St. Catherine St.	Thos. Baird	Ellis St.
C. Muir	315 Nepean	H. E. Sutton	Cummings Bridge.
Milton Burk	St. Catharines	Arthur Chesley	Geneva St.
George Stevenson	126 Palmerston Ave.	John P. Gardner	219 Borden St.
Robert Coltart	123 Grove St.	George Blackwell	18 McDonald St.
Jas. Webster	2844 Westminster Ave.	Murdo MacLean	2721 Westminster Ave.
W. J. Norfolk	Huron St.	J. J. McCauley, jr.	Stratford.
		A. Piché	852 Hypolite St.
John McCann	260 Waterloo St.	F. W. Kirkpatrick	68 St. Patrick St.
Wm. Ménard	128 St. Antoine St	A. Gariépy	P.O. Box 632.
J. T. Gagnon	78 Ste. Cécile St.	A. Marcoux	15 O'Connell St.
J. B. Lavoie	Box 668.	J. A. Allard	P.O. Box 668.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	TOBACCO TRADES—*Continued.*		
	Cigar Makers—*Continued.*		
Ontario—			
Berlin	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 422	June 18, 1899..	June & Dec.
Brantford	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 59	Mar. 13, 1886..	Jan. & July
Hamilton	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 55	Nov. 1, 1879 ..	Jan. & July
Kingston	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 343	Aug. 20, 1900..	Jan. & July
London	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 278	Jan. 1, 1891...	Jan. & July
St. Catharines	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 140	Aug. 24, 1881..	Jan. & July
St. Thomas	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 420	June, 1899....	Jan. & July
Stratford	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 424	Aug., 1899....	June & Dec.
Toronto	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 127	May, 1869	June & Dec.
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 414	Oct., 1898.....	December...
British Columbia—			
Kamloops	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 400	April 17, 1897.	Jan. & July.
Nelson	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 432	June, 1901...	Déc.
Vancouver	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 357	Sept., 1894....	June & Dec.
Victoria	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 211	Dec., 1892	Jan. & July.
	Tobacco Workers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Tobacco Workers' International Union, No. 53	Dec. 30, 1899..	January....
Ontario—			
Hamilton	Tobacco Workers' International Union, No. 48	Sept. 7, 1899..	June & Dec.
Kingsville	Tobacco Workers' International Union, No. 71	April, 1901....	January....
Leamington	Tobacco Workers' International Union, No. 62	Nov. 10, 1900	January....
London	Tobacco Workers' International Union, No. 61	Oct. 24, 1900..	October ....
Toronto	Tobacco Workers' International Union, No. 63	Dec. 15, 1900	June & Dec.
	LEATHER TRADES.		
	Tanners and Curriers.		
Quebec—			
Quebec	Fraternité des Tanneurs Corroyeurs	1901	
St. Hyacinthe	Union des Tanneurs et Corroyeurs, No. 8831	Sept. 2, 1899..	June
Ontario—			
Berlin	Tanners and Curriers' Union, No. 8231	March 23, 1900	January....
	Leather Workers, Saddlers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Saddlers' Union	Dec. 1, 1899...	Jan. & June.
	Trunk and Bag Makers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Trunk and Bag Makers' Union	March 15, 1900	March
	FUR TRADE.		
	Furriers, Fur Fleshers, Shavers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Furriers, Fur Fleshers and Shavers' Union		
"	Furriers, FurFleshers and Shavers' Union, No. 7116		
Ontario—			
Toronto	Furriers' Union	May, 1889....	March
	TEXTILE TRADES.		
	Carpet Manufacture.		
Ontario—			
Guelph	Brussels Carpet Weaver's Union, No. 277	Aug. 16, 1900.	Jan. & Dec.

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
G. F. Correll	Berlin	G. G. Englert	P.O. Box 224.
A. Crandall	13 Mohawk St	F. Mather	75 Greenwich St.
A. La France	Chatham St	Thomas O'Dowd	137 Simcoe St. East.
Daniel Fitzgibbon	282 Earl St	P. J. Gallivan	285 Alfred St.
Jas. Walsh	153 Albert St	R. A. Schreiber	140 Queen's Ave.
Chs. E. Tansey	P.O. Box 153	Joseph Locke	P.O. Box 153.
C. Stanley	Iroquois Hotel	F. Johnson	St. Thomas.
Peter Madden	Ontario St	Walter Crossland	Arlington Hotel, Box 5.
P. Farley	Toronto	R. Haberstock	196 Elizabeth St.
Jas. Hill	Imperial Hotel	John Jackman	Cabinet Hotel.
W. J. Phillips	Kamloops, B.C	Geo. Dorenbecker	P.O. Box V.
O. W. Terry	P. O. Box 675	A. Zelagny	P.O. Box 675.
C. Crowder	Vancouver	G. Thomas, jr	1931 Robson St.
Manuel Meiss	105 Johnson St	Geo. Keown	180 Douglas St.
Joseph Latrémouille	656 Ste. Catherine St	Charles Lavoie	33 Parthenais Square.
Wm. Wheaton	190 Hess St. North	Leander Slaughter	119 Dundurn St.
Ernest Gillespie	Kingsville	David H. Lancaster	Kingsville.
W. W. Ames	Leamington, Ont	Fred. Wilkinson	Leamington.
Robt. Penwarden	140 Rectory St	Benj. F. Rogers	470 Dufferin Ave.
Robert Nodwell	8 McAlpin St	John Keith	16 Marlborough Ave.
Officers names not published.			
Elie Sénécal	St. Hyacinthe, Que	Victor Phaneuf	P. O. Box 462.
Fr. Ackerknecht	Berlin, Ont	Herman Schallborn	Berlin.
Conrad Martin	1208 St. André St	O. Lortie	760 Craig St.
Thos. Jameson	53 Ste. Elizabeth St	Hormidas Martin	602 St. Christophe St.
		Théoret Courval	560 Dorchester St.
		Geo. Normandin	225 Wolfe St.
A. McCormick	24 Sussex Ave	E. J. Carre	Cor. King & Princess St.
John Branford	Guelph	Earnest Lea	Western Hotel.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	MINING AND QUARRYING.		
	Miners.		
Nova Scotia.	**Provincial Workingmen's Associations of Miners.**		
Cape Breton Co.—			
Bridgeport	Island Lodge, No. 9	July 2, 1880.	Quarterly
"	Powell Lodge, No. 38	Dec. 3, 1900.	Quarterly
Dominion No 4.	Olive Lodge, No. 36		Quarterly
Caledonia	Equity Lodge, No. 11	1881	Quarterly
Dominion	Golden Rule Lodge, No. 1	Feb. 14, 1895.	Quarterly
"	Kimberley Lodge	April 1, 1900.	Quarterly
Glace Bay	Queen's Lodge, No. 37	Nov. 30, 1900.	Quarterly
Louisbourg	Sampson Lodge, No. 44	April 23, 1901.	Quarterly
Reserve Mines	Unity Lodge, No. 10	Sept., 1879.	Quarterly
"	Mafeking Lodge		
Sydney Mines	Lord Roberts Lodge, No. 35	Oct. 30, 1900.	Quarterly
"	Drummond Lodge	1879	Quarterly
Whitney	Liberty Lodge, No. 40	Jan. 8, 1901.	Quarterly
Cumberland Co.—			
Amherst	Concord Lodge, No. 24	Oct. 29, 1890.	Quarterly
Joggins Mines	Holdfast Lodge, No. 27	Feb. 16, 1894.	Quarterly
Springhill	Pioneer Lodge, No. 1	Sept. 1, 1879.	Quarterly
Inverness Co.—			
Broad Cove Mines	Star Lodge, No. 41	Jan. 1901	Quarterly
Port Hood	Sea Side Lodge, No. 43	Sept. 6, 1901.	September
Pictou Co.—			
Stellarton	Buller Lodge, No. 31	Mar. 10, 1900.	Quarterly
Thorburn	Kitchener Lodge, No. 42	Feb. 1901	Quarterly
Westville	Strathcona Lodge, No. 33	April 14, 1900.	Quarterly
"	Ladysmith Lodge	Oct. 16, 1898.	Quarterly
N. W. Territories—			
Lethbridge	Miners' Union		
British Columbia—			
Camp McKinley	Miners' Union, W. F. of M	Aug. 22, 1899.	Mar. & Sept.
Comox			
Extension	Miners' and Mine Labourers' Protective Ass'n., No. 15.	Feb. 6, 1901.	June & Dec.
Fernie	Miners' Union, W. F. of M	April, 1899	March
Greenwood	Miners' Union, W. F. of M	Aug. 19, 1899.	September
Kamloops	Miners' Union, No. 112, W. F. of M	Oct. 1, 1901.	
Kaslo	Miners' Union, No. 69, W. F. of M	Mar. 19, 1900.	Mar. & Sept.
Kimberley	Miners' Union, No. 100, W. F. of M	July 25, 1900.	March
Moyie	Moyie Miners' Union, No. 71	Dec. 12, 1899.	Mar. & Sept.
Nanaimo	Miners' and Mine Labourers' Protective Ass'n	1890	Jan. & July.
Nelson	Miners' Union, No. 96, W. F. of M	May 27, 1899.	Mar. & Sept.
New Denver	Miners' Union, No. 97, W. F. of M	Nov. 10, 1899	September
Phœnix	Miners' Union, No. 8, W. F. of M	Aug. 18, 1899.	Mar. & Sept.
Rossland	Miners' Union, No. 38, W. F. of M	July 16, 1895.	Mar. & Sept.
Sandon	Miners' Union, No. 81, W. F. of M	Dec. 5, 1898.	April & Oct.
Silverton	Miners' Union, No. 95, W. F. of M	May 25, 1899.	Mar. & Sept.
Slocan City	Miners' Union, No. 62, W. F. of M	Nov. 15, 1899.	Mar. & Sept.
South Wellington	Miners' and Mine Labourers' Protective Association	March, 1901.	June & Feb.
Texada	Miners' Union, No. 113, W. F. of M	March, 19, 1901.	Mar. & Sept.
Whitewater	Miners' Union, No. 79, W. F. of M	May 31, 1899.	Sept. & Mar.
Ymir	Miners' Union, No. 85, W. F. of M	Mar 20, 1899.	Mar. & Sept.
	Quarrymen.		
Ontario—			
St. Davids	Quarrymen's Union	Sept. 16, 1900.	
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Quarrymen's Protective Association	Nov., 1901	

ERRATA:—Owing to the transposition of the lines in that portion of the Directory of Labour Organizations published in the September number of the *Labour Gazette*, it was made to appear that the Carpenters Union in Victoria, B.C., was a branch of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The organization of carpenters in Victoria is a lodge of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

In the same issue the location of the Western Union of Carpenters and Joiners should have been given as Winnipeg, Man., instead of Toronto, Ont.

UNIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Martin Tracey	International Mines	William Lockman	International Mines.
Angus McDonald	Bridgeport	Fred. Shanahan	Bridgeport.
John J. McCush	Dominion No. 4	A. R. McDonald	Domion No. 4.
John McDonald	Glace Bay	Henry McVicar	Caledonia Mines.
Henry Daniels	Old Bridgeport	J. R. McNeil	Old Bridgeport.
Dan. McPherson	Dominion No. 1	Wm. Haley	Dominion No. 1.
J. B. Pettie	Glace Bay	Frank. D. McNeil	Glace Bay.
Alex. McPherson	Louisbourg	Alla. Kerr	Louisburg.
John Moffett	Dominion	Harry Burt	Loway Mines.
Burt. Ross		Hilliary Connell	
John Egan	Sydney Mines	W. J. Rowayne	Sydney Mines.
Alex. McKirwin	Sydney Mlnes	John J. Robertson	Sydney Mines.
Angus McPherson	Whitney Pier	Dan. McGuire	Whitney Pier.
Ora. Lamey	Amherst	Ernest Boyce	Amherst.
Alex. T. Liddle	Joggins Mines	Sydney Green	Joggins Mines.
Wm. McKay	Springhill	A. E, McPherson	Springhill.
M. L. McLean	Broad Cove Mines	Aug. R. McIsaac	Broad Cove Mines.
William Bell	Port Hood	James Bay	Port Hood.
Wm. McNeil	Stellarton	Lewis McGarrigle	Stellarton.
Kenneth G. McCord	Thorburn	J. W. Fraser	Thorburn.
Ben. Fraser	Westville	J. G. McKenzie	Westville.
John Griser	Joggins Mines	Oliver Maden	Westville.
		Thos. Farrer	
Ernest E. Eastwood	Camp McKinley	Sanders A. Sanborn	Camp McKinley.
Wm. Tozer	Extension	Harry G. Shepard	Extension.
Thos. Goddard	Fernie.	Thos. Addison	Fernie.
Geo. D. Sankey	Mother Lode Mines	M. Kane	Greenwood.
Hugh Murphy	Kamloops	Michael Delaney	P.O. Box 17.
Henry Cody	Kaslo	D. McPhail	Kaslo.
Jas. E. O'Reilly	Kimberley	Harry White	Kimberley.
John McDonald	Moyie	P. T. Smyth	P.O. Box 32.
William Stocker	Nanaimo City	Ralph Smith, M.P	Nanaimo City
J. R. McPherson	Nelson	Jas. Wilks	Nelson.
T. J. Lloyd	New Denver	H. J. Byrnes	New Denver.
Henry Heidman	Phoenix	John Riordan	Phoenix.
Rupert Bulmer	P O. Box 421	F. E. Woodside	P.O. Box 421.
Robert J. McLean	Sandon	Anthony Shilland	Sandon.
J. W. W. Benedum	Silverton	John C. Tyree	Silverton.
Jas. Nixon	Slocan City	D. D. O'Neail	Slocan City
Frank Richardson	South Wellington	John Collier	S. Wellington, Vanc'ver
David Jones	Van Anda	Alfred Raper	Box 888, Van Anda.
John Crozier	Whitewater	J. J. McDonald	Whitewater.
H. B. McIsaac	Ymir, B.C	Alfred Parr	Ymir.
Fred. Griffiths	St. Davids, Ont	Tom. Peoples	St. Davids, Ont.
C. P. Kelpin	Winnipeg	John Armstrong	Winnipeg.

In the October number of the *Gazette*, Toronto, Ont., was credited with having two Builderers' Labourers Unions, one of these should have been given as the Plasterers' Labourers Union. The only Building Labourer's Oganization in Toronto is Building Labourers' Union No. 2, of which Mr. James Drew is the Secretary.

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. II—No. 7. JANUARY, 1902 Price Three Cents

The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

January 15, 1902.

Preceding the publication in detail of the reports of the local correspondents to the *Gazette*, there is given in the present issue a brief *résumé* of the condition of the labour market during the year 1901, based on the reports of the year. From this it will be seen that, industrially speaking, the year was on the whole an exceptionally good one for the wage-earners of the Dominion. The reports themselves for the past month indicate strong reasons for believing that this prosperity will continue to characterize the winter and spring trade.

A pleasing feature of the last month of the year was the comparative absence, with one exception, of any new industrial disputes of importance, the exception being the strike of the piano-makers in Toronto, which commenced on the 23rd of the month. This dispute was fortunately settled before the end of the month through the friendly intervention of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, under *the Conciliation Act, 1900.* An account is given in this issue of the settlement of the piano-makers' strike under the Act. The usual descriptive account and statistical table of industrial disputes is also given.

The articles on labour legislation in Canada, and statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of employment in particular trades, which were special features of the *Gazette* during the past year, will be continued in this year's numbers, the intention being to review the whole field of labour legislation, and to give information for as many trades and occupations as the department may be able to secure reliable data concerning. A conclusion of the articles on legislation for the protection of employees on ships and of the statistical tables for the classes of labour to be included under the heading of the woodworking trades is made in this issue.

A special article also appears on the subject of Sunday labour, considered in some of its legal aspects.

The Directory of Labour Organizations in Canada, commenced in the September number, and which has appeared in part in subsequent issues, is continued with particulars in reference to the various organizations to be grouped under the head of transport. It is expected to complete the publication of the directory in the February and March numbers of the *Gazette.*

A review of the experience of Great Britain under *the Conciliation Act, 1896,* of that country; the customary review of reports of departments and bureaus; and the legal decisions affecting labour, are other features of the issue.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

THE reports of the correspondents indicate a healthy condition of the labour market. Employment is general, excepting in those branches of particular trades which are affected by the winter season, as outdoor construction work and the like; and in some parts the demand considerably exceeds the supply. The coal mining industry on Vancouver Island is, however, to be further excepted. Owing to recent fires in some of the mines, a temporary closing, and a part reduction of the working force for other reasons in others, a number of miners and their helpers have been unemployed. During the month, the industrial disputes have been fewer in number than in any other month of the year, their duration comparatively short, and the numbers affected, few. From virtually every important commercial centre of the Dominion comes the report that the Christmas trade has been very brisk, whilst the correspondents of some of the cities state that merchants have never at any time experienced such a successful season. The general nature of the demand being above the average, not merely for necessities and comforts, but also for luxuries, and the extent of cash payments are noticeable features, and such as indicate general and substantial prosperity.

Review of the Year.

Reviewing the situation as a whole, the month of December may be regarded as a fitting close to the year, which from an industrial point of view has been marked by substantial progress throughout. In the agriculture, fishing and lumbering industries the harvests have all but unparalelled any of previous years. In these industries it has been found possible to secure, in response to high rates of pay, a supply of labour adequate to the demand. In mining, there have been industrial difficulties in some quarters which occasioned temporary unemployment to groups of men, but the output of some of the mines has been in excess of what it ever was, and there has not been a time when skilled workmen were obliged to lack employment unless for self-imposed reasons. In manufactures the record has been the same. Failures of industrial enterprises of any standing have been practically unknown, while not a month has passed without the comment being general, that business premises were being enlarged, the staffs working overtime to keep up with existing orders, or more hands being taken on. Individual trades have shared equally in this prosperity. For the building trades, in particular, the year, in almost all parts of the Dominion, has been an exceptionally active one. The metal, engineering and ship-building trades have been scarcely less active. The printing and allied trades have been well, and at some periods exceptionally well employed, and there has been an equally healthy condition prevailing in many other trades, all which might be mentioned as pointing to the substantial nature of the year's prosperity. Most marked, perhaps, of all, as an index of the year's production and the consequent general employment of the great body of workers, has been the excessive business done by transportation companies. By land and water, the condition has been the same throughout—an extension of facilities and a difficulty in meeting existing needs. In business and trade generally, prices and wages have ruled high and have been for the most part constant, with an upward tendency in some lines.

Present conditions point to a continuance during the winter season of the general prosperity of the year just closed, and there are marked indications of there being the usual activity in the spring.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month of December has proved a most satisfactory one from the standpoint of the toiler, and while the uncertainty of the weather at this period of the year makes it almost impossible to rely upon the carrying on of work in the building trades, it was only at the end of the month that heavy snowfalls precluded some of the building operations. On the whole, however, the month has been one of almost unbroken activity among the workers.

The following is a summary of the conditions prevailing in the different branches of labour :—

Bricklayers and Masons.—Work continues excellent.

Stonecutters.—Work continues good.

Carpenters.—Work continues very good.

Boilermakers.—Good.

Moulders.—Fair.

Caulkers.—Little change.

Coopers.—Fairly good.

Painters.—The trade has maintained its great activity through the month, but the snow at its close may cause slight relaxation.

Printers.—Work was never better ; no printers idle.

An effort is being made to have the Canadian Manufacturers' Association hold its next meeting in Halifax.

At a recent meeting of the Trades and Labour Council, representatives from the Letter Carriers' Association, Coal Workers and Street Railway Benefit Association were present, and were installed as members of the council.

District Notes.

Amherst.—The Maritime Fair, referred to last month, has been a great success. A large number of persons were present and inspected the prime cattle of these provinces. All the features of the fair were highly successful and the details carried out in splendid style.

Glace Bay.—Work on the new electric light station is progressing favourably. Already two new boilers have been put in, and wiring done for 300 lights. It is expected that by next season 2,000 lights will be installed.

Sydney.—From Sydney comes the news of continued activity in the steel, iron and coal industry. The steamer *Olaf Kyrre,* with 2,000 tons of coal, left North Sydney for Cape Town on the 13th.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market in this city and vicinity is in a fairly prosperous condition. Throughout the month business has been quite brisk in some parts, though a little dull in others. Storekeepers report a good trade during the Christmas vacation. The starting of the Cornwall and York Cotton Mills will prove a great boon to the city, giving employment, as they will, to a large number of persons who were thrown out of work by the closing of the Parks' Cotton Mills. Work about the wharfs continues brisk ; the larger share of the work is being done by the Ship Labourers' Society, while a number of the members of the Ship Labourers' Union remain idle.

Broom and brush makers continue busy filling orders for spring delivery.

Bookbinders report steady work.

Carpenters and Woodworkers report trade as fair, but cold interferes with outside work.

Cigarmakers continue busy.

Confectioners have been exceptionally busy, the factories working overtime to fill orders for the Christmas trade.

Ironmoulders report fair work.

Masons are practically all employed at plastering.

Printers have had a busy month, extra time being required to execute orders.

Ironmoulders report work fair.

The *St. John Trades and Labour Council* was organized on December 11. There were 27 delegates present, representing the painters and decorators, moulders, machinists, carpenters, printers, cigarmakers, bartenders and freight handlers.

District Notes.

The Moncton Cotton Mill has installed, within the last few months, some 34 extra looms, and 50 more will be put in as fast as hands can be secured to operate them. There are orders enough on hand to keep the mill busy for the next five months. There were on the pay-roll for the last payday of the month 285 employees.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month of December in Quebec has been a comparatively good one, taking into consideration the fact that this month is usually the dullest of the year, from a labour standpoint. A main cause of activity in labour circles has doubtless been the fact that between five and six hundred labourers have been employed at the excavations for the improved water and drainage systems which are being constructed by the municipal corporation.

Buying at the Christmas markets was extensive and prices ruled firm, despite the large offerings. The following are some quotations :

Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 6 cents per lb.
Turkeys, 10 to 12½ cents per lb.
Geese, from $1.20 to $1.50 per pair.
Chickens, 60 to 80 cents per pair.
Dressed hogs, by the carcass, 8 to 8½ cents per lb.

The *building trades,* with the exception of *masons and bricklayers* engaged in outside work, have been busy. It is expected, however, that bricklayers will find steady employment in January or February on the new sewer, for the drainage of the western part of St. Sauveur, for which a contract has been awarded.

Painters, plumbers and *steamfitters* report work brisk, the latter trade at present not being able to meet the demand.

The *iron working trades* have been busy, without being rushed, the month of December being a better one than that of November. Some large orders for steel pipe flumes for pulp mills contributed materially to this end.

In the *leather trade* remarkable and general activity prevails. This also applies to the *boot and shoe trade.* It is expected that the two large establishments which closed down recently will re-open during the month of January.

The official *Provincial Gazette* contained the announcement of the appointment of Messrs. Geo. Darveau and Jos. Tanguay as arbitrators under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act of last session. The third arbitrator has not yet been named.

Mr. E. Little, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The holiday season has been a most prosperous one from a commercial standpoint. Merchants have done an exceptionally large business, and the month has closed a prosperous year in Quebec.

All union *printers* are employed.

Painters report business dull. This is one of the few trades unorganized in this city. One of the leading firms of painters has added a new industry to the city in having a special workshop for the bevelling and finishing of mirrors. Formerly this class of work had to be executed out of the city.

It was feared that a number of *tanners and curriers* would lose employment owing to the financial embarrassments of a local tanner. The latter has, however, effected a settlement with his creditors, which will

mean continued employment to his large staff of workmen.

The free government *night-schools for the working classes,* particularly those for girls, are being unusually well attended this year.

The city council has passed a by-law ordering *compulsory vaccination in schools and industrial establishments,* a measure deemed necessary owing to the prevalence of small-pox.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the past month there has been a good demand for men to work in the woods, and as a result there will be no hard times felt by the poorer classes this winter. Skilled labour is in good demand, and carpenters and members of the allied trades are kept busy completing the interior of buildings that were started late in the fall. Christmas trade has been very good, much better in fact, than for many years past. It was feared that many of the mills would have had to close down owing to the scarcity of water, but a thaw set in and there is now no danger in this respect. Altogether the season is progressing under most favourable circumstances.

Blacksmiths are fully employed.

The annual meeting of the *Barbers' Association* of the province of Quebec was held in this city on the 2nd of December. There was a very good attendance, and the proceedings were presided over by Mr. Fontaine, Montreal. The report dealing with the financial and numerical conditions showed the association to be in a prosperous condition. Several amendments to the existing law were discussed at length. These refer more particularly to the admission of members and the penalties to be imposed for any infringement of the law. It was decided that the proposed changes be circulated among the members so that the executive may learn the feeling of the members in regard to them. The following among other officers were elected for the ensuing year : president, J. T. Fontaine, Montreal ; 1st vice-president, Z. Turpin, Montreal ; 2nd vice-president, L. H. Nareau, Quebec ; secretary, W. Michaud, Quebec ; treasurer, H. M. Paquette, Montreal. The fifth annual meeting will be held in St. Hyacinthe on the first Monday in December, 1902.

With the exception of a few small jobs the *building trade* is practically at a standstill.

New *brick works* will be opened about the end of March, near Lennoxville. Quite a gang of men are now employed completing the buildings.

Work in the various *machine shops* is not just quite so rushed as has been the case for the past number of months, but the labour has not been affected in any way.

Plumbers have been kept very busy during the month.

The printing trade still keeps busy.

The woollen mills are running full up to their capacity. One of the factories here had a rush order for military clothing.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market has improved considerably since last report and may be regarded as satisfactory at the present time.

In the *boot and shoe industry* work has been more plentiful than in the preceding month. The relations between employers and employees are at present satisfactory, and the factories have many orders to fill.

Carpenters and joiners are fairly busy in shops where windows, doors, &c., are made, and also in the organ factory where work lasts the year round. Wages are not very

high, but the employees are on good terms with their employers.

Printers have had steady work during the month.

Tanners and curriers were laid off temporarily in order to give time to a company to repair the damage done while a chimney was being erected for its boilers. Work, however, is plentiful in this branch.

There was plenty of work in *the Canadian Woollen Mills* during the month, and the company was obliged to have its employees in certain branches, which were not in the habit of so doing, work at night to fill the orders. The union formed in this establishment during the troubles in September last increased its membership by eighty-five during the month, and has 225 members at present. This number it is expected will be increased to 300 in a short time.

Owing to the weather which we had, business in the city has been very quiet during the month.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has not been much change in the labour market during the past month. The demand for labour continues fair, excepting only in those trades affected by the winter season.

Shoemakers' Brotherhood, local No. 2, of the Canadian Federation of Shoeworkers, was organized during the month with 143 charter members The following officers were elected for the ensuing year : president, N. Houle ; vice-president, J. B. Monge ; financial secretary, P. Monahan ; recording secretary, C. Departe.

The *Operative Plasterers' Union* has decided to demand an eight-hour work day with present rate of pay, $2.50 per day, the new conditions to go into force on the 1st of May.

Blacksmiths report trade fair.

Core-makers report trade brisk.

Machinists are busy ; all competent men are employed.

Painters report not much work, but more than usual at this time of the year.

The *civic wage by-law* was passed by the Montreal city council on the 17th. This by-law calls for the regulations of wages of civic employees, and provides for the minimum rate of 15 cents per hour. It also provides that this rate be paid to those working for civic contractors, also that every civic contract so let in future contain this provision, and further that all franchises hereafter granted by this city stipulate that the above rate of wages be paid.

Broom-makers report business good, having to work overtime to supply the demand.

Brush-makers state that work is brisk, and that it will continue so.

Woodworkers report trade fair.

Boilermakers report all members employed and working considerable overtime.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market in this city and district continues in a very healthy condition. One of the best evidences of this fact is that out of a population of 14,000 in the city the charitable societies have not had 50 families to support during the month. The high moral standing of this exclusively working population is also evidenced by the police statistics for the year, which show a decrease of 20 offences on a total of 318 offences of all kinds, of which number 75 were committed by outsiders.

The E. B. Eddy Co. employs 1,400 persons outside of the staff in the offices. The company pays $16,000 in wages per fortnight, or, including payment of its clerks, somewhere about $400,000 a year in wages. This is not including, however, the pulp wood shanties which employ hundreds of

men. At the present time the company is turning out 70 tons of paper daily. Next spring will be commenced the re-construction of the indurated paper works factory which was destroyed in 1900. This factory will give employment to a large number of hands.

The Hull brewery will be in operation by the middle of January and will employ 15 hands.

The MacLaren Lumber Company, Limited, will erect a large pulp mill at Buckingham in the spring. Some 30 or 40 hands will find yearly employment in the mill.

The *day labour system* is in force on all corporation work in Hull. About $150,000 was spent during the year on the day labour basis. Although the cost is slightly more to the city than that of contract labour, the corporation intends, owing to the advantages which accrue in other ways, to continue it during the coming year.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. F. Leggatt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

December has been a quiet month, as is expected here by all workers who do outside work. Merchants, however, had a busy time and there was steady demand for all classes of shop workers.

Ottawa mechanics look for a quiet time in winter ; but this month has been somewhat better than the average because of the past summer, when work in all departments was abundant and wages were high. January and February will be quiet months.

The *printing trades* were fairly well employed, especially toward the end of the month when there was great demand for printed matter dealing with the local municipal elections.

Most of the members of the *building trades* have been idle, but one or two rather large structures are under way. The addition to the House of Commons is being rushed that it may be ready for the opening of parliament next month, and many men are at work. The work goes on day and night. The *bricklayers* for overtime get 72 cents an hour. *Plasterers* are fairly busy.

The *metal trades* have a fair amount of work and all members of the local unions are employed.

The efforts to open *technical training school* classes have not been given up, and several classes are meeting regularly, but the promoters have not received the degree of encouragement which they had expected. However, they hope for more encouragement next winter.

An Ottawa branch of the *Musicians' Protective Association* was organized during the month, and it will be affiliated with the international order. Its object is protective, like other unions, and the officers are : president, Jas. McGillicuddy ; vice-president, J. King ; recording secretary, George J. O'Connor ; financial secretary, S. Savage ; treasurer, Alex. Smith. The by-laws will be adopted at the first meeting in January.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market during the month of December was in an extremely buoyant condition, and business has not been better at the Christmas season for many years. The splendid condition of the roads and the great influx of farmers and storekeepers from the surrounding country, contributed to the prosperous trade, and receipts by merchants were greatly in excess of the receipts of previous years. Many horses have been bought for use in South Africa, and the ready money paid to their former owners soon found its way to others purchases, and added materially to the large and general circulation.

Mechanics in all branches continue to have plenty of employment. There is no

diminution in the supply of work for skilled artisans and their labourers.

No *labour disputes* have occurred during the month in this city or district.

Favourable weather still affords employment to many branches of the *building trades.* Several buildings are being completed, while others are being re-modelled and enlarged. Excavation has commenced on new buildings, which fact gives promise of continued activity.

Premises have already been secured for a new union *cigar factory,* devoted exclusively to the production of union-made goods. The factory will be opened during the first week in the New Year.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Walter S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month of December has been an unusually active one in this district for all classes of labour. Merchants report Christmas business far in advance of last year. Large sales in all kinds of goods indicate that all classes are enjoying general prosperity.

Bricklayers have finished their season's work, which they report to have been a good one.

Carpenters report a good month. Many are employed at present on indoor work.

Machinists report a good month, and plenty of work on hand till after the New Year.

Tinsmiths report a good month, and plenty of work on hand.

Printers have had a good month.

Cigarmakers have been busy, with bright prospects ahead.

Common labourers were busy up to the middle of the month on the new extensions of the waterworks system. This work has given considerable employment.

The *lock factory* which was established here some months ago is doing well, and a market is found for all work turned out.

Ice dealers are repairing their storehouses and getting them in readiness for this season's harvest. A large number of men will find employment at this work during the next month. Good wages are being offered.

District Notes.

The work on the new post office in *Deseronto* is going on rapidly.

Mining operations in *North Hastings* are booming, hundreds of men being employed. Farmers who have finished their season's work find employment in the various properties, where they will remain until spring.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Philipps Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Labour continues generally well employed, considering the season. The holiday trade was particularly good and put a large amount of money in circulation. The prosperous condition of the labouring class is indicated by a recent statement by the secretary of the Civic Labour Bureau to the effect that the number of men seeking work was much less than at previous seasons, a noticeable feature being the absence of mechanics among those looking for employment.

The activity in *the building trades* previously noted, though checked by the setting in of the cold weather, has by no means ceased, and many workmen are still employed in completing buildings far enough advanced to allow of indoor work. The past year has seen more building than any season since 1891. The total amount of permits for the erection of buildings issued during the year was $3,518,833. The number of houses built was 606, valued at $1,499,775. The other buildings included 26 factories at a cost of $207,605. It is ex-

pected that equal or greater activity will characterize next season's operations, especially in the direction of building dwellings which can be let at a moderate rental, for which there is still a great demand. Large supplies of lumber and other building material are being accumulated by dealers in anticipation of a heavy demand as soon as spring opens.

The *bricklayers* are considering the advisability of revising their yearly agreement with the Builders' Exchange as to wages and hours, which provides for several months' notice to be given on either side before it can be altered. A committee of the union will shortly report on the subject.

Stonemasons up to a short time since were nearly all employed, and many of them are still at work whenever the weather permits. They have had a very busy season.

Bookbinders report a good month. All the members of the union are employed and several shops are working overtime.

The *Bartenders* intend to form a union. A preliminary meeting at which 30 or 40 were present was held on the 18th.

The *Cabinet-makers' Union* is considering the advisability of making a demand for a nine-hour day, and has recently been strengthened by the admission of a number of new members.

The *bakers and confectioners* who have had a particularly busy holiday season, have recently had a number of accessions to their union.

Electricians are putting their organization on a better footing, 12 applications for membership having been received at a recent meeting of the local union. It is intended to establish branch locals in the east and west ends of the city. Work is reported plentiful.

The *metal trades* continue active, one noteworthy source of business being the steady demand for structural iron-work, caused by the expansion of the building trade.

The *printing trade* as usual at this season is good, but there are quite a number of workmen out of steady employment, a state of matters which has become chronic owing to the introduction of type-setting machines.

Painters and decorators are nearly all at work.

Custom tailors have had a good month and report but few out of employment.

The central labour bodies are considering a project for the erection of a *Labour Hall,* a special joint committee having been appointed to report on the scheme. They presented a report on the 12th inst. to the Trades and Labour Council to the effect that there were 90 labour organizations, holding 2,160 regular meetings in the year, from which the revenue on the present basis would be $3,240 annually. The estimated cost of the hall is $10,000.

The *piano-workers,* to the number of nearly 500, in the employ of six firms, went out on strike on the 23rd in consequence of the refusal of the employers to accede to the demands made on their behalf by the Woodworkers' Council. These demands were : 50 hours to constitute a week's work, overtime to be paid for as time and a half, one apprentice to every five journeymen, the contract system to be abolished, recognition of the union, all trade disputes to be settled by arbitration, a minimum wage scale of from 20 to 30 cents per hour, according to class of work. After considerable negotiation a compromise settlement was reached on the 31st December, according to which the men return to work January 2nd. It is understood that the employers grant a reduction of hours and a slight increase in wages and that the demand for recognition of the union is abandoned by the men.

District Notes.

Stouffville.—The Packenham Pork Packing Co. commenced operations on the 12th

inst., and slaughtered 500 hogs during the first week. They give employment to about 20 men.

Markham.—The wagon manufacturing industry has been very prosperous during the year. There has been a great demand for the output of the factory not only locally and from the North-west, but in the maritime provinces.

Toronto Junction.—The Dodge Manufacturing Co. engaged in the manufacture of machinery, who have recently completed large extensions in their shops and foundry, have greatly increased their working force.

A large number of new houses have been erected during the year, but the demand for house accommodation is still much greater than the supply. Extensive building operations are likely to be undertaken in the spring.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this city and district has changed but little during the month of December. The Christmas trade was exceptionally brisk and merchants did a good business. The weather not being sufficiently cold to produce ice for cutting and other outside work being at a standstill, there is a dearth in the employment of unskilled labour. About 30 men were thrown out of employment owing to the destruction by fire of the Duncan Lithographic Company's premises. The loss is estimated at $25,000. Fortunately the failure of one of the leading manufacturing establishments which would have thrown out of employment a couple of hundred woodworkers, and which at one time was feared, has been averted by the firm settling at forty cents on the dollar, and operations in the factory continue. The strike of the electrical workers of the Cataract Power Company, which involved about a dozen men and lasted for a few days, was amicably settled by the men returning to work on the old conditions, the cause of the strike was their objecting to a change being made in hours and wages. Excepting these accidental and threatened troubles in the labour market, the members of most trades, save those affected by the winter season, have been well employed.

The condition in particular trades is as follows :

Bricklayers.—Building is slack, although many small jobs and much repairing are being done.

The *cigar-making trade* is as busy as during the previous month. The Hilda Cigar Company has been compelled to enlarge its premises.

In the *ready-made clothing trade* the craft has been much more busily employed than during the previous month. The Eaton Company, of Toronto, has established a branch in this city. The John Calder Company, recently organized, has decided to wind up business owing to the death of Mr. Calder. This latter will create a sad loss to the garment workers of Hamilton.

Of interest to *iron moulders* is the fact that the Copp Foundry Company, which assigned lately, has settled in full. The buildings and plant have been purchased by the McClary Foundry Company, of London, Ont., and will be opened in the near future.

The *printing trade* has received a stimulus on account of the large amount of municipal printing in connection with the elections. A new label job room has been established during the month.

Tobacco workers have enjoyed a busier month than last. The leading tobacco firm of the city, Tuckett & Co., continued their annual custom by presenting five of their employees with building lots at the Christmas season. Three of the recipients were women and all have been in the firm's employ for 21 years.

The *cotton factories are running as usual,* although no new hands are being taken on.

During the month a fire occurred at the Imperial Cotton Company's premises doing about $500 worth of damage, but none of the employees lost work in consequence.

Teamsters find their trade very slack, but for the teaming of coal it would be at a stand-still. The city teamsters are protesting against the renewal of the street railway watering car contract. They want the old system of wagon watering.

The big American *steel wire* combination has decided to establish its Canadian works in Hamilton, and has secured temporary quarters in the building used by the Volta Storage Battery Company.

Labourers' work, except for builders' labourers and helpers, is very dull. The civic pay-roll for the street labour has dropped from $6,000 per week, as it was in summer, to $300.

District Notes.

Welland.—During the month many outside men were given employment at pile driving on the canal.

The ratepayers of *Thorold* have voted for the by-law granting five thousand dollars bonus and exemption from municipal taxation for a term of ten years to the paper mill to be located in that town.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the present month there has been a slight increase in the number of men out of employment, owing to the cessation of a great amount of outside work which required a large number of workmen ; several of the factories, moreover, have continued slack and have not been able to take on a full force of men. It is expected that after the holiday season the situation will improve, and that a number of those who are unemployed will find situations. Trade, however, has been entirely satisfactory, and much better than was expected. Merchants report an exceptionally busy month.

With the exception of a few odd jobs, *bricklayers, masons and plasterers* have been idle since last month.

Trade with *carpenters* has been fair, the majority of house carpenters having secured employment at inside work.

With *painters,* other than those employed in factories, work has been slack.

Iron and brass moulders report trade as good. Work at the Malleable Iron Works, which employs a large number of moulders, is very brisk.

For *machinists* trade has been only fair. Those employed at the engine works have all been fully employed.

A number of *polishers* are out of employment at present. Work in this line has been scarce.

Blacksmiths have had a good month, more particularly during the latter part, when one of the factories resumed operations after a two weeks' shut-down.

Tinsmiths have not been so busy as they were last month.

Cigar-makers report trade as good.

Plumbers and *printers* have had plenty of work during the month.

Tailors have been busy, more especially during the first half of the month.

Teamsters are slack, and will be until the ice season commences.

Core-makers have worked full time, and in several of the foundries have been exceptionally busy.

Pattern-makers and *millwrights* report trade during the month as brisk.

Bakers and *confectioners* have enjoyed their usual busy Christmas month.

The local *woollen mills* are making repairs, and have been forced to temporarily reduce their working force.

In several of the factories the men received turkeys at Christmas, and in one factory, men who had been in the firm's employ for 21 years, each received fifty dollars.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this city and district is fair. Outside work is practically over for the season, stock-taking and repairs were in progress in some shops over the holiday season, which, however, has been a very prosperous one.

Masons and bricklayers have completed their season's work.

Labourers are not very well employed.

Tailors report trade as fair.

Upholsterers are all out of employment, the local factory having been destroyed by fire ; about 40 employees were left without work. It is expected other premises will be secured in about two weeks.

Printers have had a very busy month.

Weavers are busy.

Carriage workers report trade better with the approach of the New Year.

Iron moulders, woodworkers and machinists are all employed, but some lost a small amount of time while stock-taking and repairs have been in progress during the holidays.

The minimum scale of the Iron Moulders' Union has been raised from $2 to $2.25 a day, and is now in force in all the shops here.

The city council has granted a room in the city hall to the Trades and Labour Council for committee purposes.

During the month two *Employees' Mutual Benefit Societies* have held their annual meetings. The reports of the officers show each to have had a very successful year, and to have done much good. In both cases the moneys on hand were divided after carrying over a balance for next year.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. M. H. Westbrook, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this district continues good. In some trades, those affected by the weather and the cessation of the Christmas trade, there has been dullness, but, on the whole, conditions have been favourable.

Bricklayers and stonemasons have had to cease outside work on account of the severity of the weather. Several have obtained other work indoors.

Carpenters and joiners have been well employed, and prospects for a good season seem bright.

Furniture men and *cabinet makers* still remain busy, but overtime in these lines has ceased.

Machinists are all employed, the several shops throughout the city being busy.

Printers have had all the work they can handle.

Cigar-makers report a good month's work, one factory having a shortage of hands.

Tailors report the demand for ordered clothing slack, now that the holiday season is over, but the factories making ready-made clothing are preparing to execute a large amount of work already ordered. The Stratford Milling Co. is working night and day shifts, mostly on orders for the maritime provinces.

Bakers report plenty of work. They have surrendered their union charter through internal dissension.

The *retail clerks* are about to organize in order to obtain a uniform number of working hours.

District Notes.

Berlin.—It is expected that a large beet-sugar refinery will be erected at once.

Mitchell.—Most of the trades are reported as good.

Milverton.—Much building will be done as soon as spring opens.

Tavistock.—Furniture factories are busy and lots of building is projected.

St. Marys.—Everything appears very prosperous, and all trades are working full time. The *woollen mills* are busy. A great deal of building has also been done here the past season.

Woodstock.—Tailors have been rushed all month, and *furniture men* are well employed. *Wagon* and *piano factories* are busy.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alexander Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The conditions existing in the labour market are all that can be expected for this time of year. Merchants have had a very successful Christmas season, and wholesale houses are carrying from $20,000 to $30,000 less stock than last year at this time, indicating that sales have been larger. Some of the foundries and factories which generally close down for two or three weeks during the holiday season have not closed at all, and none have closed for as long a time as is usual. With inside trades and on the railroads work has been plentiful, but the building trades are at a standstill.

A journeymen *barbers'* union was formed on December 16th. Permanent officers will be elected at its next meeting, which will take place as soon as the charter arrives.

Boilermakers report an over supply of work, with indications of this condition continuing for some time.

The *bricklayers* are doing nothing, the little work there was to do having been stopped on account of the cold weather.

The *builders' labourers* are idle. Some of their number have found work for the winter.

Cigar-makers report trade as fair. Several of the non-union shops shut down before Christmas for a couple of weeks, but the union shops have worked right through, and there are a few jobs open in some of the latter. A large sum of money was collected for the benefit of the Montreal cigarmakers, who are still on strike.

Coal employees have plenty of work.

Garment workers report trade as good, with all hands working.

The *linemen* have very little to do, repairing comprising the bulk of their work at present.

Machinists report trade as fair, and all hands working.

Nearly all *painters* are idle

Printers have been busier during December than at any previous time in the last six years. Every office has been working overtime almost every night, and idle printers cannot be found.

Shoe workers report trade as fair.

Railroad trainmen report considerable freight moving, and their members making good time.

Tailors have enough to do, some of them putting in a lot of overtime.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been little change in the general condition of industry during the past month. Manufacturing, on the whole, has been active. Merchants report a very satisfactory Christmas trade. Prospects for the spring trade are bright.

In the *woodenware lines,* the handle-making trade continues exceptionally busy, while the bending trade is slacker, with working hours reduced from 10 to 9 hours per day, as is usual during the winter.

Foundry work is experiencing the usual winter relaxation, with a work-day reduced from 10 to 9 hours.

Flour milling remains steady and unchanged.

The *building trade* continues quiet. A few buildings only are in course of erection, and few men in this line are employed.

Printers have been very busy on advertising and general job work, and have been working overtime.

The *tailoring trade* has been much quieter than in the preceding month.

Railway traffic on the five railways entering the city is brisk. Men in the traffic department are working overtime.

The season's *municipal construction work* has been completed. A portion of the work has been done under *the day labour system.* All sewers constructed during the past two years have been done by day labour. As tenders were not asked for, comparisons in cost with the contract system are not available, but from a mechanical point of view the work has been highly satisfactory to the city engineer. A new concrete dam at the city waterworks has also been constructed by day labour with very satisfactory results.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows :

Labour conditions show very little change since last month. Two new industries, the binder twine and steel spring and axle factories, which have been lately built, are now completely fitted with machinery. The former has commenced operations, giving employment to about forty hands, and it is expected that the latter will start up in a few days.

The *building trades* are very quiet, and will probably remain so during the winter. *Carpenters* and *painters,* working indoors, are an exception, but with them work is not very brisk at present.

Carriage shops report trade as very good, all carriage workers being fully employed.

Coopers report work as rather slack.

Cigar-makers continue busy ; no idle hands.

Blacksmiths report trade as very quiet.

Foundry men and *machinists* are fairly busy.

Flour millers are very busy.

Horse-shoers have plenty of work.

Tailors report work rather slack.

Tinsmiths and *plumbers* are fairly well employed.

Painters are not very busy.

Wagon works and *fanning-mill* shops are running nine hours per day with their full quota of hands.

Woollen mills are running full time with all hands employed.

The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company has a gang of fifty men at work between Dutton and Rodney relaying the road with seventy-pound rails.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. David Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Labour conditions in this city and district continue satisfactory, all skilled and unskilled labour being well employed, with the exception of *bricklayers and stonemasons,* who have had to quit work for some time on account of a cold snap during the month. With the return of milder weather, however, they expect to complete the work still on hand.

Carpenters are all busy. The president of the union reports no union men idle, and prospects are good, as there are several buildings to be finished yet.

Plumbers are very busy.

Blacksmiths and *woodworkers* report lots of work.

Painters report plenty of work as yet.

Tailors say they are very busy, and have had much overtime in the execution of Christmas orders.

Teamsters report plenty of work.

The *printing trade* is in very good condition ; the publication of a new daily supplies additional work.

District Notes.

Walkerville.—The manufacturers of Walkerville have all they can do ; they are working with full forces of men and full time, excepting only the *wagon works,* which have shut down to permit of two new boilers being put in. They expect to be running again by the New Year.

Sandwich.—The *saw-mill company* has about forty men employed on its mills getting ready for operations as soon as the season opens. The ice companies have a large number of men employed cutting and storing ice.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The year just closed has been to all classes in Manitoba one of exceptional prosperity. Those who may be denoted as wage-earners have enjoyed a full measure of the generally improved conditions. Not only has there been a steady demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, but wages have shown an upward tendency, in which direction there is every prospect of a further movement at the beginning of the New Year. At the present time in Winnipeg there is a market for ordinary manual labourers and railroad labourers of various kinds which is practically unprecedented in the city's history. Reliable employment agents state that orders for the engagement of 600 men have been received from Guthrie & Co., contractors, engaged on construction work between Jennings, Montana and Elko, B.C., for the Great Northern Railway Company. Another large demand is for men on other lines in British Columbia. One pioneer employment agent has been asked to supply 300 men for railroad construction at the Soo on the Algoma Central Railroad. Two years ago the men could have been supplied at wages not exceeding $1.25 per day. At the present time the offer of $1.75 for ordinary shovellers, and $2 for rockmen, does not attract offers of service.

With such a market for railroad labour it is not surprising to find that many who habitually have worked during winter months in wood and lumber camps have this year changed their vocation, with the result that operators of *wood camps* are experiencing great difficulty in securing their usual complement of men. Indeed, more than their usual complement is required, as the volume of business has increased with improved conditions and increasing population. To some extent the deficiency of supply has been met by the men becoming disengaged through the completion of threshing operations. Usually many of these men are eastern Canadians who have migrated west by the annual harvest excursions in August of each year. At the present time many are daily returning to Winnipeg from their farmer employers and find a very eager demand for their labour.

The condition of labour in particular trades is as follows :

Building trades.—Nothing is doing at this season of the year, with the exception of interior carpenter work. This does not employ all resident workmen, many of whom follow other occupations during the severe winter months.

Civic works.—Very little is being done. No outside work can be done, with the exception of teaming, and as much of this as practicable is done for undertakings planned for the summer.

Custom tailoring.—As last month, business continues good, and all hands are at work. Merchant tailors report a splendid season's work.

Printing trades.—As compared with previous years, business is exceptionally good. All the offices are busy with full staffs. The prospects are also brighter than usual.

Railroad construction.—Locally, the climate prevents progress in this branch of industry at this season of the year. In labour circles, however, the principal matter of interest is the demand from British

Columbia and Algoma for men for construction work. For the former a minimum of $2.25 per day is offered ; board at $5.25 a week and transportation to the work will cost the workman $8. On the Algoma Central the wages offered are $1.75 per day for shovellers, and $2.25 for rockmen and drillers. Teamsters, $30 to $35.

Logging and tie camps.—Lack of snow has retarded operations somewhat, but has not affected the keen demand for men. Piece prices vary for cutting wood from 60 cents to $1 per cord. Poplar, green, runs at 60 cents ; mixed tamarack and spruce, 75 cents ; dry tamarack, 85 cents to $1. Variations in price depend on the nature of the bush. Prices for ties are similar to those prevailing last year. Hewers, $30 to $35 ; scorers, $26 ; swampers and sawyers, $26 ; are average rates prevailing. Piece prices are the same as last year, viz., 6 cents in the string, and 7½ cents sawn. Specially large sizes, as those used for switches, &c., bring 2½ cents additional.

Milling trade.—Mills continue to run steady.

Foundry and machinists' trade.—Jobbing continues good, and there is no complaint as to lack of employment.

Railway shops.—Full staffs are employed and steady work for same has prevailed for some months, and the prospects are that in this line employment will be good for an indefinite period. The number of men employed is limited by the capacity of the plants. The Canadian Northern, it is said, contemplate extending their shops considerable as the present plant is altogether inadequate to the demands of the increasing requirements of the rapidly extending mileage. The expectations are that these proposed extensions will, when completed, provide permanent employment for a large number of work-people.

Garment workers.—In overall making and kindred lines, work continues as brisk as ever. The latest factory is contemplating increasing its floor space for the accommodation of extra machines. Skilled hands in this trade at the present time are in demand.

The two *new bridges* spanning the Red river, one built by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the other by the Canadian Northern, are rapidly approaching completion. As yet, however, large gangs of men are working on both. It is just about 12 months since they were commenced.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The present month has been one of great commercial activity in this city and district. Considering the effect of the partial crop failure last year, the country has quickly and completely recovered prosperity. Farmers have benefited by the trying experience of last year, in that it has convinced them that dry weather in the fall cannot be depended upon, and that wheat must be stacked earlier in the season. All lines of trade have been very active. Business continues to increase, and will no doubt do so until the New Year.

Owing to the continued beautiful weather, the roads throughout this district have remained up to a late date in a most satisfactory condition, affording the farmers a splendid opportunity of marketing their *grain* without the usual difficulties they have experienced at this time of the year.

As no snow to speak of has fallen, the *cattle* have been allowed to remain in the open, which materially lessens the cost of wintering the stock, as well as saving labour on the farm.

A party of Americans from Kansas has arrived in this city. They are the representatives of a large number of well-to-do farmers, who, if their recommendation of this country is a good one, will come west early in the spring.

Building trades.—The effect of good times is seen in the building trades, the total amount expended during the year being over one-third of a million dollars.

All the buildings erected in Brandon are for immediate use, and none of them have been put up on speculation.

Carpenters and joiners are all employed at present, and will continue so as long as fair weather lasts.

Painters and paper-hangers report trade as fair.

Tinsmiths are busy.

Tailors report trade very brisk, with some overtime. One local shop reports orders ahead to the amount of $1,000.

Printers have been busy on Christmas and New Year's work.

The supply of *unskilled labour* is not equal to the demand. A large number of men have gone to the eastern provinces, while a great number of foreign labourers have gone to British Columbia to work on railways. Other men have gone to the Riding Mountains to get out timber for local firms.

Railways.—The *Canadian Northern* is doing all the business it is capable of, with its present equipment and facilities. On the *Canadian Pacific* business continues very heavy. The motive power is worked to its utmost capacity. All branch lines are sending in heavily-laden trains, eastward bound, the contents being principally grain. The largest train ever known to pull out of this station was seen some time ago, it having seventy-five cars bound westward.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The demand for labour in this city and district has been good during the past month, although it has not been quite as brisk as was the case during the preceding month. There has been a considerable demand for wood choppers and labourers. Several contracts for building have been carried out, and a large number of men have been employed on bridge building and repairing. Other contracts in contemplation give promise of the employment of a large number of men in the spring.

Among other *building operations* that will likely be commenced is a new bridge across the Fraser river ; a depot and freight sheds for the New Westminster, Victoria and Yukon Railway ; new repair shops for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company ; building of a water dam at Coquitlam Lake for the furnishing of electric power to the city. In addition to these larger structures a number of first-class residences will be built. Since the fishing season closed a number of men have commenced erecting houses for themselves and families, which fact indicates a belief in the permanency of the industrial prosperity of this district.

The *shingle industry* has made rapid strides and gives promise of very considerable development during the coming year. At Port Haney a new shingle mill is nearing completion with a capacity of 30,000. At Nelson, the saw-mill plant will be increased so as to turn out 60,000 shingles per day. It is also contemplated to erect a mill at Creston, which will have a capacity of a car-load of shingles per day. The chief market for the shingles is in the North-west Territories.

A further indication of the increase of industrial activity is the large demand which has been experienced at the local *brick yards* during the past season. There are good prospects for a prosperous year.

In the *building trades* each branch is quiet.

Cigar-makers report work fairly good with prospects of a quiet month or two.

Machinists and *iron workers* report work as good.

Printers report a good month and fair prospects.

Mill-men are all working full time with lots of orders on hand.

Work on the river is fair ; a number of small tugs are tied up for repairs.

The *salmon industry* has furnished many shipments during the month. The British barque *Beachdale* loaded some 55,000 cases of salmon. The salmon carrier *Ballachulish* took the largest cargo loaded on the Fraser this year. It consisted of 85,198 cases, valued at $425,920. A third salmon ship, the *Greta,* of Liverpool, has been lying at one of the cannery wharfs, and will load canned salmon for the English market. Several large shipments of frozen salmon have been made to the old country.

Concerning *railway construction,* it is reported that work on the Grand Northern spur from Brownville to Ladner will progress rapidly after New Year's. During the past months there have been only about 40 men employed in the vicinity of Ladner, but several contracts for grading are to be let in January, and from that time on progress in construction will be rapid. Work in the past in this branch has been confined to the C. P. R. Competitive lines are now entering the city and the demand for workers in this line will probably be increased.

The plans for *the New Westminster bridge* which will span the Fraser river, crossing over-head the track of the C.P.R., on the New Westminster side, and the Great Northern on the South Westminster side, were, together with the specifications, opened for the inspection of tenderers at Victoria during the month, the time for receiving tenders having been extended up to and including January 25th. These plans are very complete and elaborate, every detail of the work being fully described and illustrated. According to the specifications the contractor will be required to pay his workmen at the rates of wages current at the time the contract is closed. No Asiatic labour of any kind is to be permitted under any circumstances. The head engineers have obtained by investigation the following as rates of wages prevailing at New Westminster for the summer of 1900, but each bidder must verify them for himself.

Common labour, $2 per day of nine hours.
Carpenters, $3 per day of nine hours.
Masons and stonecutters, $4 per day of eight hours.
Blacksmiths, $2 to $2.50 per day of eight hours.
Blacksmiths' helpers, $1.50.
Boilermakers, $2.75.
Holders-up, $1.75 to $2.
Boilermakers' helpers, $1.75.
Heaters, $2.50.

The entire work must be finished on or before the 1st February, 1903. This work will give employment to a large number of skilled workmen during the present year.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market has remained practically unchanged since last report.

The *building trades* are quiet, but architects report that they have several buildings in contemplation. The C.P.R. annex to the Vancouver hotel has been started ; it will cost about a quarter of a million dollars.

The *printing trade* has been brisk during the month.

Local *retail dealers* have done exceptionally well on account of the Christmas trade, and many firms, both retail and wholesale, have been completely sold out of certain lines for which the demand at this season has been strongest. Prices of articles subject to fluctuation have, however, remained practically unchanged.

The *bakers and amalgamated engineers* have affiliated with the Dominion Trades Congress.

The *plumbers* are moving to have the by-law respecting plumbing strictly enforced. They allege that through the non-enforcement of the by-laws the interests and health of the whole community are being seriously jeopardized.

The enlargement of the city hospital to accommodate 300 patients is now under discussion. The last printed civic report shows that the city pays annually about $13,000 towards the maintenance of this hospital, the provincial government grant

is about $7,000, and the patients contributed $3,200. Some 700 patients were cared for at a cost of about $1 per day each.

The following schedule of rates for telegraphers has been arranged between the C. P.R. Company and its employees ; it goes into effect on January 1, 1902 :

MAIN LINE.

Station.	Salary.
Field—Agent	$70 00
Operator	57 50
Palliser	57 50
Golden	62 50
Donald	60 00
Beavermouth	57 50
Rogers Pass	57 50
Glacier	55 00
Illecillewaet	57 50
Albert Canyon	57 50
Revelstoke—Agent	85 00
Operator	60 00
Sicamous Jc't	70 00
Salmon Arm	62 50
Shuswap	60 00
Kamloops	80 00
Day Operator	60 00
Night Operator	60 00
Savonas	55 00
Ashcroft	70 00
Spences Bridge	63 00
Lytton	62 50
North Bend	75 00
Night Operator	57 50
Yale	60 00
Agassiz	62 50
Harrison	55 00
Mission Jc't	70 00
Hammond	60 00
Port Moody	60 00
Westminster Jc't	60 00

BRANCHES.

Station.	Salary.
Westminster	$100 00
Operator	57 50
Okanagan	60 00
Vernon	65 00
Armstrong	55 00
Enderby	57 50
Arrowhead—Agent	80 00
Day Operator	55 00
Night Operator	57 50
Nelson—Agent	100 00
Operator and Ticket Agent	62 50
Castlegar	70 00
Operator	60 00
Troup Jc't	60 00
Procter	60 00
Sandon	70 00
Three Forks	60 00
Rosebery	65 00
Slocan Jc't	60 00
Slocan City	65 00
Nakusp	70 00
Rossland—Agent	100 00
Operator	62 50
Smelter Jc't	80 00
Day Operator	62 50
Night Operator	62 50
Trail	65 00
Tunnel	60 00
Farron	60 00
Coryell	$60 00
Cascade	65 00
Grand Forks	85 00
Operator	60 00
Granby Smelter	60 00
Eholt Jc't	70 00
Operator	60 00
Phœnix	65 00
Operator	60 00
Greenwood	85 00
Operator	60 00
Midway	65 00

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The conditions of the labour market in this city and district is fair, but there is a surplus of unskilled workers, owing to the fact that many men come from the Yukon and Northern British Columbia to spend the winter here. The sealing fleet is preparing for the winter cruise and all will clear by the middle of January. Outside work is unusually active for this season, but wet weather has interfered considerably with operations. In the skilled trades, conditions are normal, while a few experienced a rush for the Christmas trade.

Building trades.—Unusual activity prevails for this season of the year. Carpenters and plasterers are fully employed, while bricklayers and stone masons have considerable work on hand, but wet weather has interfered materially with operations.

Cigar-makers report trade good and all hands fully employed.

Civic work.—A large force of men are employed on the work of excavating and laying a concrete foundation for a retaining wall and other work in connection with the reclamation of James Bay flats.

Custom tailors complain of dull trade.

Longshoremen are fairly well employed. The trouble between the Longshoremen's Union and a local stevedore, reported in October, is still unsettled.

Metal trades.—Blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists, and moulders all report

trade dull. The short work-day prevails, 8 hours being the rule.

Plumbers and gasfitters report trade good.

Printing trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders are all fully employed, and were especially busy during the latter part of the month.

Shipwrights and caulkers report trade fair.

Stonecutters are fully employed.

Teamsters and carters have had a busy month.

A considerable trade is developing in *salmon* between Canada and Japan. During the past month the ss. *Glenogle,* of the Northern Pacific Line, took one of the largest shipments that has gone from Victoria. Another ss. *Glenshiel,* of the Round-the-World fleet, in the service of Doddwell & Co., arrived from Tacoma and loaded a shipment of about 900 tons of dog salmon. Until a few years ago the Japanese market was supplied by the Russian fishing companies along the Siberian coast, but lately the Japanese have turned towards British Columbia for their supply of salted salmon and the market is increasing rapidly.

The Trades and Labour Council has leased a building for a term of five years, and has had it fitted up to suit the requirements of the unions of the city for meeting purposes. The building will be known as *Labour Hall.*

District Notes.

Esquimalt.—Work has been very active in the shipyards during the month, and a large amount of work was done in the way of repairs to vessels. A local firm of shipbuilders has found it necessary on account of pressure of work to put in a quantity of new machinery, which will double the capacity of the yard.

Sidney.—A gang of men are at work taking out gravel for the Victoria Terminal Railway, while another gang is cutting piles for the slips and timbers for the wharfs to be constructed here.

Osborne Bay.—Operations have commenced for the construction of a smelter for the treatment of copper ore. A large force of men are at work clearing a site on which to erect buildings necessary for the purpose. It is proposed to give the smelter a capacity of 300 tons per day. Two stacks will be constructed.

A *barbers' union* was formed during the month in this city.

An organization under the title of the *Victoria Shipmasters' Association of British Columbia* has been formed, with Capt. John G. Cox, honorary president ; Capt. John Irving, president ; Capt. L. P. Locke, 1st vice-president ; Capt. T. W. Roberts, 2nd vice-president; J. J. Martin, secretary-treasurer. The object of the association is mutual protection, and to promote the advancement of the shipping interests of the North-west and the port of Victoria in particular. Only sea captains and mates holding certificates are eligible for membership.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this city has not been as favourable during the past month as for some time previous. Owing to the bad weather and other causes there are a large number of men out of work without much prospect of employment for some time.

In the *building trades* there is very little doing, new buildings being mostly finished and the weather unfavourable. It will be a while before new buildings are started.

Painters report trade as quiet.

Cigar-makers report work as fair.

Teamsters are finding business good for this time of the year.

Among *blacksmiths* and *carriage makers,* while some shops are doing well, there are a good many blacksmiths idle owing to a large reduction of both blacksmiths and machinists in the shops of the New Vancouver Coal Company.

In the *lumber industry,* mills are working fair time for this season ; work in the woods has been a good deal hampered by the wet weather.

In *quartz mining,* business is normal without much change since the previous month.

In the *coal mining industry* matters are in a very uncertain condition. Mines at present in operation are working full time, but several mines are idle on account of fire and other reasons, and there are a great many idle men in the district. A mass meeting of the miners and mining labourers of the district was held in Nanaimo on the 7th December, when the question of the amalgamation of the miners of the district was discussed and carried by a large majority of those present. A committee was appointed to draw up rules and arrange for other matters of organization, but up to the present very little has been done because of the action of the management of the Extension mine, who are strongly opposing any union of their men with those of other collieries in the district. At the Alexandria mine at South Wellington the men called an idle day to attend the mass meeting at Nanaimo on the 7th December. On this day a notice was posted up by the management closing the mine, which has remained closed since. The men have taken out their tools, and the company the mules. An attempt was made to start up Nos. 2 and 3 mines at Extension in the early part of the month, but on removing some of the stoppings and entering the mine the exploring party found evidences of fire and quickly retreated ; only in time, however, to escape an explosion. The mine was then closed again and steps taken to flood it.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE WOODWORKING TRADES, CANADA.—*Concluded.*

IN the present number of the *Gazette* the series of statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of employment in the woodworking trades, commenced in the November number, is concluded. Particulars are given in regard to wages per hour, average wages per week, hours per day, average hours per week, and rate paid for overtime for band, jig and circular saw hands; matcher and planer hands and labourers. The tables published in the two previous numbers contain similar information concerning millwrights, draughtsmen, carvers, cabinet makers, polishers and finishers; turners, stair builders, door makers; sash and blind makers; frame makers; bench hands and their helpers, and machine shaper and sticker hands.

The information given in these tables is based on returns made to the department by its special correspondents, and by a large number of employers in the woodworking industry in all parts of Canada. It will be observed that many of the returns have been received from small localities, the woodworking trades being by no means confined to the cities or larger towns. The fact, however, that such is the nature of the returns, may help to explain an apparent want of completeness in some of the information given. In smaller localities the number of employees is limited and certain branches of the trade may fail to be represented altogether.

Apparent differences in rates of remuneration may also be explained, in part, from this fact, and also, in part, by the situation of the localities themselves. A perusal of the tables will show that in the cities and larger towns, or in localities in the near vicinity of these, the average rates tend to be higher than elsewhere. Unfortunately it has not been possible to indicate the relative location of places, the alphabetical grouping being considered more convenient for reference.

In the February issue of the *Gazette* the general series of statistical tables of wages and hours will be continued with the publication of tables relating to the trades connected with the carriage and wagon making industry.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE WOOD WORKING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

Table No. 4.—Band, Jig and Circular Saw Hands.

LOCALITY.	BAND SAW HANDS.						JIG SAW HANDS.						CIRCULAR SAW HANDS.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
		$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Prince Edward Island—																		
Bridgetown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13–15	8 00–9 00	10	10	60	...
Charlottetown	15	7 00	10	10	60	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8 00	10	10	60	1½
O'Leary	...	7 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick—																		
Doaktown	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
Hartland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Lepreaux	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	9	59	...
St. John	16½–20	10 00-12 00	9–10	9–10	54–60	...	16½–20	10 00-12 00	9–10	9–10	54–60	...	16½–20	10 00-12 00	9–10	9–10	54–60	...
Nova Scotia—																		
Advocate Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amherst	17½	10 50	...	...	...	...	17½	10 50	...	...	...	...	13	7 80	...	...	...	...
Antigonish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carris Brook	15	9 00	10	10	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chester	15	9 00	10	10	60	...	15	9 00	10	10	60	...	15	9 00	10	10	60	...
Gays River	12½	7 00-7 50	10	10	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6 00-12 00	10	10	60	...
Guysboro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halifax	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2
Lower Stewiacke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	16 50	10⅛	9	...	...
Meteghan River	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9 00	10	9	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Musquodoboit	25	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	20	10 00	10	10	60	1¼	25	12 00	10	10	60	1¼
New Germany	15	9 00	...	...	...	...	15	9 00	...	...	...	...	15	9 00	...	...	...	...
North Lochaber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15–20	...	...	...	...	...
Scots Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Truro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	12 00	...	...	...	...
Wittenburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec—																		
Arundel and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beauharnois	12½	7 50	10	10	60	...	12½	7 50	10	10	60	...	12½	7 50	10	10	60	...
Brome	20	12 00	10	10	60	2	20	12 00	10	10	60	2	20	12 00	10	10	60	2
Champlain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12 00	...	...	...	...
East Hereford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	12 00	10	10	60	...

Grand Cascapedia																							
Howick																							
Hull	17½	10 50	10	9			17½	10 50	10	9			17½	10 50	10	9							
Joliette													17½	10 50									
Kingsey Falls																							
Knowlton	15	9 00					15	9 00					20	12 00									
Les Eboulements																							
Lévis							15						20										
L'Islet	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1½	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1½	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½					
Megantic														9 00									
Montreal	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60						
Quebec	14-16	8 00-9 50	10	10	60	1¼	14-16	8 00 9 00	10	10	60	1¼	18-20	10 00-12 00	10	10	60	1¼					
Richmond		9 00 12 00						12 00						12 00									
Ste. Anne de la Pérade	15	9 00	10	10	60								15	9 00	10	10	60						
Ste. Cunégonde		9 00	10	10	60			9 00	10	10	60			9 00	10	10	60						
St. Gabriel de Brandon																							
St. Henry	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼					
St. Hyacinthe																							
St. Tite	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼					
St. Victor de Tring													25	15 00	10	10	60						
Scott Junction													20	12 00	10	10	60						
Sherbrooke	17½	10 50	10	9	59		17½	10 50	10	9	59		20	12 00	10	9	59						
Yamachiche	17½	10 50	10	10	60		17½	10 50	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60						
Ontario—																							
Ailsa Craig																							
Alexandria	17½	10 50	10	10	60		17½	10 50	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60						
Alma	20	12 00					15	9 00					17½	10 50	10	10	60						
Appin													20	12 00									
Apple Hill																							
Atwood	17½	10 50	10	10	60								12½	7 50	10	10	60						
Avonmore													10	6 00	10	10	60						
Ayton													20	10 00			45						
Bayfield													15	9 00	10	10	60						
Belleville	15-16½	9 00-10 00	10	9	59	1½	15	9 00	10	9	59	1½	15-25	12 00 9 00-15 00	10	9	59	1½					
Berlin	15	9 00	10	5-10	55-60		12½	7 50	10	5-10	55-60		12½-15	7 50-9 00	10	5-10	55-60						
Brantford							20-22½	11 80-13 70	10	9	59	1½	12½-13½	7 35-7 95	10	9	59	1¼					
Brigden																							
Brockville	17½	10 33	10	9	59																		
Brussels	15	9 00				1½	15	9 00				1¼	15	9 00				1¼					
Cargill	15						15						17½	10 00	10	10	60						
Chatham	15 20	9 00-12 00	10	9½	59½		15-20	9 00 12 00	10	9½	59½		15-20	9 00-12 00	10	9½	59½						
Chatsworth																							
Collingwood	17½	10 50	10	10	60		17½	10 50	10	10	60		16-17½	9 60 10 50	10	10	60						
Delhi	15	9 00	10	10	60								15	9 00	10	10	60						
Dundas	17½-20						17½-20						15										
Fergus	15	9 00	10	9	59								15										
Gooderham																							
Green River	14	8 00	10	10	60								15	9 00	10	10	60						
Guelph	15-20	9 00 10 50	10	9	59	1¼	15-20	10 50	10	9	59	1¼	12½	7 50	10	10	60						
Hamilton	17½	9 30	10	5	55								12½-20	9 00	10	9	59	1¼					
Hanover	12-15		10	10	60		12-15		10	10	60		12-15		10	10	60						
Harriston	12½																						

Locality.	Band Saw Hands.						Jig Saw Hands.						Circular Saw Hands.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Ontario—Con.																		
Ingersoll	15–17½	10 32	10	9	59	1½	15–17½	8 85	10	9	59	1½	15–17½	8 85	10	9	59	1½
Kearney	15	9 00					15	9 00					15–20	9 00–12 00				
Kincardine	15	9 00	10	10	60								12½	7 50	10	10	60	
Kingston	17½–20	10 50-12 00	10	9-10	59–60	1½ 1½	17½–20	10 50-12 00	10	9	59	1¼ 1½	15–20	9 00–12 00	10	9-10	59–60	1¼–1½
Lion's Head																		
London		9 00 12 00	10		55–60			9 00–12 00	10		55–60			6 00 9 00	10		55–60	
Madoc	17½	10 50	10	10	60		17½	10 50	10	10	60		17½	10–50	10	10	60	
Mar													20	12 00	10	10	60	
Mattawa	20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60	
Napanee		9 00																
Newmarket	13½	8 00											15	9 00				
Norwood	12	7 50	10	10	60								12	7 50	10	10	60	1¼
Ottawa	15–20	9 00–12 00	10	9–10	59–60	1¼	20	12 00	10	9–10	59–60		20	12 00	10	9–10	59–60	
Otterville	10		10	10	60		10		10	10	60		10		10	10	60	
Plattsville																		
Port Arthur	32½		10½	10½	63		32½		10½	10½	63		40		10½	10½	63	
Preston													17½	10 50	10	9	59	
St. Catharines	22½	12 00	9–10	9–10	54–60		22½	12 00	9–10	9–10	54–60		20	10 00	9–10	9–10	54–60	
St. Thomas	20	10 00	10	10	54	1½	20	10 00	10	10	54	1½	20	10 00	10	10	54	1½
Seaforth		10 00						9 00–10 00						9 00				
Stratford	12½–20	7 50–9 00	10	10	51–60		10–20	6 00–9 00	10	10	51–60		12½–18	7 50–9 00	10	10	51–60	
Sudbury	20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60	
Toronto	22½–25	12 00-12 50	9–10	5	50–55		20–25	11 00-12 50	9–10	5	50–55		20	10 00	9	5	50	
Upton													20	12 00	10	10	60	
Waterford																		
Waterloo	14	8 25	10	9	59								12–20	9 00	10	9	59	
West Lorne													15	9 00	10	10	60	
Winchester	15	9 00	10	10	60								25	15 00	10	10	60	
Windsor	22½–25		9	9	54	1½	22½–25		9	9	54	1½	17½–20		9	9	54	1½
Wingham	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60	
Woodstock	15	9 00	10	10	60								13	7 80	10	10	60	
Yarker																		

Manitoba—																				
Brandon	20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60			
Winnipeg	25 30	16 00	10	10	60		25 27½	15 00	10	10	60		20–25	13 00	10	10	60			
British Columbia																				
Chemainus																				
Enderby	25 35		10	10	60		25 35		10	10	60		25–35		10	10	60			
Ladner													29	17 40	10	10	60			
Moodyville													22–32	12 50-20 00	10	10	60	& bd.		
Nelson		21 00	10	8	58									24 00	10	8	58			
New Westminster	30	16 50	10	5	55	1¼	30	16 50	10	5	55	1¼	20	11 00	10	5	55	1¼		
Rossland														21 00						
Sapperton	25	15 00	10	10	60															
Vancouver	30	16 50	10	5–10	55–60		30	16 50	10	5–10	55–60		20–35	11 00-17 00	10	5–10	55–60			
Victoria	25–30	13 00-16 00	9½	4½	52	1½	25–30	13 00-16 00	9½	4½	52	1½	25–30	13 00-16 00	9½	4½	52	1½		

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE WOOD WORKING TRADES, CANADA - *Concluded.*

Table No. 5.—Matcher and Planer Hands and Labourers.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No 5.

LOCALITY.	MATCHER HANDS.						PLANER HANDS.						LABOURERS.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Prince Edward Island—																		
Bridgetown													10	6 00	10	10	60	
Charlottetown	15	8 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	8 00	10	10	60	1¼	10	6 00–7 00	10	10	60	1½
O'Leary		7 50						7 50						6 00				
New Brunswick—																		
Doaktown	15						15						11					
Hartland	14	8 10					14	8 10					12½	7 56				
Little Lepreaux	10		10	9	59		20		10	9	59		12		10	9	50	1¼
St. John	16½–20	10 00-12 00	9–10	9–10	54–60		16½–20	10 00-12 00	9–10	9–10	54–60		11–15	6 00 9 00	9–10	9–10	54–60	
Nova Scotia—																		
Advocate Harbour														5 00–7 00 and board.	10	10	60	
Amherst	17½	10 50					17½	10 50					11	6 60				
Antigonish														7 50-10 00	10	10	60	
Carris Brook													12½	7 50	10	10	60	
Chester	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60	

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE WOOD WORKING TRADE, CANADA—*Continued.*

Table No. 5—Matcher and Planer Hands and Labourers—*Concluded.*

Locality.	Matcher Hands.						Planer Hands.						Labourers.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 Days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Nova Scotia—Con.																		
Gays River	.....	7 50	10	10	60	.....	12½	7 00–7 50	10	10	60	.....	10	5 00–6 00	10	10	60	.....
Guysboro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....
Halifax	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½–2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Stewiacke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9 00	10½	9	.....	.....	12½	7 50	10½	9	.....	.....
Meteghan River	20	12 00	10	9	59	.....	20	12 00	10	9	59	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....
M. Musquobodoit	20	10 00	10	10	60	1¼	25	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	7 00	10	10	60	1¼
New Germany	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Lochaber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scots Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14–16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12–15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truro	12½–15	7 50–9 00	10	10	60	.....	12½ 15	7 50–9 00	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....
Wittenburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec—																		
Arundel and Amherst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6 60	11	11	66	.....
Beauharnois	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	10	4 50–6 00	10	10	60	.....
Brome	20	12 00	10	10	60	2	20	12 00	10	10	60	2	15	9 00	10	10	60	2
Champlain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Hereford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....
Grand Cascapedia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....
Howick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....
Hull	17½	10 50	10	9	.....	.....	17½	10 50	10	9	.....	.....	12½	7 50	10	9	.....	.....
Joliette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	7 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingsey Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....
Knowlton	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Les Eboulements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7 80	10	9	59	1¼
Lévis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Islet	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½	9–10	5 40–6 00	10	10	60	1½
Megantic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	16	9 60	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....
Quebec	14–16	8 00–9 00	10	10	60	1¼	14 16	8 00–9 00	10	10	60	1¼	10 12½	6 00 7 50	10	10	60	1¼
Richmond	.....	9 00–12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ste. Anne de la Pérade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	00	10	10	60	.....	8–12½	4 80–8 00	10	10	60	.....

Ste. Cunégonde									9 00	10	10	60			6 00	10	10	60					
St. Gabriel de Brandon							13	8 00	10	10	60		12	7 50	10	10	60						
St. Henry	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	10	6 00	10	10	60	1¼					
St. Hyacinthe							11½–15	7 00-9 00	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60						
St. Tite	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼					
St. Victor de Tring													11	6 60	10	10	60						
Scott Junction													10	6 00	10	10	60						
Sherbrooke	10	6 00	10	9	59		10	6 00	10	9	59		10	6 00	10	9	59						
Yamachiche	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60						
Ontario—																							
Ailsa Craig													10	6 00	10	10	60						
Alexandria	17½	10 50	10	10	60		17½	10 50	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60						
Alma	20	12 00					15	9 00					12–15	7 00-9 00									
Appin													13	7 80									
Apple Hill													11	6 60	10	10	60						
Atwood	17½	10 50	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60						
Avonmore							12½	7 00			50		10	4 50			45						
Ayton													10	6 00	10	10	60						
Bayfield								9 00															
Belleville	15	9 00	10	9	59	1½	12½–15	7 50-9 00	10	9	59	1½	12½	7 50	10	9	59	1½					
Berlin							13½						10–12½	6 00-7 50	10	5–10	55–60						
Brantford	13½–16½	7 95-9 70	10	9	59	1¼	13½–16½	7 95-9 70	10	9	59	1¼	11–12½	6 50-7 35	10	9	59	1¼					
Brigden														6 00-7 50	10	10	60						
Brockville	17½	10 33	10	9	59		17½	10 33	10	9	59		12½	7 38	10	9	59						
Brussels	15	9 00				1¼	15	9 00				1¼	12½	7 80				1¼					
Cargill	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60						
Chatham	15–20	9 00-12 00	10	9½	59½		15–20	9 00-12 00	10	9½	59½		10–12½	6 00-7 50	10	9½	59½						
Chatsworth							15	9 00	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60						
Collingwood	17½–20	10 50-12 00	10	10	60		17½	10 50	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60						
Delhi	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60						
Dundas	15						15						9⅓–15	7 50	10	9	59	1¼					
Fergus							15	9 00	10	9	59		10	6 00	10	9	59						
Gooderham													11½	6 90	10	10	60						
Green River							14	8 00	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60						
Guelph	17½	10 50	10	9	59	1¼	12½–16	8 40	10	9	59	1¼	10–12½	7 00	10	9	59	1¼					
Hamilton	20	11 00	10	5	55		20	11 00	10	5	55		12½	6 87	10	5	55						
Hanover													11		10	10	60						
Harriston																							
Ingersoll	15-17½		10	9	59	1½	15–17½	8 85	10	9	59	1½	12½		10	9	59	1½					
Kearney	20	12 00					20	12 00					10–12½	6 00-7 50									
Kincardine							15	9 00	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60						
Kingston	17½	10 50	10	9	59	1–1½	15–22½	9 00-11 25	10	9–10	59–60	1¼–1½	12½	7 50	10	9–10	59 60	1½					
Lion's Head							13½	8 10	10	10	60		11	6 60	10	10	60						
London		9 00–10 50	10		55–60			6 00-9 00	10		55–60			6 00-7 50	10		55–60						
Madoc	17½	10 50	10	10	60		17½	10 50	10	10	60		12	7 20	10	10	60						
Mar													13½	8 10	10	10	60						
Mattawa	17½	10 50	10	10	60		17½	10 50	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60						
Napanee														6 75	10⅛	9⅛		1¼					
Newmarket							10	6 00					12½	7 50									
Norwood		10 00	10	9	59		12	7 50	10	10	60		10–12	7 25	10	10	60	1¼					
Ottawa	20	12 00	10	9–10	59 60		20	12 00	10	9–10	59–60		15	8 00-9 00	10	9–10	59–60						
Otterville	10		10	10	60		10		10	10	60		10		10	10	60						

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE WOOD WORKING TRADES, CANADA—*Concluded.*

Table No. 5.—Matcher and Planer Hands and Labourers—*Concluded.*

Locality.	Matcher Hands.						Planer Hands.						Labourers.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over time.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Ontario—Con.																		
Plattsville													10	6 00				
Port Arthur	20		10½	10½	63		20		10½	10½	63		17½		10½	10½	63	
Preston													12½	7 50	10	9	59	
St. Catharines	20	10 00	9-10	9-10	54-60		20	10 00	9-10	9-10	54-60		12½-15	8 00-9 00	9-10	9-10	54-60	
St. Thomas	20	10 00	10	10	54	1½	20	10 00	10	10	54	1½	15	8 00	10	10	54	1½
Seaforth								8 00-9 00						7 50				
Stratford	17½	10 00	10	10	51-60								10-12½	6 00-7 50	10	10	51-60	
Sudbury	20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	
Toronto	16-22½	8 00-11 50	9	5	50		16-22½	8 00-11 50	9-10	5	50-55		12½-17½	6 87-8 75	9-10	5	50	
Upton													10	6 00	10	10	60	
Waterford													10	6 00	10	10	60	
Waterloo							12½-14	8 00	10	9	59		10	5 90	10	9	59	
West Lorne	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60	
Winchester	12½	7 50	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60		10-11	6 00-6 60	10	10	60	
Windsor	22½-25		9	9	54	1½	17½-20		9	9	54	1½	15-17½		9	9	54	1½
Wingham							12½	7 50	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60	
Woodstock	17½	10 50	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60	
Yarker													10	6 00	10	9½-10	57-60	1¼
Manitoba—																		
Brandon	20	12 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	
Winnipeg	20-25	13 00	10	10	60		20-25	13 00	10	10	60		12½-20	7 50-11 00	10	10	60	
British Columbia—																		
Chemainus							25	15 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60	
Enderby	25-35		10	10	60		25-35		10	10	60		17½-20		10	10	60	
Ladner							26	15 60	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60	
Sapperton	15½	9 00	10	10	60		15½	9 00	10	10	60		13½	8 10	10	10	60	
Moodyville							18	10 50	10	10	60	& bd.	10-12	6 00-7 00	10	10	60	& bd.
Nelson								15 00	10	8	58			15 00	10	8	58	
New Westminster	25	13 75	10	5	55	1¼	25	13 75	10	5	55	1¼	15	8 25	10	5	55	1¼
Rossland		18 00						18 00					$40 per month and board					
Vancouver	25-30	16 50-18 00	10	5-10	55-60		25-30	16 00	10	5-10	55-60			6 00-11 00	10	5-10	55-60	
Victoria	25-30	13 00-16 00	9½	4½	52	1½	25-30	13 00-16 00	9½	4½	52	1½	10-12½	6 00-7 50				

SETTLEMENT OF PIANO-MAKERS' STRIKE, TORONTO, UNDER CONCILIATION ACT.

ON November 20th, the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Council, which comprises six branches of the piano trade in the city of Toronto, forwarded a circular to the Piano Manufacturers' Association of that city, requesting an increase in wages, with a shorter work day, for members of the local trade. At the time, the average wage of the workers ranged from 18 cents to 25 cents per hour. The proposed agreement called for a fixed rate from 20 to 27½ cents per hour, according to work of the various departments, and 30 cents per hour for piano action finishers. Abolition of the contract system, 9 hours a day and a half-holiday on Saturday, with time and a half for overtime were among the other demands made by the workers' organization.

The circular was placed before a special meeting of the employers, who decided to leave the matter in the hands of a special committee. A joint conference of the manufacturers and a committee of the council was called, with a view to reaching a settlement, and, after consideration, both committees decided to report back their findings to their respective bodies. The manufacturers subsequently issued a communication notifying the union that its demands would not be accepted, and that they could not recognize the union. On receipt of this communication the men held a special meeting on Friday night, the 20th December, and decided to treat with the employers individually and see whether they had any proposition or terms which they might place before the council. On the following day by the unanimous vote of the Woodworkers' Council, a strike was declared for the Monday following. Two of the local piano companies having notified the Union that they would again discuss the matter, the men in these shops were not called out. Another firm had voluntarily complied with the request of the union when it was submitted to it, and the employees in this establishment were also permitted to continue at work. The decision, however, affected the employees of five large establishments, and on the Monday following, (the 23rd Dec.,) about 480 men came out.

Intervention of Minister of Labour.

During the course of the week all efforts at an adjustment of the dispute between the parties themselves were of no avail, and on Saturday, the 28th, a committee of the Woodworkers' Council sent a communication to the Honourable the Minister of Labour, at that time in Toronto, requesting his intervention under the Conciliation Act, 1900, to assist in bringing about a settlement of the dispute. The following is a copy of the communication addressed to the Minister:

'Toronto, December 28, 1901.

'To the Hon. WM. MULOCK,
Minister of Labour,
Toronto.

'SIR,—On behalf of the Woodworkers' Council, representing hundreds of workmen engaged in the piano trade, and now unemployed in consequence of the refusal of the Piano Manufacturers' Association to accede to our reasonable demands, we beg that you will intercede with the said manufacturers so as to bring about a conference between them and our representatives to discuss a basis of settlement of the differences between us.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) S. MOORE, Chairman Committee,
CHAS. A. BURROWS, "
WILLIAM MENZIES, "

On receipt of the communication from the committee of the Woodworkers' Council, Mr. Mulock sent the following communication to Mr. Nordheimer, of the Piano Manufacturers' Association:—

'Toronto, December 28, 1901.

'DEAR SIR,—A committee of the Woodworkers' Council has asked me to assist in bringing about a meeting of a small committee of the Council and representatives of the Piano Manufacturers' Association for the consideration of existing differences, and I, therefore, take the liberty of asking your Association to be good enough to agree to such a meeting at an early date. Not knowing the name of the President or other head of your Association, I send this letter to

you, and would be glad if you would kindly see that it reaches the proper representative.

I hope no insuperable obstacles are in the way of an early and mutually satisfactory adjustment of all differences. This being a season of the year so much characterized by good-will, it would seem most fitting that if possible the year should not be allowed to close without a restoration of the friendly relations that have in the past so happily existed between your Association and their employees. May I ask you to kindly interest yourself in bringing about the meeting, and if your Association accedes to this request and will name an hour and place of meeting and notify me, I will be happy to arrange for the attendance of representatives of the employees.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM MULOCK.

A. Nordheimer, Esq.,
Toronto, Ont.

A Conference Arranged.

The request contained in Mr. Mulock's communication was acceded to by the Piano Manufacturers' Association, and on Monday, the 30th Dec., a meeting was arranged by the minister for a joint conference between the representatives of each side to the dispute at the Board of Trade rooms on the afternoon of that day. Both parties requested the minister to be present at the conference, to hear and consider what might be advanced on both sides, with a view to a settlement. The conference lasted for some hours, at the conclusion of which, terms of settlement were reached, which were to be submitted on the following day for ratification to the bodies represented, namely, the Manufacturers' Association and the Woodworkers' Council.

At the meetings which took place by the respective bodies, the terms of settlement arranged at the conference were mutually approved of, and the strikers agreed to return to work on the 2nd of January, which they did on that date.

Terms of Settlement.

The terms of settlement were not made public, but it is understood that the employers granted a reduction of hours, and a slight increase in wages, and that the men abandoned the demand for recognition of the union.

LEGISLATION IN CANADA FOR THE PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES ON SHIPS.—*(Concluded.)*

IN an article published in the November number of the *Gazette*, a division of the legislation in Canada affecting seamen was made under three heads, (1) Provisions declaring the extent of the rights and duties of seamen; (II) Provisions dealing with the safety of ships; and (III) Provisions relating to the competency of officers in charge of ships. In the same article was given a complete list of the statutes to which reference was to be made in the review of the legislation on the subject, and the first division, that, namely, concerning the rights and duties of seamen, was dealt with.

In the December number the legislation was reviewed in so far as it related to the second division, the legislation dealing with the safety of ships. In the present number the subject is concluded with part III, which relates to the competency of officers in charge of ships.

III. COMPETENCY OF OFFICERS.

The legislation in this regard may be grouped under the heading of two main Acts. These are:—An Act respecting the Certificates of Masters and Mates of Ships (*a*); and the Steamboat Inspection Act.

Qualifications of Masters and Mates.

An *amendment to the Masters and Mates Act*, passed in 1894, provides that examinations may be instituted in Canada for British subjects or other persons domiciled in Canada for at least three years,

(*a*) R.S.C., c. 73, as amended by 52 Vic., c. 21 ; 54-55 Vic., c. 41 ; 57-58 Vic., c. 42 and 61 Vic., c. 45 ; and 61 Vic., c. 46.

who intend to become masters and mates or second mates on sea-going ships, or masters or mates of ships trading on the inland or minor waters of Canada, or on coasting voyages, or who wish to procure certificates of competency or service ; and foreign subjects serving on ships registered in Canada and trading on the inland or minor waters of Canada, or on coasting voyages, shall be deemed to be domiciled in Canada while thus serving.

The Governor in Council is authorized to appoint properly qualified men as examiners and determine the amount of remuneration to be allowed them, and may make rules for the conducting of such examinations. The fees payable by applicants are as follows :—For certificate of competency as master of a sea-going ship, $10 ; as first or second mate, $5 ; for a certificate of competency as master of a ship, trading on the inland or minor waters of Canada or on coasting voyages, $8 ; and as mate, $4. Successful applicants who have given satisfactory evidence of sobriety, experience, ability and general good conduct on board ship, may receive certificates of competency to the effect that they are competent to act as masters or as first or second mates of the class of ship specified, the certificate to state whether the ship is sea-going, for inland water or coasting trade, whether a sailing or a steam ship, whether, in case of a sailing ship, it is a square-rigged or a fore and aft rigged ship, and in case of a steamship whether a passenger, freight or tug-boat.

Provision is made for the issue of certificates of service in the case of masters, mates and certain naval officers, who have served on sea-going ships prior to 1870 and on inland waters prior to 1883 on payment of certain fees. (*b*)

Masters and Mates Necessary.

It is provided that no ship registered in Canada over 100 tons registered tonnage shall go to sea without having a certificated master and mate, and any person who serves as master or mate on any such ship without a certificate of competency or service for sea-going ships, shall incur a penalty not to exceed $100 for each offence. These certificates are to be produced to the clearing officer of Customs, and no ship is to be cleared without such production.

No sailing ship registered in Canada over 100 tons registered tonnage, and no steamship registered in Canada shall leave any port or place in Canada, upon an inland or sea-going voyage, without having a certificated master, and in cases of ships over 200 tons registered tonnage or steamships allowed by law to carry more than 40 passengers, a certificated mate is also required. These provisions do not, however, apply to pleasure yachts not carrying passengers or goods for hire, or to ships occupied solely in fishing, or barges, or other vessels having no masts, sails or other rigging and not being steamships. In the case of inland or coasting vessels the certificate of the master and mate, if a mate exists, must be produced on application for clearance. (*c*)

Forfeiture of Certificates.

The Act also provides that the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom or the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may suspend or cancel a certificate of competency or service of any master, mate or second mate of a sea-going ship guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness or tyranny, or where the loss or damage to a ship, or loss of life has been due to his wrongful act or default, or if his certificate has been secured on false or erroneous information. Similarly, in the case of ships engaged on inland or coasting voyages, the Minister may suspend or cancel the certificate of a master or a mate guilty of any of the above-mentioned offences. An *amendment to the Act*, passed in 1898, provides for the issue of temporary certificates for a period of one year to masters to take charge of

(*b*) R.S.C., c. 73, s. 2-7 ; 54-55 Vic., c. 41, s. 2 ; 57-58 Vic., c. 42, s. 3 ; R.S.C., c. 73, s. 8 ; 54-55 Vic., c. 41, s. 3.

(*c*) R.S.C., 73, s. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 ; 52 Vic., c. 21 ; 54-55 Vic., c. 41, s. 3, 4 and 5 ; 57-58 Vic., c. 42, s. 5, 6 and 7.

steamboats of not more than 10 tons gross tonnage, and not to carry more than 10 passengers, plying between specified limits in the minor inland waters of Canada, where the application is favoured by a report of a duly appointed and qualified examiner of masters and mates. The fee for such certificate is $5.

All certificates under the Act whether of competency or service for sea-going ships are required to be kept in duplicate, one of which is to be recorded in the Department of Marine, and a record is also to be kept of all certificates of competency or service issued to ships on inland or coasting voyages. (*d*)

Qualification of Engineers.

The *Steamboat Inspection Act* makes provision for the examination of applicants for engineers' certificates and for the classification of engineers in five different grades, first, second, third and fourth class engineers, and engineers with temporary certificates. A first class engineer is qualified to take charge of any steamboat. A second class engineer is qualified to take charge of any freight steamboat or any other steamboat except sea-going passenger steamboats of more than 100 nominal horse power. A third class engineer is qualified to take charge of any passenger steamboat of not more than 30 horse power if a single cylinder engine, or of any passenger steamboat of not more than 45 nominal horse power having compound engines, or of any freight steamboat of not more than 75 nominal horse power : but such engineer shall not be qualified to take charge of any sea-going steamboat. A fourth class engineer may act in the capacity of assistant engineer on any steamboat except a sea-going passenger steamboat, of not more than 100 nominal horse power, but shall not act as chief engineer on any steamboat requiring under the Act, engineers holding certificates. The Act provides that any person so employing another as engineer, and any person so serving as engineer on any passenger steamboat of whatever tonnage, or on any freight steamboat of over 150 tons gross, unless the person employed or serving holds a certificate of competency granted under the Act or the Acts of the United Kingdom for the grade in which he is to be employed or for a higher grade, is liable to a penalty of from $50 to $100.

Other Provisions Governing Engineers.

It is provided, however, that, if a steamboat is deprived of the services of an engineer or engineers after leaving a port and without the consent, fault or collusion of the master or owner or any one interested in the steamboat, the deficiency may be temporarily supplied until an engineer holding a certificate can be obtained. An applicant for a certificate must submit himself to an examination before the board of steamboat examiners or an inspector or inspectors provided for under the Act. The certificate of an engineer must be posted up, framed and protected by glass at some conspicuous place in or near the engine room. No person shall act in the double capacity of master and engineer on any steamboat, and no person shall act as engineer and fireman on any steamboat having an engine of over 7 nominal horse power required by law to carry a certificated engineer, except in the case where a boiler is fired from the engine room.

The expression 'steamboat under the Act' includes any vessel used in navigation or floating on navigable water, and propelled wholly or in part by steam or by any machinery or power other than sails or oars and includes steam barges and floating elevators. (*e*)

Concerning Discipline.

The *Seamen's Act*, the *Inland Waters Seamen's Act*, and the *Government Vessels Discipline Act*, set forth rules for enforcing discipline on the vessels coming within their several jurisdictions, penalties being imposed for the following offences:—Deser-

(*d*) R.S.C., c. 73, s. 17 and 19 ; 61 Vic., c. 45, s. 1 and 2.

(*e*) 61 Vic., c. 46.

tion, absence from the ship within twenty-four hours of sailing, leaving the ship at the close of the navigation season before she is placed in security, wilful disobedience of a lawful command, assaulting the master or officer of the ship, wilful damage to the vessel or her stores, embezzlement, smuggling, causing loss to the master or owner, smuggling and carrying offensive weapons, for unlawfully obtaining and communicating official information relating to the naval and military affairs of His Majesty, and becoming a stowaway.

These provisions are as follows :—

Government Vessels Discipline Act, R.S. C., c. 71, s. 8, 9, 11, 12, 14.

The Seamen's Act, R.S.C., c. 74, s. 90 to 97, 102, 104, 105, 107, 127, 128 and 129.

Inland Waters Seamen's Act, R.S.C., c. 75, s. 17, 18, 19, 23, 27, 28.

Criminal Code, 55 and 56 Vic., c. 29, s. 104, 72, 73, 77.

The penalties imposed include fines as well as imprisonment, but in each case an accurate statement of the facts must be recorded.

Under the *Seamen's Act*, and the *Inland Waters Seamen's Act*, the penalties for enticing seamen (under the Seamen's Act 'or apprentices' to desert are as follows:—For the first offence, imprisonment with hard labour for from three to six months; (Inland Waters Seamen's Act, from one to six months); for any subsequent offence, imprisonment with hard labour for from six to twelve months. (Inland Waters Seamen's Act, for from two to twelve months).

For harbouring deserters, imprisonment with hard labour for from three to six months. (Inland Waters Seamen's Act, for from one to six months), and for any subsequent offence, for from six to twelve months. (Inland Waters Seamen's Act, from two to twelve months). (*a*)

(*a*) R.S.C., c. 74, s. 103 ; R.S.C., c. 75, s. 28.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPT., DECEMBER 1901.

During the month of December the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All of these orders were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of payment to the workingmen and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditons.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps, also type and brass crown seals	$ 499 76
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	5 95
Stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, wooden boxes for the same, also stamping ink	661 91
Mail bags—new	4,366 03
" " "	106 50
Repairing mail bags	169 09
" " "	95 28
" " "	63 15
" " "	159 50
" " "	63 15
" " "	170 00
" " "	50 00
Making and repairing mail locks and keys, also other mail bag fittings.	968 50
Letter, newspaper and parcel boxes, also portable and other tin boxes.	48 00
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing articles of Postal Stores	19 80
Making up articles of official uniform	30 65
Making up articles of official uniform	5 25
Making up articles of official uniform	16 00
Making up articles of official uniform	18 00

UNIONS FORMED DURING DECEMBER, 1901.

During the month of December organizations were formed in the following crafts :—

Montreal, Que.—Machine shoe workers.

Ottawa, Ont.—Musicians.

Berlin, Ont.—Journeymen tailors, laundry workers.

Woodstock, Ont.—Tailors.

Ingersoll, Ont.—Tailors.

London, Ont.—Barbers.
Winnipeg, Man.—Stereotypers.
Victoria, B.C.—Barbers, Shipmasters.
Dawson, Y.T.—Printers.

A Trades and Labour Council, composed of delegates from the local labour unions, was organized in St. John, N.B., during the month.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

THERE were, during the month of December, fewer strikes in the Dominion than in any other month of the year 1901, and considering, with one exception, the short duration of the existing disputes, and the few in numbers affected, it may be said that industrial peace throughout the Dominion was all but unbroken in the last month of the year. The exception referred to was the important strike of the piano workers at Toronto, which took place on the 23rd of the month, and in which 5 firms and about 500 employees were involved. This dispute was finally settled at a joint conference of the parties, brought about by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, who was appealed to by the strikers to lend his good offices under the Conciliation Act.*

The demands of the strikers embraced an increase in the rates of wages, a reduction in the hours of labour, the recognition of the organization and other requests. The settlement effected was in the nature of a compromise, of which the granting of a reduction in the hours of labour and a slight increase in wages on the part of the employers, and the withdrawal of their demand for recognition on the part of the union were the main features. There were but two other strikes which commenced during the month of December; one, in which about 52 workingmen were involved, took place at Winnipeg on the 3rd of the month, and was caused by the objection on the part of skilled workmen to having too many helpers brought into the shop in which they were employed: the other, the strike of 12 linemen at Hamilton, Ont., commenced on the 4th of the month, was occasioned by the company reducing the number of working hours of its employees, with a corresponding reduction in their pay. The Winnipeg strike lasted but one day, and was settled by the company withdrawing the excess of helpers complained of. The strike of the linemen, lasted six days, and resulted in the company agreeing to pay the same wages per day as before, the number of working hours remaining the same.

*An account of the settlement of this dispute appears in a separate article of the present issue, entitled '*Settlement of Piano-makers' strike at Toronto under Conciliation Act.*'

Previous Disputes.

Of the two industrial disputes which had begun before the month of December and were in continuance at its commencement, one, that of the lockout by a company at Orillia of 35 men in its employ, because of their having become members of a local branch of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, resulted in a defeat of the strikers, the men returning to work at different times during the month, but before so doing, agreeing not to belong to any union while in the company's employ.

There remained as a consequence but one important strike in existence in the Dominion at the commencement of the New Year. This is the strike of the cigarmakers of Montreal, which commenced in April last, and in which some 600 men and 10 firms were involved at the outset. The dispute was occasioned by the refusal on the part of the manufacturers to accede to the demand of the local union for a revision of the existing wages scale, and it has not been possible for the parties to arrive at any settlement of their differences. While some of the strikers have secured employment elsewhere, a large number still remain on strike, and receive assistance from other unions throughout the country.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of December, and which have been reported to the Department.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly	Indirectly			
Quebec. .	Montreal.....	Cigarmakers.....	Refusal of employers to accede to union's demand for revision of existing wage scale.	10	600	.....	April 19	. . . .	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	Orillia.	Carriage-workers.	Lockout by company of union men upon learning of formation of local branch of Carriage and Wagon Maker's union.	1	35	.....	Sept. 13	Dec....	Men gradually signed agreement not to belong to any union and returned to work, the charter of the union being returned to headquarters.
Manitoba...	Winnipeg.....	Fitters and helpers.....	Protest of men against introduction of too many helpers in shop.	1	52	. ...	Dec. 3..	Dec. 5..	Company withdrew excess helpers.
Ontario.....	Hamilton....	Linemen.....	Against reduction in pay following on an enforced reduction of hours.	1	12	.....	Dec. 4..	Dec. 10	Company agreed to continue hours and wages as before.
Ontario.....	Toronto.....	Piano-workers....	Refusal of employers to concede union's demand for fixed rate of wages, 9 hour day, time and a half for overtime, recognition, &c., &c.	5	480	200	Dec. 23.	Dec. 31.	Agreement reached between parties under Conciliation Act, 1900, by which reduction in hours was granted by companies and demand for recognition abandoned by union.*

* For account of settlement of this dispute *see* article on *Settlement of Pianomakers' Strike, Toronto, under Conciliation Act*, in present issue.

CONCILIATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The following particulars regarding proceedings which have been taken in Great Britain under the Conciliation Act of 1896 are based upon the third report of the Board of Trade dealing with the operation of this Act, recently published. It will be remembered that it was upon the English Conciliation Act of 1896 that the Canadian Conciliation Act of 1900 was based.

Since the passing of the Conciliation Act of 1896, the Board of Trade has issued three reports upon the operation of the Act. The first of these reports dealt with the first ten months during which the Act was in operation, from August, 1896, to June 30, 1897; the second report a period of two years, from 1st July, 1897, to June 30, 1899; and the third report, recently published, covers a period of two years, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901.

Powers of Board of Trade.

Under the English Conciliation Act the Board of Trade, in addition to its functions in connection with the registration of Voluntary Boards of Conciliation, is authorized to take certain action in cases in which a dispute exists or is apprehended either between employer and workmen or between different bodies of workmen. The board may, of its own initiative, inquire into the circumstances, or take steps to promote a conference between the parties, while, on the application of either party, it

may appoint a conciliator and on application from both sides an arbitrator.

It is usual for the Board to pay fees and travelling expenses of arbitrators and conciliators appointed by it, and it is customary for the parties to the dispute to share in the local expenses, such as those connected with the hiring of a room for meetings or conferences and payment of shorthand writers, in cases where they consider shorthand notes necessary.

Characteristic Features.

Concerning the characteristic features of the experience of the past two years, the report says :—

During the period covered by the present report, the two most important points to be noted in connection with the administration of the Conciliation Act have been the relative increase in the number of joint applications to the Board of Trade for arbitration, as compared with *ex parte* applications for conciliation, and the growing tendency on the part of voluntary boards of conciliation and arbitration to embody in their rules a provision for appeal to the Board of Trade to appoint umpires in case of deadlock.

Durng the two years covered by the report, 46 cases had arisen as against 32 in the preceding two years and 35 in the period of ten months covered by the first report.

The total number of cases which have arisen since the passing of the Act is therefore 113.

Sources of Applications.

The experience under the Act, according to the sources of the applications received, is summarized as follows :—

Source of Application.	Number of Applications.			
	Aug. 1896 to June 1897.	July 1897 to June 1899.	July 1899 to June 1901.	Total.
Application from both sides. . . .	6	12	24	42
" " employers only.	9	4	3	16
" " workmen only..	16	14	16	46
Action taken without application.	4	2	3	9
Total	35	32	46	113

As will be seen the figures show a considerable growth in the number of cases in which applications were made by both sides.

Of the 46 cases arising during the last two years, 24 arose in the building trades ; 7 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group ; 6 in the transport trades ; 3 in the mining and quarrying trades ; and 4 in the various other groups of trades.

Results Obtained.

Of the 46 cases in which action by the Board was taken or invited during the past two years, 29 were settled under the Act, viz., 23 by the appointment of arbitrators, 3 by the appointment of conciliators, and 3 by negotiations between the parties conducted by officials of the Board of Trade. Three other disputes were settled directly between the parties during the negotiations, and in the remaining 14 cases either no settlement was effected or the application was refused by the Board of Trade.

Of the 113 cases that have arisen since the Act came into operation, 70 have been settled under its provisions, and 10 others were settled between the parties during the negotiations.

The 33 remaining cases include all the disputes in which no settlement was effected, either because the Board of Trade declined to take action, or because the steps taken were unsuccessful.

Agreements to Conciliate.

A matter of particular comment in the report is the number of cases in which agreements have been made to refer the disputes, where a settlement could not be reached by the Conciliation Board immediately concerned, to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator or a conciliator. For example, the working rules of the London carpenters and joiners agreed to by employers and employed, which govern the conditions of employment of some 20,000 workpeople, provide that :—

The Board of Conciliation so constituted, if unable to agree, shall make application to the

Board of Trade under the Conciliation Act, 1896, or apply for the appointment of a person to act as conciliator.

In the event of an application being made to the Board of Trade, or a person being appointed as conciliator, the decision of such person or the Conciliatory Board shall be final and binding on both parties.

A similar clause appears in the London bricklayers' agreement affecting some 12,000 workmen, the stonemasons' agreement affecting 3,000, and the plasterers' agreement affecting 4,000 men.

In the coal trade, the rules of the Durham Conciliation Board provide that :—

An umpire shall be forthwith agreed upon by the board, or failing agreement, be appointed by the Board of Trade, after conferring unitedly with each of the parties represented by the board.

The working rules for the London cabinet-making trade provide that :—

The board of conciliation so constituted, if unable to agree, shall make application to the Board of Trade under the Conciliation Act, 1896, or apply for the appointment of a person to act as a conciliator.

This disposition on the part of the parties to industrial disputes to seek the assistance of the central board, even in cases where the boards of conciliation exist, is made the subject of comment in the report, which says :—

It is of interest to note that so far from the action of the Board of Trade having diminished the activity of voluntary boards, the number of such boards known to have settled cases has increased from 50 in 1896 to 64 in 1900, while of the aggregate changes of wages recorded, the proportion arranged through conciliation boards or other agencies for mediation and arbitration was no less than 42 per cent in 1900, compared with 10 per cent in 1896.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN CANADA,—SOME OF ITS LEGAL ASPECTS.

Sunday observance and the restriction of certain kinds of work on the Lord's Day are matters which have attracted considerable attention in the courts of this country during the past few years. The question, at first, was one of legal interpretation of the Acts in force, but it came after a time to be one of the powers of the Provincial Legislatures to pass such Acts. Until within two or three years ago the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures to pass laws upon the subject was generally admitted, and, the courts, where differences arose, confined their attention to interpreting the meaning and extent of application of the laws already passed. In later cases, however, this jurisdiction was called in question, and conflicting decisions were given by the courts of two of the provinces, while in a third province a stated case was argued in May, 1900, before the Court of Appeal, judgment being reserved at the time.

A brief *résumé* is here given of the nature and extent of the legislation on the subject of Sunday labour in Canada, and questions which have arisen under this legislation. As most of the cases have come up in the Ontario courts, attention is directed chiefly to that province.

The Beginning of Sunday Legislation.

The starting point of the present law, as it exists in England, and has been followed in this country, dates from the statute enacted in the reign of Charles II., 1677, (29 Charles II., c. 7). By this statute it was provided, amongst other things, that:—'No tradesman, artificer, workman, labourer, or other person whatsoever, shall do or exercise any worldly labour, business, or work of their ordinary calling upon the Lord's Day, or any part thereof, (works of necessity or charity only excepted).' This statute was constituted part of the law of Upper Canada by virtue of the operation of the Constitutional Act of 1791, and continued in force until 1845, when it was repealed, but was practically re-enacted by statute, 8 Victoria, c. 45, s. 1. The important changes then made were the introduction of the word 'merchant' before 'tradesman,' and the exception from the operation of the Act of:—'the conveyance of travellers or Her Majesty's mail, by land or water, and the selling of drugs or medicines.' In 1896 the word 'farmer' was introduced after 'tradesman.'

Canadian Decisions.

In 1882, in *Regina* vs. *Daggett*, the Queen's Bench Division of the Ontario High Court of Justice quashed a conviction made by a magistrate, whereby the owner and captain of a lake steamer were each fined $40 and costs for carrying passengers on a Sunday. The court held that such passengers might legally be considered travellers, within the meaning of the saving clause of section 1 in the Lord's Day Act (see *Regina* vs. *Daggett*, 1 Ont. Reports, 537).

As the result of the decision in *Regina* vs. *Daggett*, the Lord's Day Alliance, an association having for its object the promotion and enforcement of legislation touching the observance of the Lord's Day, took the matter in hand, and in 1885 succeeded in having an Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, directly prohibiting Sunday excursions. This Act declared that:—'Sunday excursions, by steamboat plying for hire, or by railway, or in part by any such steamboat and in part by railway, and having for their only or principal object the carriage of Sunday passengers for amusement or pleasure only, and to go and return on the same day by the same steamboat or railway, or any other owned by the same person or company, shall not be deemed to be a lawful conveying of travellers' within the meaning of any statute of Ontario permitting the conveyance of travellers on the Lord's Day.' (This enactment is now to be found in section 7 of chapter 246 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897).

As to Liability of Corporations.

In 1895, the question arose as to whether or not corporations could be made liable to the terms of the Act. In order to have a decision on this point, the Attorney General of Ontario, according to the wishes of the Alliance, allowed an action to be brought in his name against the Hamilton Street Railway Company. This action was dismissed by the trial judge, and the decision being subsequently appealed to the Court of Appeal, that court confirmed the decision of the trial judge, and held that the Lord's Day Act as then existing did not apply to corporations. (See Attorney General vs. Hamilton Street Railway Company, 24 O. R., 170.)

The case of the Attorney General vs. The Hamilton Street Railway Company induced the Legislature, at the instance of the Alliance, to amend the statute so as to prohibit the running of a street railway on Sunday, save that it preserved any rights which the Toronto Street Railway Company had then acquired, under the statutes relating to it, and also preserved any rights which any other street railway company had, at the date of the passing of the Act, acquired with reference to running its cars on Sunday. It was contended, however, by the Alliance that the only street railway company which had acquired any rights was the Toronto Street Railway Company, and accordingly legal proceedings were taken against the Metropolitan Railway Company before the Court of the General Sessions of the Peace for the county of York.

Attempted Extension of Legislation.

At this stage an important step was taken. As has been seen, the Act prohibited merchants, tradesmen, farmers and other enumerated persons from doing the work of their ordinary callings on the Lord's Day. The courts had applied to this Act what is known as the *ejusdem generis* rule of construction, and held that the statute applied to only those persons who were enumerated and to other persons of the same genus, and did not apply to any other person. To remedy this the Alliance succeeded in having a bill introduced into the Ontario Legislature, which bill was intended to make the statute almost universally applicable, save only in cases of works of necessity or charity.

When the bill which had thus been introduced in the Ontario Legislature had passed its second reading, deputations waited upon the Government opposing it, and much attention was given to the mat-

ter in the press. It was pointed out that the consequences of the bill, were it passed in the form presented, would be more extensive than anticipated, and likely to produce results other than those desired by the framers of it. Accordingly it was decided to withdraw the bill before its third reading, upon the understanding that the matter would be considered at the next session, by a selcet committee, with a view to further legislation. This was in January, 1898.

In November, of 1898, a conviction was made under the Lord's Day Act by a magistrate, who imposed a fine on a party for unloading a vessel on Sunday. On an appeal before the Division Court in Toronto, in March, 1899, the conviction was quashed on the grounds that the Provincial Lord's Day Act did not apply to any Dominion railway, and therefore could not apply so as to make the employees of the company liable thereunder for acts done for the benefit of their employers. (See *Regina* vs. *Reid*, 30 Ont. Reports, 732.)

Powers of Provincial Legislatures.

In a previous case an Ontario court had held that a cab driver who did business on Sunday was not violating the provisions of the Act regarding the exercise of one's 'ordinary calling' on that day. (See *Regina* vs. *Somers*, (1893) 24 Ont. Reports, 244.)

A new turn has been given to the whole question by a decision of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, in the case of *Regina* vs. *the Halifax Electric Tramway Company*, (30 N.S. L.R., 469.) This court held that Legislation regarding the Lord's Day passed by the legislature of that province since Confederation was *ultra vires;* that the Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia had no power to alter or amend the Act touching the same subject-matter which before Confederation had been passed by the late Parliament of Nova Scotia, on the ground that the said legislation had, by Parliament itself, been declared to fall within the purview of the criminal law, and that the exclusive power to legislate with reference to criminal law is vested in the Parliament of Canada, and not in any of the provincial legislatures.

In the case of *Regina* vs. *Metropolitan Rialway Company* above alluded to, the authority of the Legislature of Ontario to enact such legislation was called in question on the same ground.

The judicial decision of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia caused the Ontario Government to submit to the Court of Appeal a stated case, which was argued in May, 1900, judgment being reserved at the time. In consequence of the retirement of Chief Justice Sir George Burton, a reargument became necessary. This took place in April of last year, but judgment has not yet been given.*

As the stated case submitted to the Court of Appeal in Ontario raises points which are doubtful in regard to legislation on Sunday labour, and is suggestive of the important issues likely to arise in connection with such legislation, it may be well to give herewith a copy of the stated case, in full. It is as follows :—

Whereas in the case of Regina *vs.* Halifax Electric Tramway Company, the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia recently held legislation regarding the Lord's Day passed by the Legislature of that province since Confederation to be *ultra vires*, and in the recent case of Regina *vs.* Metropolitan Railway Company before the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of York, the authority of the Legislature of Ontario to enact such legislation was called in question, and it is deemed desirable to ascertain whether and to what extent the Legislature of Ontario has jurisdiction on this subject ;

And whereas, should it be held that the Legislature of Ontario has not such jurisdiction, it appears that, under section 129 of the British North America Act, the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, chapter 104, still remains in force in Ontario ;

And whereas in various proceedings in the courts of this province, from time to time the questions hereinafter set out numbered from 3 to 7 have been raised regarding the true interpretation and effect of language used alike in section 1 of the said Consolidated Statute and in section 1 of chapter 246 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, and it is deemed desirable to ascertain the true meaning and effect of said section 1 of the said Consolidated Statute or of said section 1 of said Revised Statute, whichever may now be the law of this province ;

The following questions are pusuant to chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, submitted for the opinion of the Court of Appeal :—

While the case was pending before the Court of Appeal in Ontario, another case of *re Green* was heard and determined before the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and the latter court decided *re Green* in direct opposition to the holding of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

In view of the conflicting decisions of two supreme courts, as well as because of the importance of the questions involved, the judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario will be of special interest.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during December, 1901:—

Industrial Census in Belgium.

Recensement général des industries et des métiers, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, Office du Travail, Royaume de Belgique, 1900, 5 Vols. in quarto.

The above census was made in 1896, but published in 1900, and contains series of statistical tables showing the numbers of trades and industries and the numbers of persons employed in the same in the Kingdom of Belgium. Volume 1, 946 pages, gives industrial statistics for the provinces of Antwerp, Brabant, Eastern and Western Flanders. Volume 2, 573 pp., contains statistics concerning undertakings and subdivisions of undertakings in operation employing workmen not belonging to the families of employers, and undertakings in operation in several industrial districts. Volume 3, contains: (1) A general table classifying industries and trades; (2) A synoptical repertory of divisions and subdivisions of the classification; (3) Alphabetical repertory of trades and industries, (4) Alphabetical repertory of administrative districts, and (5) Alphabetical repertory of *communes*. Volume 4, 525 pp., con-

1. Had the Legislature of Ontario jurisdiction to enact chapter 246 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, intituled 'An Act to prevent the Profanation of the Lord's Day,' and in particular sections 1, 7 and 8 thereof ?

2—(*a*) Had or has the Legislature of Ontario power by the aforesaid Act, or any Act of a similar character, to prohibit the doing or exercising of any worldly labour, business or work on the Lord's Day within the province upon and in connection with the operation of lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, and other works and undertakings to which the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends under the British North America Act, section 91, subsection 29, and section 92, subsection 10, *a*, *b*, *c* ?

(*b*) Had or has the Legislature of Ontario power to prohibit the doing or exercising of any worldly labour, business or work, on the Lord's Day within the province, when such prohibition would affect any matter to which the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends under any other subsubsection of said section 91, as for example subsections 5, 10 and 13 ?

3. In section 1 of said statute, R.S.O., chapter 246, or the Consolidated Statute of Upper Canada, chapter 104, as the case may be, do the words 'other person whatsoever' include all classes of persons other than those enumerated who may do any act prohibited by said section, or is the meaning of these words limited so as to apply only to persons *ejusdem generis* with the classes enumerated ?

4. Subject to the exceptions therein expressed does said section 1 prohibit individuals who for or on behalf of corporations do the labour and work or exercise the business of carrying passengers for hire from doing such labour and work and exercising such business on the Lord's Day whether the corporations, for or on behalf of which the work or labour is done are or are not within the prohibition of the said section ?

5. Do the words 'conveying travellers,' as used in said section 1, apply exclusively to the carrying to or towards their destination of persons who are in the course of a journey at the commencement of the Lord's Day ?

6. Does the said section 1 apply to and include corporations ?

7.—(*a*) Do the words 'work of necessity,' as used in said section 1, apply so as to include the doing of that which is necessary for the care or preservation of property so as to prevent irreparable damage other than mere loss of time for the period during which the prohibition extends ?

(*b*) If so, is the necessity contemplated by the statute only that which arises from the exigency of particular and occasional circumstances, or may such necessity grow out of or be incident to a particular manufacture, trade or calling ?

(*c*) If such necessity may grow out of or be incident to a particular manufacture, trade or calling, do the words 'work of necessity' apply exclusively to the doing on the Lord's Day of that without which the particular manufacture, trade or calling cannot successfully be carried on during the remaining six days of the week ?

tains the census of industries and groups of industries divided according to the mode of operation. Volume 5, 573 pp., gives statistical tables containing the census of the industries and groups of industries divided according to the number of workmen employed at the seat of operations.

The census shows that there were 6,472 industries in operation throughout the Kingdom of Belgium; that of this number 1,458 were industries giving work to members of the employer's family only, and 5,014 giving employment to workmen generally. The total number of employees was 285,405, of which 243,133 were males and 42,272 females.

Iowa Labour Statistics.

Ninth Biennial Report, Bureau of Labour Statistics for the State of Iowa, 1899-1900 ; 598 pages; State Printer, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.

This report contains statistical information concerning factory inspection, the manufacturing industries, the wage earners, and strikes and lockouts in the state of Iowa. As to the first of these the report states that two hundred and seventy-six factories were inspected during the year by the commissioner of labour and 52 by his deputy. The inspection had to do with (1) Sanitary conditions, (2) Fire escapes, (3) Dangerous machinery on which several suggestions are made for the protection of workmen from such machinery, (4) Child labour: a large number of children under the age of fourteen years were found to be employed in factories and the report recommends that legislation be obtained limiting the age in the State of Iowa to 14 years instead of 12, as at present, in both mines and factories.

In the chapter dealing with the manufacturing industries of Iowa, statistical tables are given showing that the number of establishments within the last fifty years, from 1850 to 1900 has risen from 522 to 14,819, and that within that period the wage earners engaged in such manufactures have increased in number from 1,707 to 58,553. Under the heading 'Iowa as a manufacturing State', the report says:—

'It is a widely prevalent opinion that Iowa is an agricultural state ; that our citizens devote themselves almost entirely to the industries of the farm and garden. The notion, however, is very far from being true. The urban population of Iowa, as shown by the census of 1900, is 975,641, nearly one-half the population of the state.

'There is a large number of factories in which 500 people are congregated and the largest establishment had 1,100 persons on the pay-roll. The amount of capital represented in these factories aggregated $102,733,103. The amount of wages paid in 1900 footed up to $23,933,680. The value of the products turned out by Iowa factories last year reached the sum of $164,617,877.'

The wage earners statistics in the report show the conditions as existing in the different trades and callings, gathered from information received from 268 wage earners in different parts of the state. The railroad statistics show the various classes of employees and their salaries on the 37 railways doing business in the state. Under the caption of 'Trade Unions in Iowa', tables are given which show that there are 396 organizations of labour in Iowa with a total membership of 26,068.

There were 51 strikes in Iowa in 1900 involving 4,353 employees and 172 establishments. Of these 23 succeeded, 4 partially succeeded and 24 failed. The report adds that there were from June 10, 1894 to December, 1900, inclusive, seven lockouts in Iowa involving 656 employees. Mention is made as 'special industries' of sugar-beet culture, the gypsum industry and the preparation of flax for upholstering purposes.

Part II. of the report covers four articles upon the subjects of statitstics, education, labour and trade. The first is intituled 'The Influence and Value of Labour Statistics', by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labour, Washington; the second is upon 'The Kindergarten as an Educational Force', by Professor F. E. Cooke, principal of the Wayman Crow School of St. Louis; the third article is upon 'Manual Training in Trades Schools', by Dr. C. W. Woodward of St. Louis, and the fourth intituled 'The Workings of the Department of Labour at Washington' is also from the pen of the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, above mentioned.

Missouri Statistics.

Twenty-third Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics and Inspection of the State of Missouri for the year ending November 5, 1901, 404 pp. State Printers, Jefferson City, Missouri.

This report gives a history of the establishment of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of Missouri. It contains 40 statistical tables based on reports received from 1,053 establishments. The aggregate value of the manufactured products by the said establishments for the year 1900 was $176,657,632, being an increase over the amount reported for the previous year of $20,866,871. The total average number of males employed during each month of 1900 was 57,921; females 15,622; total 73,543. The amount for wages paid all classes of help in 1900 was $33,061,531, an increase over the previous year of $3,745,782.

An article appears in this report on 'The Prison Labour Problem' which covers conclusions and recommendations as well as a draft of a proposed law governing such labour. The industrial industries of the State of Missouri by counties are also given. A table of labour organizations shows 399 organizations with a total membership of 46,784.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

ONTARIO CASE.

Accident to Railway Employee.

M was the driver of the G.T.R. Co's engine No. 916, drawing a freight train from York to Cobourg, and on 26th October, 1899, was ordered to take back from Cobourg an extra freight train. Before leaving Port Hope the conductor took M a despatch from Belleville stating that his train, known as extra 916 'will meet 2nd 86 engine 988 at Newtonville.' Second 86 was an east-bound freight. The conductor gave M a copy of the despatch, as required by the G.T.R.Co's rules, and M re-read it to the conductor and asked him if it was all right to go and he replied 'Yes' and gave the usual signal to start. Two miles west of Port Hope the train collided with another, called 1st 86, and M was injured. The trial judge held that the despatch did not affect the matter. The conductor gave the order to start his train and it was his negligence in failing to examine the train register at Port Hope before starting to ascertain whether 1st 86 had passed as required by rule 23, which was the cause of the accident. By the company's rule M was obliged to obey the conductor's orders in regard to starting a train 'unless they endanger the safety of the train', &c., and this should read as meaning 'unless he has reason to believe that they endanger', &c. Judgment was therefore given for M (reported in the March number of the *Labour Gazette*, 1901). The railway company appealed, but the court of appeal decided that M was obliged to obey the conductor, that it was the negligence of the latter which was responsible for the accident of M and that M himself had not been guilty of any contributory negligence. The judgment in M's favour was therefore confirmed with costs.

In giving judgment the court said that one of the objects of the Workmen's Compensation Act was to do away with what is known in law as 'the doctrine of common employment', that is the theory that when an employee is injured by the act of a fellow employee working for the same employer, the employer is not responsible on the ground that risk of injury by the doing of his fellow employees was one of the risks which the employee injured was aware of, and voluntarily took, when he entered the service of his employer.

(Munro vs. Grand Trunk Railway Co.; judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, delivered 31st December, 1901.)

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.—*(Continued.)*

IN the September number of the *Gazette* was commenced the publication of a directory of the labour organizations in Canada. In that number particulars were given in regard to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and such Trades Councils and Federations of Trade Unions as exist in the Dominion. The directory of local trade unions was also commenced with facts in regard to some of the organizations in the trades embraced in the building trades group. Subsequent numbers of the *Gazette* have continued the directory for local organizations, and up to the present time, information in regard to organizations of members of trades belonging to the following groups, has been given—building trades, metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades; woodworking and furnishing trades; printing and allied trades; clothing trades; food preparation trades; tobacco trades; leather trades; fur trades, also mining and quarrying.

In the present number are given particulars in reference to such organizations as may be embraced under the general heading of transport. This includes organizations of the several important groups of railway employees, namely, railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, railroad telegraphers, railroad trainmen, railroad trackmen, railroad switchmen and freight handlers; the organizations of employees engaged on or about ships, including steamboat firemen, ship labourers and 'longshoremen; and the organizations of employees engaged in local transportation, as the employees of street railway companies, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and express men.

The Nature of Returns.

There are few departments of labour in which the employees are more generally organized and the membership of their organizations larger, than in some of the groups mentioned in the part of the directory which appears in the present issue. The information for this, as for other parts of the directory already published, has been voluntarily supplied by the officers of the several organizations named, and the department has made every effort to have this information as complete as possible. The response from labour organizations to requests for information to be furnished in schedules sent out by the department has been for the most part ready and general. In explanation, however, of such omissions or blanks as may occur in the directory, it may be stated that these have been due to the inability of the department to secure from the officers of certain organizations the returns asked for. Whether there were reasons of policy or other sort which account for the failure of certain of the organizations to furnish the returns requested, the department has not sought to enquire.

Completion of Directory.

It is expected that the directory will be brought to completion in the course of the two next subsequent issues of the *Gazette*. It is intended at the time of completion of the directory to publish a short appendix and *errata*, in which information will be given to supplement that which has already appeared; in particular it is desired to publish some returns which were received too late for insertion at the time publication was made of the general group of which they properly belonged. Organizations may, by notifying the department before that time, secure the publication of such desirable information as has not already been given, or the insertion of any necessary corrections in possible errors or omissions which may have unavoidably appeared.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	TRANSPORT.		
	Railroad Conductors.		
New Brunswick—			
Moncton	Order of Railroad Conductors	1880	November
Quebec—			
Montreal	Order of Railroad Conductors, No. 75	May 5, 1868	"
Ontario—			
Chapleau	Order of Railroad Conductors Division, No. 315	Jan. 1, 1895	"
Hamilton	Order of Railroad Conductors, Arnum Division, No. 27	April 5, 1881	December
London	Order of Railroad Conductors, No. 16	Jan., 1881	"
North Bay	Order of Railroad Conductors, No. 242	March 13, 1889	November
St. Thomas	Order of Railroad Conductors, No. 13	Oct., 1880	December
Stratford	Order of Railroad Conductors, No. 15		
Toronto	Order of Railroad Conductors, No. 17	1881	November
"	Order of Railroad Conductors, No. 344	Jan. 16, 1893	"
"	Order of Railroad Conductors, Toronto Junction, No. 345	July 6, 1868	"
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Order of Railroad Conductors, No. 47	June, 1883	"
British Columbia—			
Kamloops	Order of Railroad Conductors		
	Locomotive Engineers.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	B. of L. E., Halifax Division, No. 247	1867	May, bien
Truro	B. of L. E., Granite Rock Division, No. 149		
New Brunswick—			
Campbellton	B. of L. E., Snow Drift Division, No. 138	August, 1882	December
Moncton	B. of L. E., Moncton Division, No. 162	August, 1882	"
St. John	B. of L. E., Latour Division, No. 479	Aug. 9, 1891	"
Woodstock	B. of L. E., Missing Link Division, No. 341	April 16, 1887	"
Quebec—			
Farnham	B. of L. E., Richford Division, No. 128	1882	Dec., bien
Hadlow	B. of L. E., Drummond Division, No. 558		January
Montreal	B. of L. E., Point St. Charles Division, No. 89	April, 1867	Dec., bien
Quebec	B. of L. E., Lalumière Division, No. 388	Sept., 1900	September
Richmond	B. of L. E., St. Francis Division, No. 142		
Rivière du Loup	B. of L. E., Pearson Division, No. 204	1881	December
Ontario—			
Allandale	B. of L. E., Allandale Division, No. 486		
Belleville	B. of L. E., Belleville Division, No. 189	Mar. 17, 1864	Mar., bien
Brockville	B. of L. E., Brockville Division, No. 118		
Chapleau	B. of L. E., Wangoom Division, No. 319		
Fort William	B. of L. E., Kaministiqua Division, No. 243		
Hamilton	B. of L. E., Hamilton Division, No. 133	Aug. 17, 1864	December
Lindsay	B. of L. E., Hope Division, No. 174		
London	B. of L. E., W. C. Van Horne Division, No. 528	April 23, 1894	December
"	B. of L. E., London Division, No. 68	1868	"
North Bay	B. of L. E., Nipissing Division, No. 308		Dec., bien
Ottawa	B. of L. E., Capital Division, No. 168		
"	B. of L. E., Dominion Division, No. 469	April 1, 1895	December
Palmerston	B. of L. E., Palmerston Division, No. 518		"
Point Edward	B. of L. E., Point Edward Division, No. 240	July, 1885	January
Rat Portage	B. of L. E., Golden Rule Division, No. 535	Oct., 1896	Mar., bien
St. Thomas	B. of L. E., Air Line Division, No. 529	1894	December
"	B. of L. E., St. Thomas Division, No. 132	1873	Mar., bien
Schreiber	B. of L. E., Kitchener Division, No. 562		June
Smith's Falls	B. of L. E., Rideau Division, No. 381		
Stratford	B. of L. E., Avon Division, No. 188	1875	December
Toronto	B. of L. E., Parkdale Division, No. 295		
"	B. of L. E., East Toronto Division, No. 520		
"	B. of L. E., Toronto Division, No. 70	1868	December
Windsor	B. of L. E., City of Windsor Division, No. 390	July 12, 1893	March

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of Chief Officer.	Chief Officer's Address.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
A. E. Olive	Moncton	N. Crockett	Moncton.
J. H. Elliott	42 Fort St	T. Anderson	50 Charron St.
F. Hartley	Chapleau	F. W. Paynter	Chapleau, Ont.
J. E. Oldfield	Catherine St., South	A. Cameron	267 McNab St., North.
D. Douglas	Talbot St	J. McAuliffe	317 Simcoe St.
John Lavoy	North Bay, Ont	Adam Torrance	North Bay.
Peter Stuart	13 Barnes St	J. Mackenzie	P. O. Box 557.
Chs. Frost	Stratford	Thomas Buchanan	Box 488.
Wm. J. Gray	27 St. Andrew St.	Chas. Mitchell	23 Rose Anne St.
Richard Benson	Coleman P. O., Ont	Edwin Seller	126 Peter St.
J. J. Barnes	Toronto Junction	D. G. Barnes	P. O. Box 557, Junction.
Jos. Fahey	46 Lily St	H. W. Sutton	356 Ross Ave.
W. Wall	Revere Hotel, North	Jas. Clark	18 Russell St.
L. W. King	Truro	Geo. H. Fleetham	P. O. Box 223.
John Morton	Campbellton, N.B.	J. M. Gilker	Campbellton.
Rufus Bulmer	Union St.	Fred. H. Moore	25 Lutz St.
S. H. Clark	Lancaster Heights	C. E. Lamoureux	Fairville.
Harry E. Currie	P. O. Box 50	A. G. McGibbon	Woodstock.
George Dryburgh	Farnham	John M. Starke	Farnham, P. O. Box 202.
George Findley	Point Lévis	Wm. E. Turner	Hadlow, Que.
J. Ashcroft	594 Wellington St.	Geo. A. Kell	2 Fortune St.
C. Lalumière	49 Stadacona St.	A. Gariepy	16½ de Varennes St.
Ex. MacLeay	P. O. Box 245	Geo. A. Pearson	P. O. Box 96.
Eugène Ouillet	Rivière de Loup Station.	Jos. Scott	Rivière de Loup Station.
James Hayward	Barrie, Ont	Geo. Lawrence	P. O. Box 24.
H. Lavoie	P. O. Box 34, Station	W. J. Logue	Station P. O.
H. McEwen	P. O. Box 411	F. W. Barr	P. O. Box 49.
Ernest M. Grier	Chapleau	James D. McAdam	Chapleau.
Wm. Blennerhassett	Fort William	John Whithurst	Fort William.
Wm. Pitt	13 Pearl St.	W. F. Baines	288 Bay St., North.
L. McIntosh	P. O. Box 205.	T. Wilkinson	P. O. Box 205.
Jas. Roddick	562 Central Ave.	G. Dowling	583 Central Ave.
Geo. Phipps	433 Simcoe St.	H. Crouch	387 Waterloo St.
Jas. E. Young	Box 12	James Devine	Box 12.
Horatio Hymers	215 Patterson Ave.	John Wilson	122 Victoria Ave.
Jas. Casey	44 McLaren	Jas. Suddaby	27 1st Ave.
Fred. Heslewood	P. O. Box 67	Jas. F. Drummond	P. O. Box 53.
Jas. McNaughton	Sarnia, Ont.	Edward J. Everett	Sarnia.
G. J. Daly	P. O. Box 163	J. S. Graham	Rat Portage.
D. Brown	33 Owassa St.	Wm. Burnip	101 Flora St.
James Cain	P. O. Box 842	Elie Cowals	39 Locust St.
Wm. Hedge	Schreiber	James Presson	Box 78.
W. B. Ritchie	Smith's Falls	T. Moriarty	P. O. Box 358.
Thos. Burr	P. O. Box 337	J. Battley	P. O. Box 337.
Wm. Upthegrove	17 Grange Ave.	F. A. Sproule	17 Grange Ave.
Peter McLuckie	P. O. Box 58	J. T. Looney	P. O., Toronto East.
Geo. Mills	105 Howland St.	James Pratt	172 Huron St.
C. Knight	P. O. Box 324	D. Lanspeary	P. O. Box 353

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Formation.	Date of Election of Officers.
	TRANSPORT—*Continued.*		
	Locomotive Engineers—*Continued.*		
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	B. of L. E., City of Winnipeg Division, No. 76	Jan. 1881	December
North West Territories—			
Medicine Hat	B. of L. E., Saskatchewan Division, No. 322	Jan. 6, 1887	June
Moose Jaw	B. of L. E., Thunder Creek Division, No. 510	1897	January
British Columbia—			
Kamloops	B. of L. E., Kamloops Division, No. 320	Aug. 23, 1886	December
	Locomotive Firemen.		
Nova Scotia—			
Kentville	B. of L. F., Golden Rod Lodge, No. 504	1890	June
Stellarton	B. of L. F., Stella Lodge, No. 520	April 1, 1900	July
Truro	B. of L. F., Sunbeam Lodge, No. 171		
New Brunswick—			
Fairville	B. of L. F., Justice Lodge, No. 357	May 22, 1887	June
Moncton	B. of L. F., Glad Tidings Lodge, No. 233		
Woodstock	B. of L. F., W. J. Ward Lodge, No. 476	Jan. 19, 1892	June
Quebec—			
Farnham	B. of L. F., Eastman Lodge, No. 134	1884	June
Montreal	B. of L. F., St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 15	Jan. 23, 1881	"
"	B. of L. F., St. Adolphus Lodge, No. 335		"
Quebec	B. of L. F., Rock City Lodge, No. 550	Aug. 13, 1899	"
Richmond	B. of L. F., Star of East Lodge, No. 118		"
Rivière du Loup	B. of L. F., Colonial Lodge, No. 119		"
Ontario—			
Allandale	B. of L. F., Barrie Bay Lodge, No. 442	April, 1890	"
Belleville	B. of L. F., Challenge Lodge, No. 66	1873	July
Bridgeburg	B. of L. F., International Lodge, No. 471	Sept. 23, 1901	"
Brockville	B. of L. F., Island City Lodge, No. 69	June, 1881	June
Carleton Place	B. of L. F., Mississippi Lodge, No. 518		
Chapleau	B. of L. F., Snow Drift Lodge, No. 321		
Fort William	B. of L. F., Superior Lodge, No. 225		June
Hamilton	B. of L. F., Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 151	Dec. 17, 1873	July
Lindsay	B. of L. F., J. Scott Lodge, No. 136	Dec., 1873	June
London	B. of L. F., Beaver Lodge, No. 117	1874	"
"	B. of L. F., Ontario Lodge, No. 468	Aug. 28, 1891	"
Niagara Falls	B. of L. F., Whirlpool Lodge, No. 487	June 2, 1892	"
North Bay	B. of L. F., North Bay Lodge, No. 234		July
Ottawa	B. of L. F., F. G. Lawrence Lodge, No. 172		June
"	B. of L. F., Electricity City Lodge, No. 81	May 13, 1895	"
Palmerston	B. of L. F., Wellington Lodge, No. 181		"
Rat Portage	B. of L. F., Union Lodge, No. 305		"
St. Thomas	B. of L. F., Charity Lodge, No. 5	May, 1882	"
Sarnia	B. of L. F., Huron Lodge, No. 221	1884	"
Schreiber	B. of L. F., Red Rock Lodge, No. 387		
Smith's Falls	B. of L. F., St. George Lodge, No. 479		
Stratford	B. of L. F., Avon Lodge, No. 38	1878	June
Toronto	B. of L. F., Dominion Lodge, No. 67	Mar. 14, 1877	"
"	B. of L. F., Queen City Lodge, No. 262		
Windsor	B. of L. F., Windsor Lodge, No. 421		June
Manitoba—			
Brandon	B. of L. F., Wheat City Lodge, No. 464		"
Winnipeg	B. of L. F., Northern Light Lodge, No. 127	1894	"
North-west Territories—			
Medicine Hat	B. of L. F., Cascade Lodge, No. 342	Jan. 6, 1887	"
Moose Jaw	B. of L. F., Buffalo Range Lodge	June 28, 1897	"

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of Chief Officer.	Chief Officer's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Geo. Spooner	402 Stella Ave	S. G. McIntosh	619 William Ave.
William Lowe	Medicine Hat	R. D. Smith	P. O. Box 75.
Derrick Moore	Moose Jaw	Wm. Pascoe	Moose Jaw.
E. J. Hosker	Box 70	W. H. Evans	P. O. Box 70.
B. G. Yould	Kentville	M. LeRoupe	Kentville.
David C. McLean	P. O. Box 54	J. C. McKay	P. O. Box 133.
Wm. Smith	Truro	T. G. Dickson	Truro.
Adam Campbell	Box 55	Duncan Campbell	Box 55.
A. B. Rushton	Moncton	S. W. Folkins	Moncton.
L. M. Dow	Woodstock	W. R. King	Woodstock.
William Liffiton	Farnham	John Lorimer	Farnham.
J. Walker	112 Congregation St.	F. C. Richmond	186 Congregation St.
Wm. Farley	83 Marlborough St.	Chas. Nettleship	82 Frontenac St.
Eugene Leclerc	15 Leonard St	J. H. Dandridge	24 Letellier St.
J. J. Pepler	Box 327	F. H. Gymer	Box 296.
Felix Gagnon	Rivière du Loup	Chas. DeLisle	Rivière du Loup Station.
Thos. C. Royce	Allandale	James Pirie, Jr.	Allandale.
Chas. Onill	Belleville Station P.O.	Harry Smith	Belleville Station P.O.
M. R. Harvey	Bridgeburg.	A. McIntyre	Bridgeburg.
H. Aldrick	Brockville.	Frank W. Logan	Brockville.
James Fanning	Carleton Place	C. F. Towsley	Carleton Place.
W. L. Best	Chapleau	W. L. Loomis	Chapleau.
Jno. M. Chambre	Fort William	G. T. Kelly	Fort William.
Michael Cummings	267 Bay St., N	John Pitt	37 Pearl St. N.
Jas. Ashwell	P. O. Box 322	L. Jackson	P. O. Box 322.
W. R. Walton	245 Maitland St.	John Brown	92 Cartwright St.
Geo. Burr	521 Pall Mall St.	W. H. Davies	577 Central Ave.
John J. Whittaker	Niagara Falls	James Rhynd	P. O. Box, 393.
Geo. Drake	North Bay	Robert Sayer	North Bay.
W. Fletcher	39 Lorne Ave.	Wm. Marshall	31 Lorne Ave.
H. A. McCulloch	347 McLeod St.	F. H. Grendall	43 2nd St.
T. L. Nicholson	Palmerston	John Ward	Box 55.
John Wellington	Rat Portage	J. O. Dauphin	Rat Portage.
W. H. O'Brien	33 Barnes St.	A. Stewart	39 Barnes St.
Thos. Bulman	Sarnia.,	J. W. Gray	Sarnia Tunnel P. O.
A. H. Bilbe	Schrieber	Angus McDonald	Schrieber.
Ruben Plato	Smith's Falls	J. D. Hayes	Smith's Falls.
John Spencer	P. O. Box 318.	George Brewer	P. O. Box 318.
W. J. Brent	242 Bathurst St.	James Pratt	172 Huron St.
George K. Wark	51 Cameron St.	W. D. Baldwin	Toronto Junction.
Frank Cade	Box 697	Albert Carter	P. O. Box 697.
H. H. Lynch	Brandon	J. C. Massender	P. O. Box 85.
D. Ramsey	Winnipeg	Alan E. Dales	378 Ross Ave.
A. W. Morton	Calgary, Alberta	James H. Sweaton	P. O. Box 102.
Chas. Unwin	Moose Jaw	L. Eu. Bailey	Moose Jaw.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	Railroad Telegraphers.		
British Columbia—			
Cranbrook	B. of L. F., Crow's Nest Lodge, No. 559		
Kamloops	B. of L. F., Gold Range Lodge, No. 341	1887	July
Nova Scotia—			
Truro	Order of Railroad Telegraphers, No. 66		
New Brunswick—			
Campbellton	O. of R. T., No. 61	Sept. 12, 1901.	August
Moncton	O. of R. T., Moncton Division, No. 63	June 23, 1894.	"
Prince Edward Island—			
Charlottetown	O. of R. T., No. 47		
Quebec—			
Lévis	O. of R. T., No. 64		
Montreal	O. of R. T., No. 7	1895	August
"	O. of R. T., No. 1	1886	"
Ontario—			
London	Head Quarters of G. T. R. System, Division No. 1	1898	September
Niagara Falls	O. of R. T., No 16		
Ottawa	All Telegraphic Employees of C. A. Ry., No. 15		August
	Railroad Trainmen.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Bro. of R. T., Evangeline Lodge, No. 350		
Stellarton	Bro. of R. T., Eastern Star Lodge, No. 500		
Truro	Bro. of R. T., Peninsula Lodge, No. 234		
New Brunswick—			
Campbellton	Bro. of R. T., Morrissey Rock Lodge, No. 256	April, 1888	December
Moncton	Bro. of R. T., Morning Star Lodge, No. 168	Nov. 29, 1885.	"
St. John	Bro. of R. T., Cantilever Lodge, No. 407		
Woodstock	Bro. of R. T., Woodstock Lodge, No. 523		
Quebec—			
Farnham	Bro. of R. T., Missisquoi Lodge, No. 371		December
Montreal	Bro. of R. T., St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 506	Oct. 1, 1892	"
"	Bro. of R. T., L. L. Peltier Lodge		
Quebec	Bro. of R. T., E. B. Robitaille Lodge, No. 509		December
"	Bro. of R. T., T. A. Moreau Lodge, No. 50		
Rivière du Loup	Bro. of R. T., A. E. Brown Lodge, No. 539	Nov. 14, 1890.	December
Ontario—			
Allandale	Bro. of R. T., Lake Simcoe Lodge, No. 377		
Brockville	Bro. of R. T., Thousand Islands Lodge, No. 208		
Carleton Place	Bro. of R. T., Missing Link Lodge, No. 527		December
Chapleau	Bro. of R. T., Snowdrift Lodge, No. 246		
Depot Harbour	Bro. of R. T., Georgian Bay Lodge, No. 563		
Fort William	Bro. of R. T., Mount McKay, No. 306		
Hamilton	Bro. of R. T., Bay View Lodge, No. 226		
Little York	Bro. of R. T., East Toronto, No. 108		
Lindsay	Bro. of R. T., Midland Lodge, No. 308	May, 1889	December
London	Bro. of R. T., Forest City Lodge, No. 240	Sept. 10, 1886.	"
"	Bro. of R. T., London Lodge, No. 415	July 13, 1891.	January
Niagara Falls	Bro. of R. T., Falls View Lodge No. 379		December
North Bay	Bro. of R. T., Soo Lodge, No. 249	July 1887	"
Ottawa	Bro. of R. T., Jubilee Lodge, No. 129	Sept. 9, 1887	"

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of Chief Officer.	Chief Officer's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
W. J. Edwards	Cranbrook	T. N. Bryans	Cranbrook.
John Ladner	Kamloops	Fred. W. Crick	Kamloops, B. C.
J. W. Gunn	Belmont	George O. Forbes	Spring Hill.
R. A. Blais	Causapscal, Que.	R. A. McMillen	Eel River Crossing, N. B.
S. C. Charters	Point Du Chêne, N.B.	M. McCarron	Moncton, N. B.
J. A. Kelly	Royalty Junction.	F. Muncey	Charlottetown.
J. H. O'Hébert	Maddington Falls, Que.	F. Samson	St. Valier, Que.
W. H. Allison	70 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto, Ont.	P. D. Hamel	Blue Bonnets, Que.
R. H. Reynolds	Beachville, Ont.	P. H. Hébert	St. Isidore Junction, Que.
R. H. Reynolds	G.T.R. Agent, Beachville, Ont.	D. L. Shaw	769 King St.
A. J. Broderick	Niagara Falls	B. Knight	Niagara Falls, Ont.
D. Robertson	Glen Robertson, Ont.	F. R. E. Allison	Glen Robertson, Ont.
Frank Druhan	128 North St	W. A. Hope	44 Union St.
John F. Kelly	Stellarton	E. R. O'Brien	Pictou, N.S.
T. W. Lester	P. O. Box 28	C. W. Lutes	P. O. Box 28.
W. L. Marshall	Moncton, N.B.	N. I. Lutz	Moncton.
M. Wilson	33 Archibald St.	C. B. Clarke	P. O. Box 179.
W. J. Thompson	163 St. James St	J. Hammond	Moore St.
W. D. Davis	Woodstock	H. S. Colwell	Woodstock.
J. H. Mills	Farnham	E. J. McConomy	515 Seigneurs St., Montreal.
T. Flood	438 Clark St., Mile End Mt.	A. DeGuise	6 Robillard Ave.
R. Gilmour	200 Versailles St	W. E. Weegar	279 Bourgeois St.
P. Dion	108 St. François St.	Jos. Desrochers	167 Lachapelle St.
J. Connolley	Quebec	J. Lambert	Villemay, N. Dame de Lévis.
Noël Plourde	Rivière du Loup Sta., Que	Louis Pettigrew	Rivière du Loup Station.
D. J. McDougall	Vespra Station	Walter Berry	Charles St., Barrie.
J. H. Kelly	Brockville	Chas. R. Kerr	Brockville.
J. S. Alexander	Carleton Place	R. J. Willoughby	Carleton Place.
A. Watson	Chapleau	J. C. O'Donnell	Chapleau.
J. Kintrea	Depot Harbour	W. K. Bryce	Depot Harbour.
D. W. Butters	Fort William	A. A. Blinnerhassett	Fort William.
H. Grace	297 Bold St., West	N. T. McNair	32 Margaret St.
James Bryan	Coleman P. O.	Joseph Carroll	East Toronto P. O.
W. G. McArtey	Lindsay, Ont.	H. M. Lockwood	Lindsay, Ont.
J. Hill	231 Grey St.	Chas. McFadden	151 William St.
James Murdock	670 Adelaide St.	Sylvester Pitt	684 William St.
Jas. W. Collins	Niagara Falls	J. J. Whittaker	Windsor, Ont.
John Russell	North Bay	Dan. Dewan	P. O. Box 97.
Robt. Yule	129 Percy St.	Wm. A. Perry	580 McLaren St.

TRADES

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Formation.	Date of Election of Officers.
	TRANSPORT—*Continued.*		
	Railroad Trainmen—*Continued.*		
Ontario—Con.			
Ottawa	Bro. of R. T., Ottawa River Lodge, No. 185	April 7, 1895	December
Palmerston	Bro. of R. T., Eureka Lodge, No. 39	" 1, 1885	"
Rat Portage	Bro. of R. T., Lake of the Woods Lodge, No. 270	1888	"
St. Thomas	Bro. of R. T., Unity Lodge, No. 47	April, 1887	"
Sarnia	Bro. of R. T., Circle Lodge, No. 227	July, 1896	"
Schreiber	Bro. of R. T., Lake Superior Lodge, No. 419		"
Smith's Falls	Bro. of R. T., Harold Fraser Lodge, No. 245	April 1893	"
Stratford	Bro. of R. T., Victoria Lodge, No. 8	Jan. 1, 1887	"
Toronto	Bro. of R. T., West Toronto, No. 255		"
"	Bro. of R. T., Queen City Lodge, No. 322	1895	December
Windsor	Bro. of R. T., Belle Isle Lodge, No. 316	June 13, 1898	January 6
Manitoba—			
Brandon	Bro. of R. T., Brandon Lodge, No. 394		
Winnipeg	Bro. of R. T., J. M. Egan Lodge, No. 223		December
North-west Territories—			
Medicine Hat	Bro. of R. T., Charity Lodge, No. 304	April 12, 1889.	"
Moose Jaw	Bro. of R. T., Prosperity Lodge, No. 34		
British Columbia—			
Cranbrook	Bro. of R. T., Buckley Lodge, No. 585		
Kamloops	Bro. of R. T., A. E. Elliott Lodge, No. 519	Jan., 1895	December
Nelson	Bro. of R. T., Kootenay, No. 558	Aug. 14, 1898.	January
Revelstoke	Bro. of R. T., Glacier Lodge, No. 51	May 27, 1890.	December
Vancouver	Bro. of R. T., Vancouver Lodge, No. 144	Sept. 3, 1888	"
	Railway Trackmen.*		
	Railroad Switchmen.		
Ontario—			
London	Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 131	Aug. 23, 1900	March
	Freight Handlers.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Freight Handlers' I. C. R. Traffic Ass'n	July 26, 1901	May
"	Licensed Trackmen's Union of Nova Scotia	August, 1889.	August
New Brunswick—			
St. John	Freight Handlers' Union, No. 276	Sept. 1900	September
British Columbia—			
Vancouver	Freight Handlers' Union, No. 4	April 1, 1899.	January
	Steamboatmen, Steamboat Firemen.		
New Brunswick—			
St. John	Scowmen and Lumber Handlers' Union, No. 272	Sept., 1901	September
British Columbia—			
Vancouver	Mainland Steamshipmen's Union, No. 6	Nov. 13, 1892	
"	Mainland Steamshipmen's Protec. & Bene. Assn. of B.C.	1893	
Victoria	Marine Firemen's Ass'n.	Feb., 1901	Not fixed
"	Steamboatmen's Union		
	Ship Labourers, 'Longshoremen.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Longshoremen's Ass'n., No. 269	July, 1901	Annually
"	International Longshoremen's Ass'n., No. 274	Aug. 22, 1901.	Oct.
New Brunswick—			
S. John	Ship Labourers' Society	Dec. 27, 1897.	May & Oct.
"	Ship Labourers' Society	June 11, 1865.	November

* For full list of divisions in Canada of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen of America, see last page desire of the organization that they should be published.

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of Chief Officer.	Chief Officer's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
John Maloney	49 Bell St	R. B. Little	235 Catherine St.
G. B. Campbell	Palmerston	R. J. Henderson	Palmerston.
S. B. Ludwig	Rat Portage	J. H. Gamble	P. O. Box 109.
T. G. Courtney	36 Locust St	A. E. Hookway	P. O. Box 519.
Albert Wadham	Tunnel, P.Q.	B. Young	Lock Box 427.
Wm. Bartlett	Schreiber	A. N. Patterson	Schreiber.
E. Chapman	Havelock, Ont	J. E. Berry	P. O. Box 223.
N. McQuade	P. O. Box 117	T. Curtis	P. O. Box 117.
W. E. Wyatt	55 May St	J. H. Davison	70 Dundas St., East.
Joseph Wilson	18½ Lindsay Ave	H. Meredith	125 Givins St.
L. Meacham	Bruce Ave	C. Weldrick	10 Marentelt and Arthur Sts.
W. Hart	Brandon	W. Crawford	Brandon, Man.
Robt. T. Smith	55 Francis St	W. G. Piercy	394 Stella Ave.
H. Wellband	Medicine Hat, N.W.T.	R. G. Wetmon	Medicine Hat, N.W.T.
F. S. Breamer	Moose Jaw, N.W.T	Geo. W. Marlott	P. O. Box 3.
D. Hunt	Cranbrook	J. Bélanger	P. O. Box 117.
George Strevens	Kamloops	A. W. Richardson	Kamloops, B.C.
Joseph C. Bradshaw	Nelson, B.C	Arthur B. Clarke	Nelson, B.C.
R. Urquhart	Revelstoke	J. J. Porter	P. O. Box 45.
T. J. Coughlan	Arlington Hotel	Archie H. Fee	P. O. Box 243.
Geo. Efner	526 Horton St.	Eli Cake	272 Colborne St.
Michael Reilly	119 Maynard St.	John Feertam	North Albert St.
R. B. Moxon	22 Duffus St	James McGrath	Lockman St.
Michael Driscoll	52 Smyth St	Peter C. Sharkey	300 Union St.
W. Faulls	1199 Cordova St., East	H. Glover	1357 Alberni St.
Jeremiah Sullivan	43 Hilyard St	Thomas Kane	591 Main St., N.E.
C. H. Thompson	776 Homer St	Geo. Noonan	616 Cordova st.
Robt. Abbott	Str. Danube	Alex. McLeod	Empire Hotel.
		W. Sheppard	Victoria.
Thos. McQueeney	46 Hollis St.	Frederick Campbell	Halifax.
Henry Miuse	159 Lower Water St.	J. D. Sutherland	French House, Water St.
Wallace Brown	Prince William St	William Stanley	87 Adelaide St.
James Brennan	184 Union St.	Michael Kelly	61 Sheriff St.

of the *Gazette*. The names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries are not given, because it is not the

TRADES

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Formation.	Date of Election of Officers.
	TRANSPORT—*Continued.*		
	Ship Labourers, 'Longshoremen—*Continued.*		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Union Ouvriére du Port de Montréal	June 10, 1901	June
Quebec	Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society, No. 5	June 9, 1862	July
"	Société Bienveillante des Débardeurs, No. 3	1865	June
"	Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society, No. 4		July
"	Ship Labourers' Union		
Ontario—			
Hamilton	'Longshoremen's Union, No. 120	June 28, 1899	June & Dec.
Midland	International 'Longshoremen's Association, No. 199	Aug. 2, 1900	April
Kingston	'Longshoremen's International Union, No. 229	March, 1900	Jan. & July.
British Columbia—			
Vancouver	International 'Longshoremen's Association, No. 211	Nov. 17, 1888	Quarterly
Victoria	'Longshoremen's Union, Inter. Ass'n	Jan., 1901	Each quarter
	Street Railway Employees.		
Ontario—			
Hamilton	Amalgamated Ass'n of Street Railway Employees of America, No. 107	April 9, 1899	December
Kingston	Amalgamated Ass'n of Street Railway Employees of America, No. 150	May 31, 1900	Jan. & July.
London	Amalgamated Ass'n of Street Railway Employees of America, No. 97		
Toronto	Toronto Ry. Employees' Union and Benefit Society	Aug. 23, 1893	Jan. & June
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Amalgamated Ass'n of Street Railway Employees of America, No. 99	1898	June & Dec.
British Columbia—			
Maywood	Street Railway Employees' Union		
Vancouver	Amalgamated Ass'n of Street Railway Employees, No. 101	Nov. 19, 1898	Jan. & July.
Victoria	Amalgamated Ass'n of Street Railway Employees, No. 109	March, 1899	Dec. & June
	Cab Drivers, Hackmen, Carters, Draymen.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Union de Cochers de Place	July 10, 1900	"
Ontario—			
Hamilton	Cab and Carters' Association		
London	Hackmen's Union		
"	Draymen's Union		
Toronto	Licensed Cab and Express Ass'n.	Nov., 1900	November.
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Draymen's Union	1898	Jan. & July.
	Teamsters, Expressmen.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Charretiers de Grosses Voitures		
Quebec	Fraternité des Conducteurs de Voitures	July, 1901	
Ontario—			
Berlin	Teamsters' International Union, No. 194	April 16, 1901	August
Brantford	Teamsters' International Union	August, 1900	January
Hamilton	Teamsters' Association, No. 1	June 1, 1899	May & Nov.
London	Team Drivers' International Union, No. 4	Feb. 16, 1899	July
Toronto	Teamsters' Union		
Windsor	Teamsters' International Union	May 25, 1901	Jan. & July.
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Teamsters' Union	1898	
British Columbia—			
Nanaimo	Teamsters' and Expressmen's Union	April 12, 1899	Jan. & July.
Victoria	Team Drivers' Union	June, 1901	"

Errata—In that portion of the Directory of Labour Organizations already published referring to the Amalgamated Association of Engineers. This is not the case, the Machinists' organization in Hamilton

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Name of Chief Officer.	Chief Officer's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
C. M. Boudrian	350 Craig St	Albert Richer	264 Champlain St.
Michael Kenney	404 Champlain St.	Alexander Askins	268 Champlain St.
Francois Joncas	Lévis, Que.	Damase Laflamme	Village Bienville, Lévis.
W. P. Harney	Village Lauzon, Lévis.	W. P. Harney	Village Lauzon, Lévis.
		Thos. Joncas	Sillery P.O.
W. C. Cook	479 Hughson St., North.	Wm. Gardner.	55 Burlington St., West.
William Clegg	Midland.	D. A. Hall	Midland.
H. Kane	South Bagot St.	W. Allan	281 Sydenham St.
William Viles	331 Harris St.	George Noonan.	P.O. Box 390.
H. Taylor	1 Pandora, cor. Gvt. St.	W. Kelly.	44 Pembroke St.
J. W. Sahli	196 Hannah St. W	C. R. Head	211 Herkimer St.
K. B. Forester	222 University Ave.	Jas. Brown	Barrie St.
		John Garnett	Duke of York Hotel.
F. Marshall	30 Cottingham St.	H. B. Oakley	146 Oak St.
Geo. H. Pankhurst	181 Garry St	J. Gavin	122 Charlotte St.
		M. Brinkman	Maywood P.O.
Geo. Dickie	Dufferin Ave.	A. G. Perry	337th Ave., Mt. Pleasant.
W. H. Gibson	Victoria	David Dewar.	74 Princess Avenue.
Dominique Legault	231 Montcalm St.	Thomas Noel	164R Visitation St.
W. Carless	220 Macauley St., E.	M. Rymal	57 Market St.
A. McRae	690 Maitland St.	P. O'Meara	141 Kent St.
Geo. Gregory	182 Langarth St	W. Warren	11 Napier St.
Francis McGrath	7 Ossington Ave.	J. Beatty	198 Adelaide St., West.
H. Bailey	568 Pacific Ave.	Sam Pritchard	63 Edward St.
W. Berrichon	207 Barré St.	A. Surprenant	Chatham St.
Jos. Ampleman	82 Parent St	Romeo Lafrance	141 St. Patrick St.
Julius Luft	Berlin, Ont.	Ph. Weber	Berlin.
C. Gillroy	Brantford	J. T. Burrows	Dalhousie St.
Thomas Dunning	612 Barton St., East.	J. H. R. Taylor	139 McNab St., South.
Oakley Ryan	435 Oxford St.	Wm. Michael	317 Bathurst St.
		R. Maddill	88 Belmont St.
George Moore	Windsor.	A. McCarthy	Windsor.
A. T. Braden	113 Albert St.	A. G. Cowley	319 Ross St.
Paul Bennett	Milton St.	John Parkin	P.O. Box 40.
J. N. Freeman.	1 Andrew St	W. Coulson	Oak Bay Ave.

Machinists and Engineers it was made to appear that the Machinists' Union in Hamilton was a branch of being Lodge No. 412 of the International Association of Machinists.

Name, Number and Location of the Local Divisions of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen of America, in Canada.

Location.	Name and Number of Division.
Nova Scotia—	
Mulgrave	Mulgrave Division, No. 162.
New Glasgow	New Glasgow Division, No. 156.
Sydney, C.B	Cape Breton Division, No. 209.
Truro	Truro Division, No. 154.
New Brunswick—	
Campbellton	Campbellton Division, No. 110.
Debec Junction	Debec Division, No. 188.
Fredericton Junction	Fredericton Division, No. 183.
Florenceville	Florenceville Division, No. 185.
Moncton	Moncton Division, No. 106.
Mouth of Keswick	Morning Star Division, No. 177.
McAdam Junction	McAdam Junction Division, No. 175.
Perth Centre	Perth Junction Division, No. 170.
St. Leonard	St. Leonard Division, No. 191.
St. John	St. John Division, No. 143.
Westfield Centre	Cantiliver Division, No. 184.
Prince Edward Island—	
Alberton	Alberton Division, No. 219.
Charlottetown	Charlottetown Division, No. 218.
Emerald Junction	Emerald Division, No. 217.
Mount Stewart	Eastern Division, No. 216.
Quebec—	
Audrey	Audrey Division, No. 203.
Farnham	Farnham Division, No. 187.
Lévis	Lévis Division, No. 206.
Montreal	Terminals Division, No. 190.
Quebec	Quebec Division, No. 180.
Rivière du Loup	Rivière du Loup Division, No. 151.
Vaudreuil Station	Vaudreuil Division, No. 138.
Ontario—	
Apple Hill	Glengarry Division, No. 137.
Algoma Mills	Sault Division, No. 215.
Caradoc	London Division, No. 195.
Carleton Place	Carleton Division, No. 222.
Chatham	Chatham Division, No. 199.
Chalk River	Chalk River Division, No. 220.
Leonard	Montreal and Ottawa Division, No. 213.
Mattawa	Mattawa Division, No. 212.
Nepigon	Nepigon Division, No. 225.
Orangeville	Owen Sound Division No. 214.
Ottawa	Ottawa Division, No. 223.
Pembroke	Pembroke Division, No. 221.
Streetsville	Streetsville Division, No. 200.
Savenne	Fort William Division, No. 128.
Toronto	Toronto Division, No. 211.
Tweed	Tweed Division, No. 192.
Vermillion Bay	Vermillion Bay Division, No. 132.
Winchester	Winchester Division, No. 136.
Woodstock	Woodstock Division, No. 202.
Manitoba—	
Belmont	Belmont Division, No. 159.
Binscarth, Man	Yorkton Division, No. 198.
Minnedosa, Man	Minnedosa Division, No. 163.
Portage la Prairie, Man	Brandon Division, No. 145.
Plum Coulee	Pembina Division, No. 194.
Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie Division, No. 224.
Souris	Souris Division, No. 182.
Winnipeg	Winnipeg Division, No. 207.
North-west Territories—	
Broadview	Broadview Division, No. 189.
Grassy Lake	Prairie Division, No. 135.
Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat Division, No. 125.
Moose Jaw	Moose Jaw Division, No. 127.
Oxbow	West Souris Division, No. 174.
Red Deer	Red Deer Division, No. 197.
Weyburn	Pasqua Division, No. 171.
British Columbia—	
Ashcroft	Ashcroft Division, No. 210.
Eholt	Eholt Division, No. 196.
Golden	Canyon Division, No. 165.
Mission City	Mission City Division, No. 168.
Nelson	Nelson Division, No. 181.
Revelstoke	Revelstoke Division, No. 208.
Roseberry	Sandon Division, No. 173.
Shuswap	Shuswap Division, No. 193.
Vancouver	Vancouver Division, No. 167.
Yale	Yale Division, No. 179.

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. II—No. 8. FEBRUARY, 1902 Price Three Cents

The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

OTTAWA, February 15, 1902.

On January 30, Mr. Robert Hamilton Coats, B.A., of Toronto, was appointed by Order in Council, Assistant Editor of the *Labour Gazette* as successor to the late Henry Albert Harper, M.A. Mr. Coats entered upon the duties of this office at the commencement of the month.

The feature of the *Gazette* for the present month is the information which it contains on the work of the Department of Labour since its establishment in July, 1900. The occasion of its publication at this time is the fact that during the present month the first annual report of the department will be presented to Parliament, and the review given herein is based very largely upon information contained in the report. There are three articles in the present issue on the subject, one, the article specially designated 'The Work of the Department of Labour'; the other two, articles on the fair wages movement and conciliation in Canada, respectively. The article on conciliation is a review of what has been done under the Conciliation Act, not only during the fiscal year 1900-01, but for this period together with the balance of the calendar year 1901. In all of these articles, as in the report itself, an effort has been made to show the purposes underlying the work which has been undertaken and, to a degree, the significance of what has been accomplished.

A new division has been commenced in the series of articles on labour legislation in Canada in an article dealing with the subject of apprenticeship. This is the first of a group of articles treating of the labour contract and the mutual rights and obligations arising out of the relationship which the cash *nexus* establishes between parties. In connection with this group, articles will appear in subsequent issues on the subject of the laws in regard to master and servant, employers' liability, workmen's compensation, &c.

The series of articles on the rates of wages and hours of labour in the several trades is continued with the two first tables of a group comprising the carriage and wagon-making trades.

The directory of labour organizations in Canada is continued, and will be completed in the March number of the *Gazette*.

The customary reviews of reports of departments and bureaus, legal decisions affecting labour, reports of local correspondents, &c., appear in their regular places.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

THE reports of the correspondents indicate that the year has opened with conditions favourable to employers and employed. From all parts of the Dominion the expression of opinion is the same that, excepting in those trades in which temporary cessation of employment is expected because of the nature of the season, industry and trade is active and few hands are idle. A slight reaction after the exceptionally active Christmas season is mentioned in some of the reports, and the prevailing period of excessive cold in others, as causes temporarily affecting business and employment of numbers of men, but there is nothing to indicate anything enduring in the causes which have affected the labour market adversely, while there is much to indicate great activity during the spring and summer months. Under this latter head may be mentioned the concluding, during the month, of important contracts having in view the extension and increased efficiency of transportation facilities of the Dominion, both by land and water. There seems no doubt but that railroad and steamboat construction, together with the work of improvement in terminal and shipping facilities will figure prominently in the work of the present year.

In manufacturing and mining, work has for the most part been plentiful and steady throughout the month, and the condition of labour in most individual trades may be described as good.

The industrial disputes which arose during the month were all either of short duration or affected but few employees. They were not in their nature such as to be regarded an important disturbing element in the general peace existing in industrial circles.

The number of newly formed organizations was larger than for some months previous.

Special Reports.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market continues good, despite the fact that the season has lessened the operations of the building trades. With this exception every branch of labour is showing unusual activity. Work on the imperial fortifications, which was carried on until recently, and which afforded much employment, has been closed down temporarily on account of the season. Several new organizations have been formed, including a plasterers' union, a builders' labourers' association, and organizations of electrical workers and retail clerks. Some additional employment was occasioned during the month by the preparations for the departure of the Canadian Mounted Rifles and Field Hospital Corps from this port for South Africa. While much of the work was performed by men of the imperial service, a good deal was done by local men.

Among *boilermakers* work is very brisk. The Boilermakers' Union gave notice some time ago that they would ask for an increase on January 1 from $10 per week to $2.25 per day ($13.50 per week). This request has been granted, all employers paying the increased rate.

Coal workers report work as plentiful.

For *caulkers* work is fair.

Coopers continued to be well employed.

For *dock labourers* work is fairly good.

For *machinists* work is plentiful.

In the *printing trades* there is plenty of employment and no one idle.

The annual meeting of the *Trades and Labour Council* was held during the month, and reports indicated a healthy condition of that organization.

The winter *deep-sea fishing* along the coast of this province, upon which many of the fisherfolk largely depend, is reported as being fairly good this season.

A movement is afloat to institute an *eastern coastal steamship service* plying between Halifax and Canso, calling at intermediate ports, and it is anticipated that a steamer to cost $35,000 will be built for the purpose.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

During the month of January business was considered to be exceptionally good, although the absence of snow interfered to a great extent with country trade. About the wharfs at West St. John, considerable activity prevailed. On the east side comparatively little work was done. The building trades report inside work very good, but not much doing on the outside.

The conditions prevailing in the different trades may be summarized as follows:—

Broommakers.—Very busy.

Brushmakers.—Rushing.

Bookbinders.—Busy.

Carpenters.—Outside work dull; good in factories.

Cigarmakers.—Fair.

Freight handlers.—All men employed.

Machinists.—Good.

Masons and plasterers.—Dull.

Moulders.—Fair.

Painters.—Very dull.

Printers.—Good.

Ship labourers.—Very little doing.

Teamsters.—Not very brisk.

Twenty-five cars of cattle, one car of horses, and one car of sheep were shipped on the Allan liner *Corinthian;* seventeen cars of cattle were put on board of the *Amarynthia,* and two cars of horses were shipped to South Africa during the latter part of January.

The *St. John Teamsters' Protective Union* was organized January 10, and officers elected. It was decided that the rates for single teams would be $2.50, and double teams $4. The former prices were $2 and $3 respectively. The union has applied for a charter from the Team Drivers' International Union, and has also affiliated with the St. John Trades and Labour Council.

About 25 men employed by the *Imperial Hay Press Company* struck work on January 10 for an increase in pay. They had been receiving 15 cents per hour, but so much time was lost by the hay press breaking down that the men could not average more than $5 per week of 60 hours. They asked for 20 cents per hour or 6 cents per ton, which was refused, hence the strike. Some coloured men were employed to fill the places of the strikers, but did not give satisfaction. After being out three days, a settlement was arrived at, the men resuming work at 5½ cents per ton.

District Notes.

Moncton.—On January 6, the moulders employed at the Record foundry asked for a 20 per cent increase for piece hands and a minimum wage of $2.50 a day for the wage hands. The manager refused to recognize the union, and on January 10 about 40 of the employees struck work. The men are still out, and are receiving assistance from the international body.

Springhill.—Along the St. John river for fifteen miles a number of men and teams are hauling logs out of the jam at Springhill, York county. The logs are being banked along the river, and over 1,000 pieces had been hauled to the head of the Douglas boom at the end of the month.

Mispec.—The pulp mill at this place resumed operations on January 27, having been closed down to make some necessary repairs.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Storekeepers report business somewhat dull after the holiday rush. This, however, is always looked for, and is no indication that times are bad. Notwithstanding the snow on the ground, which has the effect of stopping the building and allied trades, there are very few skilled or unskilled workmen idle. There is a good deal of jobbing work under way, which keeps workmen pretty well employed. Skilled labour in the machine shops is well employed, and there is plenty of work ahead.

The *building trades,* although stopped from outdoor work, have a bright season ahead of them. A new city hall and court house are to be erected. These buildings are expected to cost about two hundred thousand dollars, and in addition to several large dwelling houses to be started in the spring, there is a talk of erecting a new $40,000 hotel on the site of the Sherbrooke House, which was destroyed by fire during the month. The indications therefore point to a brighter season than that of last year.

Carpenters and workers in wood shops have been fully employed.

Cigarmakers report good business.

The demand for *unskilled labour* is very good. Several large buildings have to be removed to admit of the erection of the new city hall and court house, and many men have received work along this line, which will keep them going until the season opens.

Mining operations in some of the asbestos mines at Black Lake have been suspended during the winter months, but most of the men have found work in the woods.

The *machine shops* have received several large orders during the month. One of the large shops, which makes a specialty of mining machinery, has just shipped a large rock crusher for the British Columbia Copper Co., Ltd., for its mother lode mine. The size of the crusher may be gathered from the fact that the total weight of the machine was 60,000 pounds.

At the last regular meeting of the *International Association of Machinists No. 161,* Sherbrooke Branch, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year : President, S. S. Macdonald ; recording secretary, Charles Chaltrand ; financial secretary, H. Hogan.

The *woollen mills* are very busy. In one large mill the weavers are working overtime.

The *printing trade* is very busy. The employment of several printers has been temporarily suspended owing to the destruction by fire of the *Examiner* office during the month.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the month general labour has been well employed, but several branches of the building trades, including bricklaying, masonry and stonecutting have been quiet. The work upon municipal improvements is not yet completed. A number of men from this city have been employed to work at the Thetford asbestos mines. Agents have been offering to miners willing to undertake this work, wages varying from $1.50 to $2 a day.

Carpenters report a busy month. Their organization has adopted resolutions, which will be submitted to employers shortly, for increases of pay, to come into force on May 1, the rates asked for being 20 cents per hour or $2 per 10-hour day.

The *shoe trade* has been active. The lasters made a singular proposition to their employers during the month. It will be remembered that some months ago the prices to be paid for lasting, particularly

where the work was being done upon newly introduced lasting machines, was the cause of a large dispute, which was settled by arbitration, the men at the time declaring themselves somewhat dissatisfied with the award, the rates fixed being less than what they had anticipated. This month a deputation from the Lasters' Union paid a visit to the different employers at their respective establishments and submitted to them a new scale of wages, which scale ranges according to the class of work at from 10 to 60 cents per case less than the actual prices at present paid, and which are those fixed by the arbitration board. This reduction means a lessening of the earning power to the men employed of from $1.50 to $2 per week. A condition of this offer, however, was that the establishments should discontinue the use of the lasting machines and replace them by hand labour. Some of the shops have accepted this offer, others have refrained from doing so as yet, the latter holding out for a five-year contract with the men at this price. The Arbitration Board has during the month disposed of two cases, one man only being affected by the decision in each case. Both decisions were against the employees.

In the *iron trades* work is plentiful and gives promise of so being for some time.

Two branches of work which are important to Quebec at this season are the *removal of snow* and the *harvesting of ice*. They both give a great deal of employment to labour during the month. Snowfalls came in such rapid succession that those employed in this work have not been idle at all. The ice appears to be thinner this year than for some time past. By actual measurement the thickness is only about 13 inches.

The *Trades and Labour Council* of Quebec had its election of officers during the month. Mr. Edmund Barry was elected president ; B. Coté, secretary ; Adjutor Marquis, financial secretary, and George Marois, corresponding secretary.

Mr. J. X. Perrault, chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, of Montreal, has been chosen as the third arbitrator on the Provincial Arbitration and Conciliation Board of Quebec.

Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Several factories closed down in the early part of the month to allow of the employees enjoying the holiday season.

The work on the new water main was temporarily stopped on the 25th instant. About 9,000 feet of pipe has so far been laid.

Amongst the amendments to the city charter to be asked of the local legislature next session is one granting authority to the city to borrow $50,000 to meet the cost of constructing water works and drainage on the Plains of Abraham and the property adjacent thereto on the west side, and also improving the said Plains so as to make them a public park.

Messrs. Carrier, Laine & Co., Lévis, are preparing to commence the construction of an iron steamer. The firm has also contracted to build another iron dredge similar to the one constructed last summer. This firm is also constructing machinery for the Quebec cartridge factory.

Some fifty men are now engaged constructing the caisson for the south side of the Quebec bridge.

On the 27th instant a preliminary survey of the municipality of Lévis was commenced with the object of preparing plans for a proposed electric railway to run through the principal thoroughfares with branches to the adjoining parishes.

The Quebec Harbour Commissioners have been informed by Capt. Wolvin, of Duluth, Minn., and Mr. Smith, of Buffalo, N.Y., that their company have accepted the conditions offered in the resolution prepared by the commissioners, and will take steps immediately to prepare for the work of handling the grain trade of the

great lakes from this port. The company intends building an elevator on the cross wall and northern embankment of the Harbour Commissioners' property. This will entail an outlay of $1,300,000 including stores, &c. The work will be commenced as soon as the engineers of the company draw up the plans, and will give employment to many workingmen while the work of construction is going on. The project, moreover, will mean increased employment in future years, and better prospect for the trade and port.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market has not undergone any change during the month.

In *boot and shoe factories* work is plentiful.

At a meeting held on January 17, the city council was asked by a Montreal firm to grant a bonus to start a boot and shoe factory here. Should the city grant the bonus, this factory will employ about one hundred hands.

Work has been plentiful at the Canadian *Woollen Mills.* A good number of orders have been received, but since the month of September the number of employees has diminished. At the present time about 650 operatives are employed, but in the spring this number will probably be increased.

Work is fair in other branches of trade and industry.

There were no industrial differences between employers and employees during the month.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There is great activity in trade and industry in this city at the present time. The sugar refineries, switch and spring works, and many other factories, are working day and night.

A review of building operations during the past year shows the same to have been extensive; some 433 buildings were erected.

The *printing trade* is exceptionally busy for this time of year. The demand is greater than the supply. At the last meeting of the city council a resolution was passed that in future all printing done for the city must bear the International Union label.

Blacksmiths and *ironworkers* generally are very busy. Extra time is being made in several shops.

Glass workers report a very busy season, all members being employed at high wages.

During the month fifty-five *cigarmakers* in the employ of a Granby firm went on strike against a reduction in wages. The strikers have joined the Montreal Union, and will receive strike benefit from the International Union. So far the strike of the cigarmakers in Montreal has cost the International $90,000, and according to the men's statement they are now in a better position to continue the strike than they were five months ago.

Shoe workers are all employed at fair wages. The Canadian Federation of Shoe Workers has decided to affiliate with the Central Trades and Labour Council, and to publish a weekly journal in connection with the shoe trade.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month of January in this city has been a dull one in business and labour circles. The building trades are completely stopped, no construction of any nature whatever going on. This condition will likely prevail until about the middle of March. It is safe to say that one-third of all the tradesmen in Hull are idle. The business of merchants, however, would tend

to show that the workingmen have laid something aside in view of this yearly emergency. This dull season is experienced every winter, but it is said to be more accentuated this year than before. Among the reasons given for this aggravated situation are the persistent cold, and the temporary closing of J. R. Booth's mills, which has deprived a lot of labourers of their work.

Probably half a dozen *stonemasons* and as many *stonecutters,* out of about one hundred hands are still at work in the quarries, and a new limekiln, at $2.50 and $2.75 per day.

Joiners and carpenters, to the number of about 200, are all idle.

A few *sheet metal workers,* employees of Ottawa firms, are completing some work.

The snowstorms provide considerable work for *day labourers.* Large numbers of men earn enough money shovelling snow for the electric railways to keep their families until spring. The huge excavations at the water powers in Hull and Deschênes employ a couple of hundred men, all paid from $1.10 to $1.25 per day. Corporation works are finished. Corporation labourers were paid from $1.35 to $1.75 per day during last year.

The Quebec government's *free night schools* are accommodating one hundred pupils, young and old. The four classes are regularly attended. A branch of the trades and labour schools of the province of Quebec was established in connection with the above in Hull.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. F. Leggatt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Trade during the month has been quiet, there being practically no outdoor employment except such as has been occasioned by the winter season. Merchants report a quiet month, but not more so than is usual at this time of the year. They look forward to a busy spring.

There is practically no building going on, but many contractors say they expect to have a busy time as soon as the snow begins to go. One structure which gave employment to many men was an addition to the House of Commons. This work was completed about the end of the month. All work was done by day labour. The addition contains fifteen rooms.

An *Allied Printing Trades Council* has been organized in the city, and belonging to it are the printers, pressmen, stereotypers. In a few weeks the news writers are expected to send delegates.

On January 25, a meeting of the *reporters* of the local newspapers was held in the Russell House, and it was decided by a majority that a trades union should be formed, under a charter issued by the International Typographical Union of America, for news writers. The reporters are almost a unit in favour of the union, and it is expected to be a strong organization. A charter will probably be applied for early in February.

The *printing trades* have been busy.

There has been little activity in the *metal trades.*

During the month the city council adopted motions to increase the minimum wage paid *city labourers* from $1.35 to $1.50 a day of nine hours. The rate of wages paid carters with one horse was raised from $1.75 to $2, and the rates for teams from $2.75 to $3.25. The council also decided to have street sprinkling done by *day labour* during the coming summer.

The city *firemen* have made a united request for an increase in pay. They now get from $35 to $45 a month, with free clothing, boots and hats. They have not asked for any stated increase, and their application will come before the city council in due course.

Snowstorms are looked for every winter to furnish occasional work for many of the unemployed, and one storm during the month, which lasted about two days, gave

a great lot of work for a time. Nineteen inches of snow fell, and it cost over $5,000 to have it cleared away from the streets. All of this money went to the labouring classes.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The Kingston trade and labour market has been affected during the month by the too buoyant condition during the previous month, but conditions are rapidly resuming their former activity. Merchants and business men generally express themselves as hopeful of having a very large spring trade, large orders being already booked.

Heavy *snowstorms* during the month temporarily interfered with some lines of business, such as outside building, but additional work was provided for extra hands in removing snow. Extra *linemen* had to be brought in to repair the damage by storm to telegraph, telephone and other lines.

Work in the various trades remains practically the same as in the month previous.

Livery and *hackmen* report plenty of work as a result of the good sleighing.

Many men are employed at union wages getting out ice for the breweries, &c.

No strikes or lock-outs have occurred during the month.

A matter of much concern to union men is the investigation now being conducted by the Department of Marine and Fisheries concerning the death of four sailors while trying to save the derelict *Marine City.* General satisfaction is expressed with the commission appointed for this purpose.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Walter S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month of January has been a good month for mechanics in this district. There has been a slight decrease in trade since the new year has set in, but merchants report business ahead of the corresponding month of last year.

Labouring men in the district are at present getting out the supply of ice for next season. The wages paid are $1.25 and $1.50 per day of eight hours.

The *machinists* report a good month, with plenty of work ahead. The prospects are good at present for some time to come.

A company is engaged at present *drilling for oil* in this county. One well has been sunk over 1,000 feet. The company is composed of Cleveland capitalists, and they are spending a large amount in wages every week.

Tinsmiths report a good month. The men are working full time, and there is plenty of work on hand.

Cigarmakers report a dull month. The local factory has closed down for two weeks. During this time the firm is taking stock.

Woodworkers report a good month. The men are working full time.

Printers report a good month. On account of a pressure of work a great deal of overtime has been put in during the month.

The prospects for local *stonecutters* are very bright at present, and the quarries at Point Ann and Crookston will soon be in operation.

Mining operations in this county have been good this month. The Ohio Gold and Arsenic Mining Co. has purchased the Pearce property at Daloro. The company will also endeavour to purchase other property in the neighbourhood. Arsenic mining is being rapidly pushed forward in Hastings and promises well. It gives employment to many men in this district.

Merchant tailors report a good month, with plenty of orders on hand.

Moulders report a falling off in work this month.

The prospects are favourable for a reopening of the *rolling mills* soon.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The demand for labour during the month has been good, and inquiries show that comparatively few are out of employment. The relations between workmen and their employers are generally of a satisfactory character, the only difficulty of a public nature being the strike of a number of stove-mounters in the Gurney foundry.

The *building trades* are better employed, wherever indoor work is possible, than is usually the case during the slack season ; they are looking forward to abundant work as soon as the spring opens. In several of the branches the question of wages and hours is receiving consideration in view of the termination of existing agreements with employers in the spring. In one case —that of the *plasterers*—an increase has been conceded. The men, who had been getting 34 cents per hour, asked an increase to 40 cents. A compromise was effected by which they will receive 38 cents per hour, the new scale going into effect on May 1. The *lathers* are asking for a scale of $3 a day for first class, and $2.75 per day for second class men, but will not urge their demands until May 1.

Boot and shoe workers are busy, and have been for some time. The local union has a membership of some 400, and is steadily growing.

Blacksmiths report their trade in a prosperous condition, with very few unemployed.

The *bicycle trade* is a little slack, but the prospect for the spring is encouraging. Considerable activity in the manufacture of automobiles is anticipated.

Bookbinders continue fully employed, and a few more could find work.

The *bartenders* have perfected their organization, which is rapidly increasing in membership.

Cigarmakers report trade good, and all the members of the union at work. Good hand-workers are in demand.

Electrical workers are agitating for the adoption of a law making it compulsory for every person working at the trade to pass an examination as to qualification. A circular has been sent to the branches of the International Brotherhood throughout Canada urging action in the matter.

The *iron trades* generally continue good. The machinists are fully employed, and the union is steadily increasing. The *moulders* report an exceptionally favourable season and progress in the work of organization. There are about 600 moulders in the city, about half of whom belong to the union.

The *printers and allied industries* are busy, as is usual at this season. In addition to the demand caused by the meeting of the legislature, the provincial campaign will give an impetus to the trade.

Tailors (custom) find the demand for labour exceptionally good for the time of year. The union intends to agitate for free workshops, claiming that room should be furnished by the employers instead of, as at present, by the operatives.

Plumbers and steamfitters are rushed with work, and employers find it difficult to get skilled labour. The season usually slackens about the end of January, but there are no signs of a falling off this year. A great deal of out of town work is being done.

The *Association of Marine Engineers,* at a meeting held on the 10th inst., passed strong resolutions condemning the running of tugs without certified engineers, and also British registered vessels trading in Canadian waters without a licensed second engineer. Resolutions were passed favouring the classification of all steamers with a scale of wages similar to that in connection with American boats.

On January 9, a large deputation of ladies and gentlemen waited upon Hon.

F. R. Latchford and urged the extension of the operations of the *Ontario Bureau of Labour* so as to include the carrying on of a free employment bureau. It was urged that this plan would distribute workers who could not find employment in the overcrowded centres to the country places where their services were needed.

Mayor Howland has written to the mayors of Winnipeg, Rat Portage, Owen Sound, Collingwood, Barrie and Orillia urging that a register be opened in each of these places where people in need of labour may apply, the names to be forwarded to the city relief office of Toronto, so that men out of work here can learn of vacant situations.

District Notes.

Toronto Junction.—On the 23rd inst., the great chimney of the Canada Foundry Co., Toronto Junction, was completed. Half a million bricks, in addition to a large quantity of stone, were required for this structure, which is 200 feet in height.

The maximum salaries of lady *school teachers* have been increased from $400 to $500 per year. They start with a minimum of $300 per year, which is increased at the rate of $25 per year for eight years.

East Toronto.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen have organized a lodge in East Toronto, where none previously existed.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market for January presents little change from that of the previous month, except in the case of unskilled labour. This class has found considerable employment since ice-cutting began on the Hamilton bay and since the new McClary foundries have been opened. The skilled trades have been enjoying only the average month's work during stock-taking.

Building trades.—*Bricklayers* and *masons, plasterers* and *lathers* are very slack. *Carpenters* and *painters* are a little better employed on odd job work. A brisk spring trade, however, is expected. All branches of the building trades are well organized, including the builders' labourers.

Plumbing, steam and gasfitting trades.—These crafts have enjoyed an excellent month, all men being well employed at good wages. The plumbers expect to have a by-law introduced in the city council to have a city plumbing inspector appointed. This work is now being done by the city building inspector.

With *boot and shoe workers* trade has picked up during the month, and a busy season is expected.

Work among the *journeymen tailors* has been exceedingly slack during the month. The civic police and firemen's clothing will again bear the custom tailors' union label according to the decision of the city council. *Workers on ready-made clothing* have experienced a decided improvement over the previous month.

Cigarmakers and tobacco workers have enjoyed a busy month at the prevailing union scale of wages. During the month the Tuckett firm received a shipment of 947 bales of Havana leaf, the weight of the same being 150,000 pounds, and the cost $60,000. Toward the latter part of the month the union, in conjunction with the local revenue officer, summoned a dealer for putting non-union made cigars into an empty box bearing the union label, which is contrary to the Revenue Act. The police magistrate decided that the transfer was made after the purchase was effected, thereby working no detriment to the revenue department. The revenue officer has appealed the case.

Iron workers.—The different iron trades have been slack during the month. Owing to a famine in coke, the McClary company did not get started as early as was expected. The moulders were put on during the month, and it is expected that the

mounters and others will be added later. Many *structural iron workers* are employed at the *bridge works.* During the month this company shipped a large iron girder, 130 feet long and weighing 80 tons, to the Fraser River, B.C. The *moulders* have been exceptionally slack during the month, as most of the shops were closed down entirely taking stock and making repairs. *Machine moulding* has also been extremely slack.

Horseshoers.—Trade has been brisk, and men steadily employed.

Carters and cabmen.—This is a very dull season for this work, as business is comparatively slack and travelling small.

Bartenders and waiters.—There are hundreds of bartenders and waiters employed in the city at hotels and restaurants. Wages are very good. The former are members of the Bartenders' International League, and are affiliated with the Trades and Labour Council.

Barbers.—Trade has been a little slow in the extremely cold weather. Wages have been fair.

Bakers.—Business has been fairly brisk, and few men are idle. One baker in town uses the union label.

Knitting mill employees.—One of the largest knitting mills in Canada is located here. Hundreds of girls are employed, the wages paid being fair.

Laundry workers.—Hamilton contains about a dozen large and as many smaller laundries, operated by white people, giving employment to hundreds of people, especially women. An informal meeting was held to organize the employees under the International Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union, but definite action was deferred.

For *labourers,* work is rather dull, the average number only being employed in factories, as is usual in winter, and very few on out-door work, except in ice-cutting.

Street railway employees.—This season of the year is usually a dull one with street railway men, as all specials and surplus men are laid off. The street railway employees have some grievances concerning the alleged dismissal of some members of the association, and their committee and the Trades Council are endeavouring to arrange an amicable settlement.

Hamilton *canning companies* have been shipping a considerable quantity of goods to New York. The scarcity of tomatoes in the Eastern States will mean more work for the local factories the coming season.

A large sum of money was voted by by-law at the last municipal elections to construct two trunk *sewers.* The city council has decided to do this work by day labour and to begin operations at once.

During the month the local truancy officer made a tour of retail stores and factories and found many children under 14 years of age at work.

District Notes.

Dundas.—The garment workers have enjoyed a fairly busy month. Machinists, pattern-makers, moulders, &c., have enjoyed a fair month at Bertrams'.

Thorold.—During the month a Federal Labour Union was formed with A. F. of L. affiliation. Men of various occupations belong to this union. At the convention of the Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Engineers' Cranemen of America, T. McKinnon, of Thorold, was elected second vice-president.

Niagara Falls.—Building trades have been slack. During the month the contracts were let for the big power works.

Port Dalhousie.—The Rubber Workers' Union applied to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union for a charter of affiliation, but were refused, as the A. F. of L. claim jurisdiction over the rubber workers as a federal union, of which they intend forming an international union when sufficient locals are in existence.

Welland.—During the heavy snowstorms during the month many labourers found employment on the railways keeping the road open. The police canal protective service, instituted after the attempt to blow up the Welland canal in the spring of 1900, has been abolished, and 80 constables have been laid off. A carpenters' union was formed during the month, affiliated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The secretary is Francis Springer, Welland.

St. Catharines.—During the month the custom tailors and building trades have been slack. A union of metal workers was formed during the month. A St. Catharines firm of contractors have been awarded the contract for an immense wheel pit and in-take canal at Niagara Falls. This will give considerable work to a large number of labourers and a number of skilled stone drillers.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been a slight improvement in the condition of the labour market in this district during the past month. The exceptionally brisk Christmas trade enjoyed by merchants was followed by an expected reaction, which rendered trade less brisk for a time. This, however, has been more than counterbalanced by the reopening of the woollen mills, the commencement of the ice season and the taking on of larger staffs by several factories. Indications point to another busy year for all classes of labour employed in Brantford. A large extension to one large local establishment is now a certainty, while the management of another large industry is looking for a favourable site upon which to erect a larger and better equipped plant.

For *bricklayers, masons and plasterers,* trade has been dull, but a number of partially completed buildings will afford employment to some in these trades as soon as the weather permits.

For *carpenters,* considering the season, trade has been as satisfactory as could be expected.

Plumbers report trade as being quite satisfactory.

For *machinery, carriage and general blacksmiths,* as also for *carriage-workers,* trade during the month has been satisfactory.

Some *machinists* during the month have been working overtime, and trade continues good. Some *polishers and buffers,* however, have been unable to secure employment.

Iron and brass moulders report trade as good.

For *coremakers,* a large number of whom are employed in Brantford, employment has been steady.

Cigarmakers have been fully employed during the month.

Printers report trade as satisfactory.

During the month there has been an increase in the number of *pattern-makers* employed, and *millwrights* have enjoyed a satisfactory month.

Bakers and confectioners report that while trade has not been as brisk as it was during December, it has been as good as could be expected, and as compared with other years has been above the average.

Custom tailors have experienced a quiet month, with the exception of several shops, which were kept busy filling orders left over from last month.

For *teamsters,* trade has been better, the opening of the ice season affording employment to a number.

The *woollen mills* reopened about the middle of the month with nearly a full staff of operatives.

On account of scarcity of material the local *nail works* was closed for several days.

A company engaged in the *baling of hay* has established a plant in the city, where

a number of labouring men have secured employment.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market during the past month has been quiet, but in the factories employment has been steady, and conditions may be regarded as fair for this season of the year.

Building operations are for the most part at a standstill just now, but it is expected that the building season, when it opens, will be a brisk one. Sir William Macdonald's offer of $125,000 for new buildings at the Ontario Agricultural College will probably lead to the immediate erection of buildings there, and it is reported that a further offer from a person whose name has not as yet been made public provides for a new bacteriological building, at a cost of $50,000.

Painters are fairly busy.

Carriage-workers are entering upon their busiest season.

Iron moulders and machinists are steadily employed.

Tailors report trade good.

Wood-workers are fairly well employed.

Weavers are having a very busy season.

Upholsterers had their work interrupted for a time through a recent fire, but are all working again in temporary premises.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. M. H. Westbrook, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this city and district remains good. Merchants report a good month's business. The fine sleighing and good roads, lasting all month, have been the means of bringing in plenty of farmers, who report themselves as well satisfied with the prices obtained for their produce. The only change from conditions of last month is a slight falling off in the furniture trade, with prospects, however, of being again very busy next month.

Carpenters and builders, while not busy, are all employed, and expect a good season's work as soon as spring opens.

Machinists and kindred trades still keep busy. Good machinists can obtain work here.

Blacksmithing.—All shops report as doing fairly well.

Cigarmakers are all employed, and report trade as being very good.

Printers are doing well.

Tailors on ordered work report business as being slack, which is the usual condition at this season.

Employees in *ready-made clothing factories* are very busy, large orders having been booked for the month.

Bakers report business as good.

Traffic men on the G.T.R. have all had a good month, with every prospect of business continuing good.

The *pork-packing establishment* and *mill-building* company are each very busy. The *woollen mills* are working overtime.

District Notes.

Mitchell.—Trade continues good. The flour mills are shipping a large amount of their product to the Maritime Provinces. The woollen mills are running full time.

Listowel.—All trades in this place are in a good condition. The piano works, employing about 70 hands, are working full time. They ship a great deal of their work abroad.

St. Marys.—The machinists and agricultural implement trade is well supplied with work. The woollen mills are working full time, and there are scarcely any men out of work.

Woodstock.—The piano and organ works are very busy. The same may be

said of all trades in this city, with the exception of tailoring, which is reported as being slack.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alexander Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Idle men are quite numerous in this city at present, those connected with the building trades being without work. On the railroads business is fair, and in the factories and foundries business is good.

Bricklayers, builders' labourers, carpenters and painters are nearly all idle, and expect to be for some time.

Barbers report all journeymen in the city as members of their organization. The agreement entered into between the barbers of this city to close all day on holidays has been broken, and the shops are again open holiday mornings.

The *bartenders* are asking all union men to refuse patronizing any hotels in the city where barmaids are employed.

Broom-makers report business as good, and their organization in splendid condition.

Boilermakers are very busy at present, and all hands are working.

Cigarmakers report business as fair. Some $50 has been collected from local labour organizations in aid of the striking Montreal cigarmakers.

Coal employees are having a busy season, and have added a number of members to their roll during the month.

Machinists report all their members working and trade as fair.

Moulders are very busy. At McClary's they are putting in floors for about ten more men, and are moulding an average of sixteen tons of iron per day.

Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, outside of repairing, have very little to do.

Polishers, buffers and platers report trade fair, and all hands working.

The *printing trade* still continues in a very busy condition. Every available hand is working, and considerable overtime is being put in. The *Advertiser* Printing Co. has purchased a building site, and will erect new buildings.

Tailors are slack, and some are doing nothing.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been very little change in the general condition of industry since last month. The supply of labour, as usual during this season, is in excess of the demand, and likely to remain so until the opening of spring work. The retail trade has felt the reaction after the extra holiday trade, as have also tailoring, dressmaking, and kindred trades, whose busy season slackens about Christmas.

The *building trades* continue quiet, although a small number of buildings are in progress. Several *journeymen carpenters* are engaged in building attractive modern houses on speculation.

The *railway traffic departments* are busy; a few new crews are being put on.

During the present month the Michigan Central Railway Company harvested its annual supply of ice, giving temporary employment to a large number of men. The immense quantity of 1,272 carloads was cut and stored in the storehouses at St. Thomas, Victoria, Windsor, Montrose and Amherstburg. The ice was cut at Waterford.

A new wing to the M.C.R. carpenter shop is nearing completion. The structure is 104 x 50 feet, and is two storeys in height.

In connection with the M.C.R. locomotive and car shops, the employees conduct *a sick and funeral benefit society.* The cost per annum is about $3.75 per member, and the benefits are : Funeral allowance for deceased members, $50; sick benefit, $3 per week for 10 weeks and $2 for 10 additional

weeks. The annual report shows receipts of locomotive department to have been $1,077.08; disbursements, $839.10; balance, $237.98. Car department, receipts, $758.72; disbursements, $681.50; balance, $77.22.

A local *handle factory,* which has been working overtime for some months, has now put on an all-night staff in some departments.

Work on the armoury is progressing slowly. The stone and masonry work is completed, and the building is now enclosed.

A deputation of the boss *plumbers* are endeavouring to secure the passage of a by-law licensing plumbers. The object is to secure protection against competition with incompetent plumbers and other unskilled tradesmen who take contracts for plumbing.

District Notes.

Port Stanley.—A company has been formed for the purpose of building and operating an excursion boat at this port. The boat will be built in Port Stanley. The work of construction has already commenced, and the boat is expected to be completed in time for the coming season. The cost is to be about $8,000.

The car ferry *Shenango* is laid up on account of ice, and the operating yard engine crew employed in connection with the boat has been transferred to Chatham until the car ferry resumes her regular trips.

Aylmer.—The town of Aylmer reports that the past season was the busiest known for many years in the building line. The aggregate cost of buildings built and repairs done during the past year is given at over $48,000. A large cold storage building is now in course of construction.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market shows little change since last month. In the building trade very few men are employed, as nearly all buildings were commenced during the summer and are already finished. A few men are working inside, but, generally speaking, men in the building trade find work very slack.

Agricultural machine shops are busy, with all hands employed. The *spring and axle factory* started running this month with a staff of forty hands employed, and arrangements have been made to build a wheel factory here in the near future. The *flour mills* are also busy.

Blacksmiths are fairly busy.

Carriage and wagon workers report plenty of work.

Foundry men and machinists say work is fairly good.

Stone and marble cutters report trade good, with large orders ahead.

Coopers have plenty of work.

Tinsmiths and plumbers are all busy.

Printers in newspaper and job offices say work is good, with no idle hands.

Tailors have plenty of work.

Cigarmakers are all fully employed.

All *local factories* are working their full staffs of hands.

Large quantities of elm and basswood bolts are being brought in to the stave and heading mills.

A *beet sugar factory* is being built at Dresden.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. David Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market continues in a healthy condition for this season of the year. The weather being favourable has permitted *bricklayers and masons* to complete most of the season's work. They are the only branches of the building trades slack at the present time. Civic improvements being completed has caused the short temporary

unemployment of a few *labourers;* but as general labour is at a demand, it is likely that they will not continue long without plenty to do.

Carpenters report plenty of work on hand.

Painters and paperhangers have been fully employed.

Plasterers are well employed finishing the season's work, which has been an exceptionally good one.

Blacksmiths are all working.

Cigarmakers report steady employment, and all competent men are employed.

Tinsmiths and plumbers have been very busy, and have work on hand.

The *Tailors' Union* reports all members at work.

Printers have had a good month.

All the *manufactures* in the city are running full time, with as many hands employed as during the previous summer. This is considered very good for this time of the year.

The *street railway employees,* the *electrical workers* and the *dry goods* and *grocery clerks* have taken preliminary steps in the work of organization. The election of officers was to take place this month.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

With the exception of the announcements by employment agents that men are required for railroad construction work and also for the woods, there is no apparent demand for labour. This condition is normal at this time of the year. There is a marked absence of any complaint as to inability to procure employment. The outlook for the spring is particularly encouraging from the labourer's standpoint.

The condition of labour in particular trades is as follows :—

Building trades.—Very little actual work being done. The three carpenters' unions in the city have presented a joint memorandum to the employing contractors suggesting the basis of an agreement to take effect in May next. Action is taken at this time to offset the charge made last year to the effect that the men demanded higher wages after contracts had been made at the prevailing rate. As far as can be learned, nothing has been done by the employers to meet the proposition made by the men.

Civic works.—Same conditions prevail as reported last month.

Custom tailoring.—The after-Christmas conditions are exceptionally good.

Printing trades.—Business keeps unusually steady. Really good workpeople in almost every branch are in demand.

Railroad construction.—It is estimated that fully as many men have been engaged by Winnipeg agents for work on railroad construction this winter as they usually employ for the more favourable summer season. Already surveyors are at work laying out the work for the projected improvements of the Canadian Pacific Railway on their line between Fort William and Winnipeg, and the Canadian Northern are expected to require more men during the coming summer than they employed on new work last year.

Logging and tie camps.—Similar conditions prevail as reported last month.

Milling trade.—Mills continue to run steady.

Foundry and machinists' trade.—Not quite as good as previous month.

Railway shops.—Staffs are being kept on at full time. The demand, however, on their resources is not quite as heavy as it was during the preceding month.

Garment workers.—Work continues to be very good in this particular line. Skilled hands have no difficulty in securing employment in this trade.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been a slight depression in business in this city, which may be accounted for in part by the reaction after the brisk holiday trade. The bad condition of the roads, producing bad sleighing and wheeling, also making it difficult for farmers to haul any large quantity of grain. All elevators are full, and warehouses are filled to their utmost capacity ; throughout the district the same state of affairs exists. Temporary buildings have been erected in some parts, to enable the farmers to stow away their grain, much of which has remained unmarketed owing to the want of storing capacity. It is probable this difficulty will soon be overcome, as the railways are distributing cars on the main line and on the branch lines for the further movement of grain.

Ranchers in N.W.T. state that owing to the mild winter, range cattle have done so well that it has not been necessary to feed them thus far this season. Stockmen and ranchers have decided to bring in thoroughbred stock, so as to improve the standard of western cattle and horses.

A large gathering of representative *farmers* from all parts of the N.W.T. was held at Indian Head during the month, for the purpose of discussing the organization of all grain growers of the west for their mutual benefit. It was the unanimous feeling of those present that such an organization would be beneficial, as when questions arose affecting the wheat growers united action could be taken, and the interest of the farmer voiced before Parliament or railway corporations, as the case might be. There was no feeling that the action taken was to form anything in the nature of a trust. It was, therefore, decided to form an organization, and Manitoba will be invited to join as soon as the central body has secured a good working system.

Bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers are idle, as is usual at this season of year.

Carpenters are idle, except those employed in jobbing shops.

Of the *factories,* the sash and door are running full time. Flour mills are working night and day, but in cigar factories work is a little slack.

Printers are experiencing something of slackness in their work.

For *custom tailors,* business is good.

Plumbers are fairly busy.

Tinsmiths find trade dull at present.

Boilermakers are working full time.

Railways.—On the Canadian Northern and C.P.R. traffic is good. There is plenty of work on main line and on all branch lines.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market continues in a prosperous condition in this city and district. Among the works of construction being carried on is the Carnegie library building. Mr. Carnegie has been drawn on for the first instalment of his $50,000 gift to the city.

What threatened to be a serious *industrial dispute* was occasioned on the 17th inst. by the arbitrary dismissal of a member of the Carmen's Union by a C.P.R. foreman for an alleged misdemeanour. About 120 men were out on strike. When, however, the trouble became known to the higher officials, the man was reinstated, and all hands returned to work on the 20th.

On the 22nd inst., six or eight of the *city street sweepers* went on strike. Their pay is 18 cents an hour or $9 a week of six days, with pay for a Saturday's half-holiday thrown in. They are principally men well up in years.

Among the items of interest to *barbers* is a proposed civic early-closing by-law,

which provides that all shops are to be closed at the same hour. A petition to the Legislative Assembly is now being circulated for signature. It requests that an Act be passed to regulate the practice of barbering, the registering and licensing of persons carrying on the trade ; this with a view to insuring a better education and to promote competency and skill among barbers, as well as to prevent the spreading of contagious or other diseases in this occupation.

In the *building trades* business is dull.

The *iron trades* are busy.

The *plumbing* business is very good at present. Those interested in this trade are moving to have the inspector enforce a city plumbing by-law, which requires thorough competence before a license can be granted for the doing of work in this line.

Messrs. Ralph Smith, M.P., G. R. Maxwell, M.P., Aulay Morrison, M.P., and Professor Prince, who are a commission appointed for the purpose of inquiring into *the fishing industry* of the province, opened the sittings of the commission on the 24th. It is expected that their work will cover the whole situation, especially the location of traps in the Fraser River. Considerable interest is being manifested in the inquiry.

The *Alaska Fishermen's Union* has been formed at Bristol Bay.

District Notes.

Van Anda.—The North-west Copper Company, successors to the Van Anda Copper and Gold Company, is doing preliminary work preparatory to erecting a tramway from the Connell Mine to the smelter, for the conveyance of its output of ore. The company is also preparing for the erection of more powerful machinery at both mines to increase the output of ore. The shaft will be put down from the 260 foot level another 100 feet, where a station will be cut.

The Raven Mine is getting out cuperous iron ore for the smelter.

The iron mine contractors have just finished their contract, and another 200 tons of copper ore are at the wharf for shipment. The mine is situated on the west coast of Texada Island, and the copper now being produced may only be considered as a by-product of the iron mining operations, which are assuming extensive proportions.

There are a number of men awaiting the opening up of more ground.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market for the month in this city and district has been most satisfactory. The open weather has enabled considerable outside work to be carried on in the district, while the farmers have also taken advantage of the good weather to ship in their produce, the prices received being good. Building operations have been carried on to a considerable extent, thirteen residences being now in course of erection, and a large number in contemplation.

Work on the river continues good, a large amount of shipping being done. The *Fraser River salmon* fleet of 1901, having completed their cargoes, have sailed for the old country. The salmon catch and the number of ships necessary to convey it to the European market have been larger than in any previous year. In all eleven ships cleared for the old country, the total number of cases transferred to the English market being about 701,714, valued approximately at $3,578,594.

Bricklayers have had very little work outside of jobbing.

Carpenters report work fair.

Ironworkers, plumbers and tinsmiths report work brisk.

Shipwrights and caulkers report work as good.

Painters.—In this branch of trade all men are fully employed.

Printers report all hands employed.

Cigarmakers report a falling off as compared with previous month.

The *B. C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association* have met and selected their officers for the ensuing year. Among the items of business transacted was the revision of the price list, by which an increase of two dollars per thousand feet is made.

The *Fisheries Commission,* composed of Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., Mr. Aulay Morrison, K.C., M.P., Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M.P., and Prof. Prince, Dominion Fisheries Commissioner, will meet next month to collect evidence relative to the question of permitting the erection of salmon traps in the coast waters of this province.

A company has been incorporated with a capital of $18,000 to purchase the steamer *Arab,* now at Liverpool, and carry on a general steamship business.

A brewery company with a capital of $25,000 has also been incorporated.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general condition of the labour market is not as satisfactory as reported last month. There is a surplus of labour, both skilled and unskilled. The departure of the sealing fleet relieved the pressure somewhat. Still a large number of the unskilled class are seeking employment. In the several trades and industries the conditions are as favourable as they usually are at this season.

Building trades.—Conditions remain very satisfactory. Carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers are kept fully employed. The amount expended in building operations last year was about $300,000.

Cigarmaking.—Trade is brisk, and all hands working.

Civic work.—The foundation for the retaining wall for James Bay causeway has been completed. This work has provided employment for between 60 and 70 unskilled workmen for the past two months.

Carriage-makers and general blacksmiths report trade fair.

Custom tailoring.—Trade is very dull, with a large surplus of labour on the market.

House *painters* are fairly well employed for the season of the year, but there is not steady work for all in the trade. At a meeting of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, held on December 16, it was decided that after March 10 next the minimum rate of wages should be $3 per day of 9 hours, and employers have been notified of the change. The present rate is $3 per day of 10 hours.

Metal trades.—In machine and repair shops work is fairly good for the regular hands. Some shops are working 8 hours per day. Another local firm of iron shipbuilders has found it necessary to increase its facilities by the construction of a marine railway. Business in the shipyards has been good, especially in the way of repairs.

Printing trades.—Business is dull, with a surplus of printers and pressmen.

Shipwrights and caulkers.—The fore part of the month was slack, but during the latter part workmen were in demand.

Stonecutters report trade fair.

Preparatory work in connection with the smelter at Osborne Bay is still going on.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The conditions for the labour market in this district for the month have been very quiet in the different branches of trade, owing largely to the season of the year and the customary quiet after the holidays.

In the *building trades,* while a few men have been employed, there has been very little doing.

Painters report business as very quiet, with very little work in view for some time.

Cigarmakers report business fair, but quiet.

Teamsters report business fairly good for the time of the year.

Blacksmiths and carriage-makers report business as steady for those employed, but there are a good many men out of work.

In the *lumber trade* little is going on at present, with nothing new to report.

In the *quartz mining industry* things are very quiet, several properties having closed down for a time owing to the season and other reasons.

In the *coal mining industry* there is nothing new since last report. What mines are working are on full time, but the prospects for the closed mines reopening are not very good for some time.

The *mine at Alexandra* is still closed down, and the men who can do so are moving away. At *Extension* the company has not commenced to flood the mine, as they are waiting for a heavy rain.

The provincial government is taking the necessary steps to bring the new regulations for the examination of coal mines into operation. The different companies have appointed their representatives on the examining board, and the different mines will elect the miners to represent them in the beginning of next month.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING TRADES—CANADA.

THE series of statistical tables on rates of wages and hours of employment in the several trades of the Dominion is continued in the present number with the first two of a group of tables on wages and hours in the carriage and wagon-making trades. In these tables information is given concerning blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers and finishers, body and gear builders and wheelwrights. The tables are based upon returns made to the department by employers, secretaries of labour unions, individual employees and the correspondents of the *Gazette*, and the figures given indicate the particular or average wage per hour and week, and the hours of work, together with the rate paid for overtime. A noticeable feature of these tables is the large number of small localities for which returns are given.

The group will be continued in subsequent numbers of the *Gazette*, with particulars in regard to machine, shaper and sticker hands, general painters, stripers, varnishers, trimmers, top builders, cushion makers, carriage mounters and labourers. It is to be noted that in all cases the rates given are those actually being paid in carriage and wagon-making establishments. The wages and hours may be different for similar classes of labour, as for example, blacksmiths or painters, where they are engaged upon work of a different sort than that which is carried on in these establishments. For particulars as to the rates current in these other branches of employment, reference should be made to statistical tables already published, as for example, rates of wages in the building or in the metal trades.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING TRADES, CANADA.

Table No. 1—Blacksmiths, Blacksmiths' Helpers and Blacksmiths' Finishers.

Department of Labour, Statistical Tables, Series B.—No. 6.

Locality.	Blacksmiths.						Blacksmiths' Helpers.						Blacksmiths' Finishers.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.
	Cts	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Nova Scotia—																		
Central Economy	.....	10 00	10	9	59	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dartmouth	20	9 00–10 00	9–10	9–10	60	.....	12	6 00	9–10	9–10	60	1¼	20	9 00	9–10	9–10	60	.....
Halifax	15–17	9 00–10 00	10	10	60	.....	5–10	3 00–6 00	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....
Kentville	15–20	9 00–12 00	10	8	58	.....	10	5 80	10	8	58	.....	15½	8 80	10	8	58	.....
Lunenburg	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Lochaber	13½	8 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parrsloow	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	10	5 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truro	17½	10 50	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick—																		
Albert	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....
Campbellton	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	10	6 00	10	10	60	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fredericton	18⅓	11 00	10	9	59	.....	5	3 00	10	9	59	.....	10	6 00	10	9	59	.....
Richibucto	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	7	4 20	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sackville	16	9 60	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	8 00	10	10	60	.....
St. John	16⅔	8 50	9	9	51	1¼	13⅞	7 00	9	9	50	1¼	16⅔	8 50	9	9	51	1¼
Woodstock	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island—																		
Montague Bridge	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summerside	20	10 00	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec—																		
Abbotsford	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acton Vale	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1¼	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼
Beauharnois	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	6	3 60	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danville	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gracefield	*25	14 75	10	9	59	2	*Wages for general hands.						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granby	12½–15	7 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	4 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	5 50	10	10	60	.....
Huberdeau	26	15 60	10	10	60	.....	8	4 80	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull	20	12 00	10	10	60	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	2
Laprairie	12½–15	7 50–9 00	10⅙	9⅙	60	1¼	7½–12½	4 50–7 50	10⅙	9⅙	60	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

Table No. 1—Blacksmiths, Blacksmiths' Helpers and Blacksmiths' Finishers—*Concluded.*

Locality.	Blacksmiths.						Blacksmiths' Helpers.						Blacksmiths' Finishers.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
Quebec—Con.	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
L'Islet	15	9 00	10	8	58	1¼	10	6 00	10	8	58	1½	12½	7 50	10	8	58	1½
Montreal	15-25	9 00-15 00	10	10	60	1½	12½-15	7 50-9 00	10	10	60	1½	15	9 00	10	10	60	1½
Ormstown	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Papineauville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3 50	10	10	60	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼
Quebec	.....	8 00-9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	6 00-7 50	10	10	60	.....	.....	8 00-9 00	10	10	60	.....
Roberval	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼
St. Casimir	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....
St. Jean Chrysostome	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe	12½	7 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Jean des Piles	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke	22½	13 50	10	10	60	1¼	9	5 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario—																		
Alliston	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	5	3 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alvinston	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....
Arnprior	20	11 00	10	.....	55	.....	12½	7 00	10	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aultsville	20	10 00-12 00	10	10	60	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ayr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrie	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	15-17½	9 00-10 50	10	9	59	.....	7-10	4 00-6 00	10	9	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	.....	7 00	10	10	60	1¼	.....	7 00	10	10	60	1¼
Bethany	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brantford	15-20	8 85-11 80	10	9	59	1¼	11½-13	6 80-7 45	10	9	59	1¼	15	8 85	10	9	59	1¼
Brockville	17½-25	9 50-15 00	10	9½	59½	.....	12½-14	7 25-8 00	10	9½	59½	.....	15-20	9 00-10 00	10	9½	59½	.....
Campbellford	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	$6 per month and board.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	20	10 00-12 00	10	9½	59½	.....	12½	6 00-7 50	10	9½	59½	.....	12½	7 50-9 00	10	9½	59½	.....
Clifford	12½	7 50	10	10	50	1¼	5	3 00	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....
Delhi	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Embro	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finch Village	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gananoque	17-25	10 00-12 00	10	10	60	2	12½	7 50	10	10	60	2	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¾

Gravenhurst	16	9 50	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60											
Guelph	16½	9 75	10–10½	5½–9	58–59		11	6 50	10–10½	5½–9	58–59		12	7 00	10–10½	5½–9	58–59					
Hamilton	20	11 00	10	5	55		10	5 50	10	5	55		10	5 50	10	5	55					
Hanover	12½	7 50					10	6 00														
Havelock	15	9 00	10	10	60																	
Iroquois	20	10 50	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60											
Kincardine		12 00	10	10	60			4 50	10	10	60											
Kingston		10 00	10	9	59			6 00	10	9	59											
Lambton Mills	20	12 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60											
Lindsay	15	8 00	10	10	60	1⅛	12	7 00	10	10	60	1⅛										
Little Current	20	12 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60											
Londesborough		15 00																				
London	15–20	9 00–12 00	10	9½–10	59½–60		8⅓–12½	5 00–7 50	10	9½–10	59½–60		10–12½	6 00–7 50	10	9½–10	59½–60					
Madoc	15	8 00–9 00	10	10	60			3 00	10	10	60											
Marmora	15	9 00	10	10	60		8	5 00	10	10	60											
Minesing	15	9 00	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60											
Newbury	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¾	10	6 00	10	10	60	1½										
New Hamburg	15	9 00					10	6 00														
New Lowell	15–20	9 00–10 00	10	9	59																	
Oakville	15	9 00	10	10	60		10	6·00	10	10	60											
Ottawa	20–25	13 00	10	9	59	1½	15–17½	10 00	10	9	59	1½	15–17½	10 00	10	9	59	1½				
Palmerston	20		10	10	60	1¼	12½		10	10	60	1¼	15		10	10	60	1–1¼				
Park Hill	12½	7 50	10	10	60																	
Parry Sound	17½	10 50	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60											
Pembroke		9 00	10	10	60	1½		7 00	10	10	60											
Penetanguishene	17½	10 50	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60											
Peterborough	17½	10 50	10	9	59	1¼	10	6 00														
Plattsville	12½–15	7 50	10	10	60		10–12½	6 50	10	10	60		10–12½	6 50	10	10	60					
Richmond Hill	20	10 50	10	10	60		10	5 50	10	10	60											
St. George	15–17½	9 75	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60											
St. Thomas	16⅔	9 50	10	10	60		4½	2 50	10	10	60											
Sarnia		10 70	10	10	60			8 50	10	10	60											
Sebringville	15	9 00	10	10	60								15	9 00	10	10	60					
Stayner	12½	7 50	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60											
Stouffville	20	12 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60											
Stratford	15	9 00	10	10	60			7 50	10	10	60											
Thetford	12	8 00	10	10	60	1¼	8	5 00	10	10	60											
Toronto	20	11 00–12 00	10	5–10	55–60		12½–15	7 50–9 00	10	5–10	55–60		15–16	8 25–9 60	10	5–10	55–60					
Weston	17½	10 50	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60											
Wiarton	15	9 00	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60											
Windsor and Walkerville	20–22½	12 00–13 50	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		22½	13 50	10	10	60					
Wingham	15	9 00	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60											
Woodstock	15		10	10	60		12½		10	10	60											
Manitoba—																						
Brandon	22½	13 50	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60											
Winnipeg	25	15 00	10	10	60			7 00–10 00	10	10	60		25	15 00	10	10	60					
British Columbia—																						
Nanaimo	30–35	17 40–19 50	10	6	56		20–25	11 60–15 00	10	6	56		32½	18 85	10	6	56					
New Denver	40	24 00	10	10	60	1¼–1½	30	18 00	10	10	60	1¼–1½										
New Westminster	30	18 00	10	10	60		25	15 00	10	10	60											
Vancouver	25–30	14 00–16 50	10	5	55		20–25	11 00–14 00	10	5	55											
Victoria	30	18 00	10	6	56		22½	13 50	10	6	56											

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

Table No. 2—Body Builders, Gear Builders and Wheelwrights.

LOCALITY.	BODY BUILDERS.						GEAR BUILDERS.						WHEELWRIGHTS.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Nova Scotia.																		
Central Economy		8 00						9 00						10 00				
Dartmouth	20	10 00	9–10	9–10	60	1¼	20	10 00	9–10	9–10	60	1¼	15	8 00–10 00	9–10	9–10	60	1¼
Halifax	15–17	9 00–10 00	10	10	60			9 00					15–17	10 00	10	10	60	
Kentville	15	8 80	10	8	58		15	8 80	10	8	58		20	11 60	10	8	58	
Lunenburg	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	
New Glasgow	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼												
North Lochaber	13½	8 00	10	10	60		13½	8 00	10	10	60		13½	8 00	10	10	60	
Sydney	17½	10 50	10	10	60								17½	10 50	10	10	60	
Truro	17½	10 50	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60							
New Brunswick—																		
Albert	15	9 00	10	10	60													
Campbellton	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼
Fredericton	15	9 00	10	9	59		15	9 00	10	9	59		12½	7 50	10	9	59	
Richibucto	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60							
Sackville	17	10 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		17	10 00	10	10	60	
St. John	22⅔	11 00	9	9	50	1¼	16⅔	8 50	9	9	51	1¼	16⅔	8 50	9	9	57	1¼
Woodstock	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	
Prince Edward Island—																		
Montague Bridge	15	9 00	10	10	60								15	9 00	10	10	60	
Summerside	15	8 00																
Quebec—																		
Abbotsford													15	9 00	10	10	60	
Acton Vale	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼
Beauharnois	12½	7 50	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60	
Danville		7 50																
Gracefield																		
Granby	12½–15	7 50	10	10	60		12½–15	7 50	10	10	60		12½–15	7 50	10	10	60	
Huberdeau	12	7 20	10	10	60													
Hull																		
Laprairie	12½	7 50	10⅓	9⅓	60								20	12 00	10	10	60	1½
L'Islet	15	9 00	10	8	58	1¼	15	9 00	10	8	58	1¼	15	9 00	10	8	58	1¼

Montreal	20–25	12 00-18 00	10	10	60	1½	18–20	10 00-12 00	10	10	60	1½	15–20	9 00–12 00	10	10	60	1½
Ormstown	15	9 00	10	10	60													
Papineauville	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼
Quebec		8 00	10	10	60			8 00	10	10	60			8 00	10	10	60	
St. Casimir	10	6 00	10	10	60								10	6 00	10	10	60	
St. Jean Chrysostome	20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60							
St. Hyacinthe	12½	7 00	10	10	60													
Sherbrooke	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼												
Ontario—																		
Alliston							10	6 00	10	10	60							
Alvinston	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼
Arnprior	20	11 00	10		55													
Aultsville	25	15 00	10	10	60								20	10 00	10	10	60	
Ayr	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	
Barrie	15	9 00	10	10	60													
Belleville	15–17	9 00–10 00	10	9	59		15–17	9 00–10 00	10	9	59		15–17	9 00–10 00	10	9	59	
Berlin	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	
Bethany	20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60	
Brantford	17–20	10 00-11 80	10	9	59	1¼	15–20	9 00-11 80	10	9	59	1¼	16–20	10 00-11 80	10	9	59	1¼
Brockville	15–22½	9 00–13 50	10	9½	59½		15–20	9 00–12 00	10	9½	59½		15–17½	8 10–10 50	10	9½	59½	
Campbellford	20	12 00	10	10	60													
Chatham	20	12 00	10	9½	59½		15	9 00	10	9½	59½		15	9 00	10	9½	59½	
Clifford	12½	7 50	10	10	60													
Delhi	17½	10 50	10	10	60													
Embro														10 00				
Finch Village	15	9 00					15	9 00					15	9 00				
Gananoque	17–25	10 00-12 00	10	10	60	2	12½–15	9 00	10	10	60	2	15–20	9 00–12 00	10	10	60	2
Gravenhurst	16	9 50	10	10	60								16	9 50	10	10	60	
Guelph	15–20	10 00	10–10½	5½–9	58–59		12½–17½	9 50	10–10½	5½ 9	58–59							
Hamilton	20	11 00	10	5	55		17½	9 75	10	5	55		20	11 00	10	5	55	
Hanover	12½	7 50					12½	7 50										
Havelock	20	12 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60							
Iroquois	20	10 50	10	10	60		20	10 50	10	10	60		20	10 50	10	10	60	
Kincardine		12 00	10	10	60													
Kingston		8 00	10	9	59													
Lambton Mills	20	12 00	10	10	60													
Lindsay	18	9 00	10	10	60	1⅛	12	6 00	10	10	60	1⅛	12	10 00	10	10	60	1⅛
Little Current	20	12 00	10	10	60													
Londesborough		14 00																
London	13⅓–16⅔	8 00–10 00	10	9½–10	59½–60		13⅓–16⅔	7 00–10 00	10	9½–10	59½–60							
Madoc	15	7 00–9 00	10	10	60													
Marmora	15	9 00	10	10	60													
Minesing	15	9 00	10	10	60													
Newbury	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¾	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¾	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¾
New Hamburg	15	9 00					12½	7 50										
New Lowell	15–20	9 00–10 00	10	9	59		15–20	9 00–10 00	10	9	59		15–20	9 00–10 00	10	10	60	
Oakville	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	
Ottawa	17½–25	12 00	10	9	59	1½	17½–25	12 00	10	9	59	1½	22	13 00	10	9	59	1½
Palmerston	20		10	10	60	1¼	15		10	10	60	1¼						
Park Hill	12½	7 50	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60							

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

Table No. 2—Body Builders, Gear Builders and Wheelwrights—*Concluded.*

Locality.	Body Builders.						Gear Builders.						Wheelwrights.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Ontario—Con.																		
Parry Sound	17½	10 50	10	10	60		17½	10 50	10	10	60		17½	10 50	10	10	60	
Pembroke		9 00	10	10	60													
Penetanguishene	17½	10 50	10	10	60		17½	10 50	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60	
Peterborough	17½	10 50	10	9	59													
Plattsville	12½-20	8 00	10	10	60		12½-15	8 00	10	10	60							
Richmond Hill	17½	10 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60							
St. George													15	9 00	10	10	60	
St. Thomas	20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60							
Sarnia		9 00	10	10	60													
Sebringville	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	
Stayner	12½	7 50	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60							
Stouffville	15	9 00	10	10	60													
Stratford	20	10 00-12 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		17½	8 75			50	
Thetford	20	12 00	10	10	60		12½											
Toronto	17½-20	10 50-12 00	10	5-10	55-60		17½-20	11 00	10	5-10	55-60		17½-20	10 50-11 00	10	5-10	55-60	
Weston	16⅔	10 00	10	10	60								16⅔	10 00	10	10	60	
Wiarton	14	8 40	10	10	60		14	8 40	10	10	60		14	8 40	10	10	60	
Windsor and Walkerville	20	12 00	10	10	60		22½	13 50	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60	
Wingham	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	
Woodstock	20		10	10	60								20		10	10	60	
Manitoba—																		
Winnipeg	25	15 00	10	10	60		25	15 00	10	10	60		25	15 00	10	10	60	
British Columbia—																		
Nanaimo	30	17-40 18 50	10	6	56		30	17-40	10	6	56		30	17 40-18 00	10	6	56	
New Westminster	30	18 00	10	10	60								30	18 00	10	10	60	
*Vancouver	25-30	14 00-16 50	10	5	55		25-30	14 00-16 50	10	5	55		25-30	14 00-16 50	10	5	55	
Victoria	30	18 00	10	6	56		30	18 00	10	6	56		30	18 00	10	6	56	

* In Vancouver during the winter months, 8 hours constitute a day's work.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

THE annual report of the Department of Labour, which is to be laid on the table of parliament at this year's session, was received from the King's Printer during the past month, and copies are now available for distribution. The report covers the work of the department from its establishment in July, 1900, to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1901. It is somewhat lengthy, considering it is the first report the department has issued, and that the period over which it extends is hardly a year.

After a brief introduction setting forth particulars regarding the organization of the department and the publication of the first number of the *Labour Gazette*, a division is made of the work of the department under six heads which serve to indicate the nature of its activities, and the report itself is made up under these six divisions. They are as follows :—

I.—The preparation and publication of the *Labour Gazette*.

II.—The settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, 1900.

III.—The carrying out of the resolution of the House of Commons, of March, 1900, to secure to those employed on public work the payment of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper conditions.

IV.—The administration of the Acts to restrict the importation and employment of aliens.

V.—The correspondence and other departmental work.

VI.—The revenue and expenditure.

I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Part I., dealing with the preparation and publication of the *Labour Gazette*, points out that in its relation to the work of the department, this journal serves a two-fold purpose. In its character as a monthly publication, it supplies information in reference to the general conditions of the labour market in all parts of Canada, and the conditions prevailing in the different trades, reviews the more important industrial events, and presents reliable accounts on subjects of current interest in matters of concern to labour. It also presents, in serial form, special articles of a statistical and descriptive nature, and thereby obviates the necessity of publishing separately special reports or other blue books, comprising within the pages of a single volume the information thus presented in a series.

The report then gives a detailed account of the manner in which this information is gathered and classified and the statistics compiled.

Reports of Local Correspondents.

The duties of local correspondents and the nature of their reports is reviewed. The significance of the information supplied in these reports is pointed out in the following words :—

'Apart from the local interest which the reports may be expected to have, it will readily be seen that they contain information of the most useful sort, not only to members of the particular trades mentioned, but also to employers and employed generally. Opportunities of employment are brought to the notice of persons seeking employment; and employers and employed alike are informed of the prevailing rates of remuneration and hours of labour, as well as other economic conditions obtaining in the trades and industries of their own and other localities. It is, therefore, not improbable that a more general equilibrium in the supply and demand of labour, with a consequent greater stability in the labour market, as well as a better understanding of its exact conditions may be thus brought about. It is also to be noted that, apart from its immediate purpose, the information contained in these reports, when extended over considerable periods of time, will aid in determining the industrial growth of the country, and the conditions of its industrial classes.'

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The manner in which the information embodied in the statistical tables on strikes

and lock-outs is obtained (including copies of the blank forms of schedules used), the methods of its classification, as well as the purpose underlying the plan of treatment, is given.

Referring to the replies received in answer to communications sent out to the parties to industrial disputes, the report states that these communications received prompt attention, and elicited full replies from a large percentage of employers and employees.

The significance of the results obtained through the classification and compilation in statistical tables of the information received is thus spoken of in the report :—

'Apart from the immediate value of this statistical and descriptive record, as reflecting existing relations between employers and employed throughout the Dominion, and the consequent quiet or unrest of the labour world, the monthly account serves to draw attention in one locality to conditions in other localities of immediate concern to employers or employees, and at the same time to focus public attention on a matter which, owing to the close relationship and inter-dependence of individual trades and industries, may be regarded as of concern to the general public. In all countries where the industrial changes of the past century characteristic of the western world have made their way, and the machine *regime* has succeeded the tool *regime* in the economy of industry, the subject of trade disputes has been attracting the attention of economists and legislators alike. Being symptomatic of difficulties consequent upon the new order of industry, strikes and lock-outs are attracting attention everywhere, and many remedies are being proposed and attempted to remove these features of industrial strife. It is clear, however, that to be effective, such measures must have a direct bearing upon the exact nature of the adverse conditions which they are intended to meet, and a knowledge of such can only be satisfactorily had by a careful investigation of individual cases, and a careful classification of their characteristics over a period of time. In compiling each month a list of the trade disputes in Canada and tabulating in some detail their more prominent features, the department has in view the larger work of furnishing satisfactory data for enlightened action in regard to this feature of the industrial situation. Whether the causes of industrial disputes are in their nature such as might be removed through legislative action of a particular kind, or, in their results, such as, on the whole, demand legislative enactment, regard being had to the possible embarrassments it might also bring, can only be known after an adequate classification of the actual differences arising in this country is made, and its significance rightly understood. It is with a view of serving intelligently this larger purpose that the greatest possible care has been taken in gaining accurate information as to the causes of industrial disputes, the number affected, the loss of time experienced in consequence of them, and the results which have ensued. These tables, taken along with other information supplied by the *Gazette*, also serve to indicate the trend of certain of the movements current in labour circles, and the degree of success or failure attending them. From assurances received from both employers and employees, there is every reason to believe that the plan adopted by the department of communicating immediately with both parties to a dispute, and of publishing an official record of disputes, has had a real influence in deterring parties from hasty action preliminary to an open strike, and of helping to bring to a termination in some cases, either through a desire to avoid publicity or anxiety to escape the censure of public opinion, disputes which have already commenced.'

The Reports of Departments and Bureaus.

Of the work of the department in publishing monthly reviews of current reports on industrial and labour questions, the report says :—'In this, as in other countries, public bodies are devoting considerable attention to the work of research along these

lines, but much of the information gathered, whilst it is of the highest importance in supplementing the knowledge of existing conditions and influences, is lost to the public in consequence of the publication not being generally known, or because the part which is of special interest is submerged in the larger review. Not only do the departments of the Federal government, in the course of their work, gather a vast quantity of material which has a direct bearing upon the economic, and, in particular, the industrial conditions of the country, but the departments of the several provincial governments are continually presenting reports which, either in their entirety or in part, have to do with the status and well-being of the industrial classes in these provinces, and the progressive development of the provinces themselves. Moreover, the departments of the federal and state government of other countries produce from month to month a vast amount of material relating to industrial conditions and experiences, which has a very direct bearing upon conditions in this country. Even to interested parties, many of these publications remain entirely unknown, and the usefulness of much of the work prformed in this country and abroad is consequently lost. The department reviews such of these reports as may come to hand. The reviews are necessarily brief, because of the limitations of available space in the *Gazette*, but they are at least sufficient to attract attention to the nature of investigations being made and the results obtained. During the year communication has been had with practically all of the public departments in English-speaking countries, and of the departments of the governments of Europe which from time to time issue such publications; and, by arranging for an interchange of publications, this department has succeeded in securing for itself copies of their reports as they appear. These reports, both domestic and foreign, are reviewed upon receipt and subsequently catalogued among the documents relating to labour, which are being collected by the department for its library of industrial literature. They are thus available as works of reference, but in the meantime their existence and the nature of their contents have been made known through the columns of the *Gazette*.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour.

Speaking of the legal decisions affecting labour which have appeared from month to month in the current numbers of the *Gazette*, the report states that the department has attempted to bring together, in one place, the decisions affecting employers and employed in Canadian courts, and some decisions in English courts, that both classes and those interested in industry generally, may be acquainted with the nature of the existing law, and their rights and obligations thereunder. The importance of this branch of its work is described as follows :—

'As a greater knowledge and better understanding of the law may rightly be presumed to secure to individuals the justice which it is intended to accord them, it is not unreasonable to expect that the publication of these decisions from month to month has a wholesome influence in acquainting both employers and employed with a fuller understanding of their respective rights and duties, and of the interpretation which the courts put upon these.'

Statistical Tables of Rates of Wages, &c.

The report reviews at some length the manner in which the information compiled in the statistical tables of rates of wages, &c., has been obtained. It outlines the several groups of trades concerning which information has been obtained, and gives copies of the communications and blank forms of schedules which have been sent out to employers and employees with a view of securing accurate information.

Speaking of this part of the work, the report says : 'Blank forms and communications have been sent to employers and employees, to secretaries of the interested

trade unions, and the official correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The number of communications sent has depended in each case upon the extent of the trade, and the sources available to the department for obtaining information, as to the parties to whom such communications might be addressed.' It is pointed out, by way of example, that in the case of the building trades, communications and blank schedules were sent, in addition to the secretaries of unions and the correspondents of the *Gazette*, to about 3,000 contractors in all parts of Canada. Commenting on the manner in which these communications have been received, the report continues : 'It is gratifying to report that the number of returns received in reply to the communications sent out has been large, and has shown a steady proportional increase as the work of the department has become better known; it is deserving of note, also, that where returns have been received from separate sources in any one locality, they have, for the most part, given identical figures as to the general average of the wages current.'

The usefulness of this branch of the department's work is expressed in the following words :—

'It is hardly necessary to emphasize the usefulness of this branch of the work of the department. To employers and employees alike exact statistical information on current wages and prices in different localities is of the most immediate concern. As a preliminary essential to ascertaining the standard of comfort of the industrial classes in any locality, an understanding of the relation between receipts and expenditures is necessary, and one step towards this understanding is obtained by the knowledge of the possible limits on either side, as evidenced by the prevailing rates of wages and prices in the localities in question. Such information is also of the greatest importance to persons desiring to learn the economic conditions of the country, and it is a source of satisfaction to be able to state that, from the nature of some of the correspondence, both home and foreign, it is apparent that this part of the department's work is supplying a long-felt need, by furnishing to persons interested in their own industrial welfare, or that of others, intelligence in regard to some of the main facts governing the economic status of the industrial classes in all parts of the Dominion.'

The Industries of Canada.

The report outlines briefly the several industries of the country which have been dealt with in individual numbers of the *Gazette*, giving, as is done in regard to other subjects dealt with in the *Gazette*, an account of the sources from which the information was obtained, the manner in which this information has been compiled, and the significance of the results.

Labour Legislation in Canada.

Speaking of the series of articles which have appeared on the subject of labour legislation in Canada the report says :

'An important part of the work of the department has been the preparation of a series of articles on labour legislation in Canada. Prior to the commencement of this work there had not been any compilation or classification of the legislation of the several provinces or the Dominion, in so far as this legislation had a bearing upon labour conditions. Such legislation having, for the most part, been enacted by the several provinces, and presenting, as a consequence, considerable variations according to the part of the Dominion to which it relates, the need for a compilation and classification of existing laws has been the more keenly felt for some time past.

'The many requests received by the department, both from home and abroad, for information as to the nature and substance of existing labour legislation has confirmed the wisdom of the plan adopted at the outset of preparing, in topical form, a series of articles which would, in addition to supplying exact information, serve as a basis of comparison of existing enact-

ments in the several provinces. Moreover, the course pursued in publishing the material collected in a series of articles, rather than in the form of a single volume, as has been the practice in most countries, where a compilation of existing legislation has been made, has had the advantage of placing at the disposal of the department a more ready means of replying to communications or requests for information relative to any particular branch of labour legislation, and has permitted a more detailed and methodically arranged treatment throughout. The topical method has been followed in accordance with a general plan, whereby each department of legislation affecting labour is dealt with in such a manner as to show the relative position of labour under the law, in the several provinces, in regard to any point of legislative enactment in any of the provinces.'

The Policy of the 'Gazette.'

Concluding that part of the report treating of the work of the department which finds its expression in the *Labour Gazette*, the policy outlined in the first article of the initial number is repeated as indicative of the attitude taken by the department towards the subjects dealt with in the columns of the *Gazette*, and as illustrative of the department's attitude in general towards the matter of its publication.

II. CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Part II. of the report outlines the experience of the Department of Labour in the work of conciliation. A statistical table is given showing the number of cases in which there has been intervention under the Act, together with the causes, results, and other particulars in reference to the several disputes. Elsewhere in the present number of the *Gazette* will be found a special article on the subject of conciliation in Canada, under the Act of 1900, and as this article contains, along with additional information, the substance of what appears in the report under the subject of conciliation and arbitration, the reader is referred to it for a further account of this part of the report.

III. FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

A special article on the subject of fair wages on public contract work is also to be found in the present number of the *Gazette*. As this article is a review of that part of the report dealing with the administration by the Department of Labour of the fair wages policy of the government, the reader is referred to this article for an account of part III. of the annual report.

IV. THE ALIEN LABOUR ACTS.

Part IV. of the report contains an account of the work of the department in securing the enforcement of the Acts to restrict the importation and employment of aliens under contract as originally passed in 1897 and amended in 1898. The method of investigating alleged violations, the results of these investigations, and further particulars in regard to complaints of alleged violations under these Acts are given. There is also a statistical table giving particulars as to the number of complaints received and investigations made, together with the number of deportations made as a result of the investigations. This table shows that in all 71 persons were deported after, or left the country during, the investigations of the Alien Labour Act officers of the department.

The Amendment of 1901.

The changes in the method of administration effected by the amendment of 1901, in so far as these have had a bearing upon the work of the department under the Act, are set forth in the following words :—

'As already mentioned, one provision of the Act, as it originally stood, required that the consent of the Attorney General should be first obtained before any proceedings or prosecutions could be commenced, and, as

has also been pointed out, it was under this section of the Act that the Department of Labour was given the responsibility of advising as to exact conditions where any complaint of alleged violation was received. This section of the Act was repealed when the statute was amended, the intention being to remove the necessity of application being first made to the Federal government before the commencement of proceedings, and to provide means whereby interested parties might, of their own initiative, commence proceedings in local courts.'

V. CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

Part V. of the report reviews a branch of the work of the department which, though it is very considerable and is of the greatest importance, is likely to be overlooked unless brought to the notice of the public through special publication.

Correspondence on Labour Matters.

The following is the account given of the nature of the correspondence of the department in reference to labour matters :—

'During the year the department has also had continuous correspondence in regard to labour matters with the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, England, the United States Labour Department, Washington, and all of the bureaus of the several states in the American Union, and the labour departments of the several countries of Europe and of Australia and New Zealand. An exchange of publications has been arranged with these several bodies and returns have been made to many of them in reply to inquiries concerning industrial conditions in Canada. Every month has brought a number of requests from some branch of the English or foreign administrations, and from individuals in foreign countries, for information upon the conditions of labour in this country, and in reply to these inquiries the department has been obliged to devote considerable time and trouble to the preparation of accurate and comprehensive returns. For example, requests have been made for copies of existing laws for the protection of workingmen in this country; for an account of the working of particular Acts and the extent of their application ; for statistical information as to rates of wages obtaining in particular trades; opportunities of employment; the extent of labour organization; cost of living, &c., &c. There having been at no time previous any department of the government or any voluntary society charged with the duties of gathering information in regard to the conditions surrounding labour in this country, much of the information supplied in reply to these inquiries had to be prepared by the department for the first time, and in some cases it was inevitable that it could be furnished only in part. The number and nature of the inquiries received, however, both from citizens of this country and from persons and public bodies in other lands, have revealed to the department the wisdom of the course adopted by it, at the outset, of undertaking special lines of work which it was thought would best meet immediate as well as later demands. The preparation of a codification and classification of existing labour legislation, both of the provinces and the Dominion, the gathering of exact information in reference to the economic conditions of the primary industries of the country, the compilation of statistical tables on rates of wages and hours of employment, and the collection of facts and data as to the nature and extent of industrial disputes, are all embraced in this original purpose of the department. From all parts of Canada, also, communications have been received, almost daily, in which the writers, seeking information either on their own behalf or that of some society, trade or corporation, have made inquiries in regard to points arising in the administration of existing laws, the exact nature of conditions surrounding labour in particular localities and trades, or other matters on which the department might be expected to have information.'

The Publication and Circulation of the 'Gazette.'

The report states that the department, in addition to gathering and preparing material for publication in the *Gazette*, has carried on the work of circulation of the copies when published, and has had, in consequence, to the extent of its business, all the work of a publishing concern, the mechanical work of composition, printing and binding alone excepted. The total circulation, including the exchange list, of the *Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year 1901 is given as 6,912, of which 4,394 were paid subscribers. This is exclusive of sample and other copies mailed from month to month.

Departmental Library.

The following account is given of an intersting and useful part of the work of the department :—

'An interesting and useful part of the work of the department has been the establishment of a library of labour literature. As a basis of its collection, the department has secured from all the English-speaking countries, and from some of the European countries, complete sets of their blue-book publications relating to industrial conditions, in so far as it has been possible to obtain these at the time. Provision having been made for an exchange of future publications with this department, it has been supplied with subsequent documents as they have appeared. Particular care has been taken to secure, as far as possible, reports and other printed matter published by public bodies or private societies having a bearing on the status of the industrial classes, or on other conditions pertaining to labour in this country. The collection thus made amounted, at the close of the fiscal year, to 2,500 separate volumes and reports. The department has also arranged to secure copies of journals of labour organizations and other societies publishing literature on current industrial questions, and to receive copies of the constitutions and rules governing trade unions, friendly societies, &c., &c. The reports and other documents mentioned have been indexed and catalogued upon their receipt, and a subject catalogue, based upon their contents, has been in part prepared. It is hoped that this library may serve, in addition to keeping the public informed of important movements and developments at home and abroad, as is done by the monthly reviews of current reports in the *Labour Gazette*, to accumulate by degrees a store of material which will furnish original sources of information for the history of the industrial growth and development of Canada.'

VI. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The report concludes with a brief summary of the revenue and expenditure of the department during the year. The revenue, which was derived exclusively from the sale of the *Labour Gazette* during the nine months ending June 30, 1901, is shown to have amounted to $801.67; the total expenditure of the department including salaries of officers, cost of printing, binding and circulating the *Gazette*, the administration of the fair wages branch, the enforcement of the Alien Labour Act, stationery, contingencies and other expenses, is given for the year as $27,393.45.

The Annual Report as a Whole.

Taking the report as a whole, it may be regarded as a fairly complete review of the work of the Department of Labour during the first year of its existence. The information which it contains has been carefully grouped under important divisions, and classified with some degree of precision within each group. The report, moreover, has been made up from a typographical standpoint, in such a manner that reference to any particular portion of it can be made with very little delay; and the plan which has been followed of condensing information into tabular statements, wherever possible, offers to the reader at a glance the best possible review of the branches of work dealt with in this way.

CONCILIATION IN CANADA—EXPERIENCE UNDER ACT, 1900.

THE annual report of the Department of Labour contains in part II. an account of the experience of the department in the settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, 1900, from the establishment of the department in July, 1900, to the year ending June 30, 1901. A review is also given of the provisions of the Conciliation Act and of the method of its administration by the department.

The Nature of Intervention.

In regard to the nature of intervention under the Act, the report says : 'The department has proceeded on the assumption that an opportunity being afforded for either party to a dispute to make application for its friendly intervention to aid in effecting a settlement, it would be inexpedient for the department itself to take the initiative. Accordingly, intervention under the provisions of the Act has only taken place where application was first had from one of the parties to a dispute, or from some responsible individual or body on its behalf. In all cases, however, where application was made in a regular manner, a conciliator was immediately sent to interview the parties to the dispute and to arrange a settlement where possible.

It is gratifying to report that, in every case where the conciliator was sent by the government, his authority was recognized by employers and employees alike, and that each of the parties to the dispute expressed a willingness to avail itself of the good offices of the department to bring about an adjustment of the existing difficulties. This willingness, moreover, of each of the parties to a dispute to confer with the conciliator in reference to the differences, made it possible for a speedy settlement to be arrived at, and greatly facilitated the settlement which was actually obtained. It is to be noted in this connection, however, that the power of the conciliator, though the acceptance of his services be voluntary, is not as dependent upon the willingness of each of the parties to avail itself of his good offices as it may at first appear. The strength of his position, as the experience of the past year has shown, lies in the provision made by another clause of the Act, that the conciliator must present to the Minister of Labour a report of his proceedings, which report, as contemplated, though not so expressed in the Act, is published in the *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the department. The knowledge by each of the parties to a dispute that its case, in so far as the position can be learned by the conciliator, must appear in an official record of the government, which serves as a focus of public opinion, has a tendency to cause each party to submit a fair statement of its case at the outset, and refrain from any delay in granting reasonable concessions, or from holding out for excessive demands, once this statement has been made and an effort towards a settlement is under way.'

Results Classified.

Following the account of the nature of interventions under the Act is a table indicating the number and nature of the disputes in regard to which the friendly intervention of the department has been sought, together with the result of the settlements effected in each case. This table is reproduced as part of a general table showing the experience of the department under the Act, up to the close of the calendar year 1901, the latter table appearing as part of the present article.

The Settlements Effected.

A perusal of the table showing the intervention of the department in the settlement of industrial disputes, discloses the fact that since its establishment the department has been called upon to lend its friendly offices under the Act in nine disputes, distributed pretty generally over all disputes were in the province of Ontario, parts of the Dominion. Three of these

three in the province of Quebec, two in British Columbia, and one in Nova Scotia. The industries and establishments affected were among the largest and most important in the Dominion, embracing coal and metaliferous mines, cotton and paper mills, iron and tool works, and piano manufactories. The numbers immediately affected in most of these industries and establishments were very large. The figures given in the table, indicating the numbers affected, represent the numbers actually on strike at the time of the commencement or during the progress of the dispute, or the numbers that but for the settlement effected would have been thrown out of employment. Altogether there appears to have been affected in this manner some 7,500 employees.

The Causes of the Disputes.

In analysing the causes of the several disputes, it would appear that six of them had to do with the question of wages and hours, though but three of this number were concerned exclusively with these points, such matters as recognition of the union and the limitation of the number of apprentices being among the other points involved. One dispute concerned conditions of employment which the employees regarded as detrimental to their health. Another related to the dismissal of certain employees; and the third, in reality a sympathetic strike, was occasioned by the calling in of militia to settle another local dispute.

Settlement Negotiations.

In all of the cases in which intervention was requested, the disputes, with one exception, had assumed the form of a strike or lock-out, the exception mentioned being a case in which the intervention of the department was requested to avert a strike which threatened. The conciliator left, in each instance, for the locality almost immediately upon receipt of the request for intervention, and, excepting the case of the strike of miners at Rossland, where the mine-owners claimed that their properties were no longer embarrassed by the existence of the strike, and that, so far as they were concerned, there remained nothing to settle, the dispute was brought to an end within twenty-four hours after negotiations between the two parties and the conciliator had commenced. In the case of the threatened strike of the coal miners in Nova Scotia, an agreement satisfactory to both parties was effected within a similarly short time, and in all of the establishments affected work has continued since without further interruption arising out of questions in regard to which the settlement was effected.

Reviewing the cases where settlements were effected, it would appear that in four cases the claims of the workingmen were conceded in full. In three the settlements were in the nature of compromises, in which concessions were made by each of the parties. In one case, the strikers made frank admission of having been in the wrong.

The Significance of Results.

The report of the department gives a brief review of the main points involved in the settlements of the several disputes which arose during the year ended 1900. A detailed account of the disputes which have arisen since that date will be found in the numbers of the *Gazette* next following the month in which the settlement was effected. The following, taken from the general summary given in the report of the significance of the results obtained up to the end of the fiscal year 1900, may be applied, in virtue of the additional settlements under the Act since that date, with increased weight to the whole experience of the department in this branch of its work :

'The settlements effected under the Act are such as justify merited commendation of the importance to the country of this legislation, and of the possible advantages which may be expected to accrue from it in the future. There is no doubt that but for the machinery provided by the

TABLE SHOWING INTERVENTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, UNDER CONCILIATION ACT, 1900.

Locality.	Establishments affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date at which intervention of department requested	Date of settlement effected under Conciliation Act.	Nature of Settlement.
Valleyfield, Que.....	Cotton mills, Montreal Cotton Co.	Presence of militia.....	3,000	Oct. 25, 1900	Oct. 27, 1900	Oct. 29, 1900	Troops withdrawn and agreement to reinstate strikers.
Oshawa, Ont.....	Iron works, Ontario Malleable Iron Co.	Refusal of 43 employees to assist in shifting and dumping moulds in addition to work of coremaking, because of alleged menace to health.	300	Dec. 5, 1900	Dec. 8, 1900	Dec. 12, 1900	Agreement removing objectionable conditions.
Dundas, Ont.....	Canada Tool Works, John Bertram & Sons.	Demand for increase in rate of wages, and limitation of number of apprentices.	55	Oct. 8, 1900	Jan. 22, 1901	Jan. 24, 1901	Agreement as to wages and apprentices satisfactory to both parties. Terms not to be made public.
Grand'Mère, Que....	Paper Mills, Laurentide Pulp Co.	Refusal of employees to accept new scale of wages and objection to manner in which notification was given.	800	Apl. 15, 1901	Apl. 17, 1901	Apl. 19, 1901	New scale of wages accepted by employees, employers agreeing to semi-monthly payments and other conditions.
Sydney Mines, N.S..	C. B. Mines (coal), Nova Scotia Steel Co.	Demand for increase in rates of wages.	700	*	*	June 25, 1901	Agreement as to wages scale, including increase to some of the employees; also conditions governing payment of bonuses and establishment of board of arbitration for adjustment of further difficulties.
Valleyfield, Que.....	Cotton mills, Montreal Cotton Co.	Dismissal of workman by foreman of Co.	90	Oct. 17.....	Oct. 26.....	Oct. 26.....	Dismissed workman apologized to foreman for his action and was taken back; committee of strikers also apologized to manager. Men agreed to work overtime until work thrown behind might be overtaken.

South Wellington, B.C.	Alexandria mines (coal), Wellington Colliery Co.	Protest of men against a reduction in price for stringing timbers under contract system and refusal of superintendent to meet a committee of men.	800	Nov. 25.....	Nov. 28.....	Nov. 29.....	Agreement reached by which original contracts to be cancelled; men engaged under them to have opportunity of making specific agreements with manager as to prices for continuing work; until agreement is made, men to receive $3 per day; $1 to be paid for stringers, and committee of the union to be recognized.
Rossland, B.C.....	Le Roi War Eagle and Centre Star Mining Co.	Refusal of mine owners to grant increase from $2.50 to $3 per day for muckers, and other causes.	1,000	July 11.....	Oct. 30.....	†	
Toronto, Ont	Piano-makers' Association.	Refusal of employers to concede demand of Union for fixed rate of wages, 9-hour day, &c.	450	Dec. 23.....	Dec. 30.....	Dec. 31.....	Agreement effected whereby men were granted shorter hours of labour and shop committee recognized.

*This dispute commenced early in the year, but the employees, before declaring a strike, asked for the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act. The company agreeing to such intervention, negotiations to effect a settlement were commenced as soon as it was possible for representatives on both sides to meet the conciliator appointed by the Government, and the settlement was arrived at within two days after this meeting.

†See article on Rossland situation in December number of *Labour Gazette*.

Act, and its speedy application to existing difficulties, where the same was requested, a prolongation of the disputes was all but inevitable, and it is difficult to say what more grave and serious consequences might have followed from the conditions at the time being, as critical as they were. That more would have been accomplished by a settlement in the end by the parties themselves is hardly probable. That a pecuniary loss to employers and employed alike would, in the meantime, have continued, is certain. That the relations between them would have become more strained, and not only existing but future questions have been rendered more difficult of adjustment in consequence, is altogether likely, while the serious possibility was ever present that under such circumstances the number of those thrown out of employment might have increased because of the inadequacy of one branch of employment to meet the needs of another; or, regard being had to the intricacy of industrial relations, other industries might have become embarrassed because of the embarrassment of the industry upon which they were either wholly or in part dependent.

That the speedy settlement of existing difficulties has had a beneficial effect upon the community in which the strike existed must also be apparent. In one case, intervention was asked on behalf of the strikers by the mayor of the municipality. In another case, the mayor of the municipality presided at the meeting of the strikers when the terms of settlement were being discussed with them, showing that the corporation felt itself called upon to take an active interest in the matter; while in the case of the Valleyfield strike, the municipality, apart from the effect of the strike in other ways, was financially concerned, because of the expense which the presence of troops in its midst involved. What was saved to the company, to its several hundred employees, and to the towns in the vicinity, in consequence of a settlement without a strike, of the difficulties in Cape Breton, is hard to estimate, but the gain

must have been of a very substantial character.'

The Prevention of Strikes.

To this should be added, by way of drawing special attention to the importance of conciliation as a means of preventing strikes and the exemplary influence of the work of the department, the following specific reference in the report to the settlement by conciliation of the dispute of the employees at the Sydney mines in Cape Breton, and the reference to the settlement of other disputes through voluntary conciliation by the parties themselves :

'The virtue of conciliation and arbitration as a means of preventing industrial strife was brought out as strongly in the settlement of the dispute of the employees of the Nova Scotia Steel Company as were their efficiency and adequacy as a means of terminating existing disputes in the four previous settlements under the Act. Whilst strikes had occurred at the mines where no recourse was had to conciliation or arbitration, at the mines of the Dominion Coal Company, where the matter was settled by arbitration under the provisions of the Miners' Act, and at the mines of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, where a settlement was effected by conciliation, under the Dominion Conciliation Act, there was not a single hour's cessation of work; and what is of even greater importance, the relations of the parties, instead of becoming more strained, as frequently happens in the case of a strike or lock-out, were harmonized.'

'A perusal of the statistical tables on strikes and lock-outs, published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*, will show that in several instances, notably the lock-out in November, 1900, in the boot and shoe industry at Quebec, involving a large number of industrial establishments and several hundred employees, the dispute of the employees of the Dominion Coal Company in January, already referred to ; the strike of the boilermakers and helpers at Toronto in May, 1901; the strike of the carpenters at Halifax in June, 1901, and that of the shoe workers at Quebec in June, 1901, voluntary conciliation and arbitration have been effective in bringing about a settlement of existing difficulties.'

The concluding words of that part of the report which deals with the subject of conciliation may also be cited as significant of the work as a whole.

'Arbitration and conciliation have unquestionably come during the year to be better known and more appreciated in this country as a means of preventing and adjusting industrial difficulties, and it is not unreasonable to expect that they will continue to be increasingly important factors in the furtherance and preservation of industrial peace.'

LEGISLATION IN CANADA IN REGARD TO APPRENTICES.

ALMOST immediately after its establishment the Department of Labour commenced a compilation and classification of the existing legislation affecting labour in the several provinces and the Dominion. The topical method of treatment was adopted at the outset as affording the best means of presenting the desired information in an intelligent and systematic manner, and in a way most convenient for purposes of immediate reference. Already a considerable portion of this compilation has appeared in the *Gazette*, the phases dealt with being legislation in Canada for (1) the protection of persons employed in factories; (2) the protection of employees in shops; (3) the protection of employees in mines; (4) the protection of employees on railways; and (5) the protection of employees on ships. The concluding part of the last named article was published in the January number of the present year. As

most of the recent legislation in regard to labour has been of this kind, it has received first attention.

The Labour Contract.

In the several articles already published, the legislation has been considered almost exclusively in regard to such measures as have been occasioned by the nature of the employment to which they relate. The law governing the relations of employer and employee is, however, much wider and more general in its scope. It embraces provisions pertaining to the many relations which arise out of the labour contract, the rights and duties incident to it, and the possible obligations it may entail, whether the contract affects but two, or many individuals, or associations. It is with that part of existing legislation which may be grouped about the labour contract that the *Gazette* in the immediately succeeding series of articles on legislation in Canada will be concerned.

There will remain to consider as a further division of existing labour legislation that part which has to do with criminal as opposed to civil acts. This division relates chiefly to conspiracies and offences against persons and property, and has to do in large part with the action of men in association.

It is of interest to note that the distinction between the two last-named divisions has not always been so apparent as it now is, and that the earliest legislation concerned with the labour contract was of a criminal, rather than a civil nature. In England, it was only after severe struggles extending over the first three-quarters of the last century that the idea that the labour contract was one that should be considered much the same as other contracts became accepted. Prior to 1867 a breach of a labour contract was held to be a criminal offence. In that year the Masters' and Servants' Act was passed, directly repealing the laws which until then regulated the labour contract, and its most important feature was that it made the labour contract a civil instead of a criminal matter.

Who May be Parties.

One of the questions of first importance in regard to the labour contract is that of who may be parties to it. A complete answer to this question would involve a consideration of the general subject of the capacity of parties to contract and other points of law with which the subject of contracts is exclusively concerned. The purpose of the present article is, however, to deal only with those phases of the question which arise in consequence of the contract being one in regard to services, and to show what special labour measures have been passed concerning it, merely noting in passing that a labour contract, inasmuch as it is a civil contract, will be governed in regard to the rights and obligations which it creates by the law of contracts in general.

Minors and Aliens.

There are two classes of persons in regard to whose services the law has made special, and to a degree, exceptional provisions—minors and aliens. Much of this legislation as it affects minors has already been dealt with in the articles on legislation for the protection of employees in factories, shops, mines, &c. There is, however, a considerable amount of legislation concerning apprenticeship as a special phase of the labour contract in its relation to minors, and it is with this legislation that the present article has to do. The legislation concerning the labour contract and aliens will be dealt with in the succeeding number. The general law in regard to master and servant will be treated later.

Laws Governing Apprentices.

Statutes containing provisions in regard to apprentices have been in Canada, as they have also been in the older countries,

among the earliest enactments to be grouped under the head of labour legislation. Long before Confederation—before even the commencement of the nineteenth century—the relations between masters and apprentices were made the subject of legal enactment in the British possessions now included in the Dominion, and this early legislation serves to lend something of an old-time colouring to the phraseology and context of the parts of the older laws which still survive. The rise and development of the factory system, supplanting, as it has, the domestic system of industry, has given to this older legislation an apparently relatively less significance when comparison is made with many recent enactments. It continues to hold, nevertheless, an important place in the consolidations and revisions of old laws still in force, and must be regarded as an important division of the subject of labour legislation in general.

It is to be noted, too, that in those trades which, from their nature or other causes, have not been brought exclusively under the sway of the factory system, apprenticeship continues to be a recognized stage in the educational and industrial training of those who seek to become proficient workmen. Apprenticeship has also become common in certain branches of industry carried on in factories and shops. The whole subject, moreover, is of present-day importance because of the attention it is receiving from many labour organizations and their insistence on its importance in the interest of their respective trades, whether viewed from the master's or workman's standpoint. This is particularly true of many branches of the building trades, the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, and the printing and allied trades.

Almost all labour organizations have special rules and by-laws governing apprenticeship. The present article, however, treats only of such measures as have been enacted by law-making bodies.

The Canadian Statutes.*

Special apprenticeship laws have been passed in all of the provinces with the exception of Quebec. But though the Revised Statutes of that province contain no laws referring directly to apprentices, and no mention is made of the subject in Acts subsequently passed, the several articles of the consolidation mention apprentices along with servants, journeymen or labourers bound by act of indenture, in referring to certain of the regulations between master and servant. The Quebec consolidation, moreover, does not apply to the cities of Quebec and Montreal, although applying to other parts of the province. There is a provision that incorporated cities, towns and villages may pass by-laws regulating the relations of master and servant, and it is under this provision that such regulations as exist in the province of Quebec dealing with the subject of apprentices have come into force.

The Consolidated Ordinances of the North-west Territories of the year 1898 contain no mention of any special Act governing apprentices, but one section of the consolidation includes the term apprentices, as is the case in Quebec, along with such terms as clerks, journeymen, labourers, &c., in setting forth the provisions which shall govern any misconduct on the part of the classes named towards those by whom they are employed.

I. HOW APPRENTICES MAY BE BOUND.

The Acts of the several provinces set forth different rules as to the binding of minors as apprentices. In some cases the

*The law under this head is to be found for the province of Ontario in the Revised Statutes of 1877, c. 135, R. S. O., 1887, page 1304, and R.S.O., 1897, c. 161, page 162 ; for New Brunswick, in the Consolidated Statutes of 1877, and the Statutes of 1889, c. 24 ; for British Columbia, in the Revised Statutes of 1897, c. 8 ; for Manitoba, in the Consolidated Statutes of 1880, c. 40, Revised Statutes of 1891, c. 72 ; for Nova Scotia, in the Revised Statutes, c. 117, page 156 ; and Prince Edward Island, in the Laws of Prince Edward Island, 1773-1852, vol. 1, chap. 14, p. 468.

power is given to both parents or to one, and in some guardians, charitable societies, overseers of the poor or local mayors or judges are named. There are also conditions under which the power may be exercised by the minor himself.

The Power of Parents to Bind.

The wording of the statutes in Ontario, British Columbia and Manitoba in the matter of the rights of parents to bind their children as apprentices is almost identical in the three provinces. Nothing is said as to the power to bind a minor, if a male under 14 years of age, if a female under 12, but power is given to parents to bind their children as apprentices if over this age, provided that the latter consent. In Ontario and Manitoba the law specifically denotes the persons to whom a minor (male) may be bound as an apprentice, viz.:—'any respectable and trustworthy master mechanic, farmer or other person carrying on a trade or calling.' Although not specially named, these classes are evidently understood to be included in the British Columbia measure. The term of binding is not, however, to exceed beyond the minority of the apprentice; in the case of a female not under the age of 12 years, in which the minor's consent is also required, but the term is not to exceed beyond the age of 18 years. In Manitoba it is further stated that if the minor should marry within this age the term of apprenticeship will cease as of right.

The wording of the law would seem to include the binding out to domestic service as well as the binding out for the purpose of learning a trade or calling. In Ontario this intention is explicitly stated.

The law in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is the same as to the power of parents to bind if the minor expresses his consent in indenture signified by his signing his name, no distinction being made between males and females as to the time of binding out, the provision, however, which is to be found in all the statutes, limiting the period of binding to 21 years of age, if males, or 18 if females, and the additional provision for the shorter period of time in the event of marriage in the case of females still obtain. In these provinces, however, power is also given to the father to bind out his children under the age of 14 as apprentices or servants until they reach that age. If, however, a father is dead, insane or in some other manner incompetent, or if the children are illegitimate, the mother may bind them out. In *Ontario, British Columbia* and *Manitoba* the mother's power to bind is confined to where a father abandons and leaves the child with the mother, but her binding requires the approbation of two justices of the peace. The period of binding is for the same length of time for males and females if they were bound by the father, but the same rule holds as to the requirement of consent if the child has attained the age of 14 years. In Prince Edward Island a child of any age may be bound by its parents till the age of 21 years, nothing being said of consent.

As to the Power of Guardians to Bind.

In *Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba* and *Prince Edward Island* the law gives to a guardian the same power in regard to binding out as is given to parents. This is also true of *Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,* but the law of the former province in treating of the power of guardians to bind, limits that power in its application to where both father and mother are dead, insane, absent or otherwise incompetent. In the latter province, the death or incompetency of the father is alone mentioned as the event in which the power of the lawful guardian may arise.

As to the Power of the Mayors, Judges and Overseers of the Poor to Bind.

Provision is made in several of the provinces for the binding out of minors by specially designated civic or judicial authorities where the minors are orphans or have been deserted by their parents or

guardians, or where their parents or guardians have been committed for a time to the common jail or house of correction, or where the minors themselves have become dependant on public charity for support, but in these cases the same rule as to consent by the minor above a certain age still applies. In *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick,* instead of a judge of a local court, or the mayor or magistrate of the municipality being mentioned as the person vested with authority to bind out orphan and pauper children, as is the case in other provinces, the overseers of the poor are the persons officially designated as having this power. In *Nova Scotia* it is reserved to the overseers where the child is one of a person who is in need of relief in the district and has a settlement, and also where the infants are themselves in need of such relief and have such settlement. In *New Brunswick,* the clauses name as under the power of the overseers to bind children of any poor person who has become a charge to the parish, and children whose parents are dead and have become chargeable themselves, whether they are under or above the age of 14 years. In *Prince Edward Island* justices may bind till the age of 21 or for fewer years pauper orphan children between the age of 2 and 12 years if they have become a charge on the community.

Power of Charitable Institutions, &c., to Bind.

Very similar to the power given to the civic and judicial authorities in the case of orphans or deserted children is the power which in *Ontario, British Columbia* and *Manitoba* is given to certain charitable societies that have undertaken the care or charge of minors, though to be entitled to exercise these powers such charitable institutions or societies must have received authority from the Lieutenant-Governor of the province in which they are located. In *New Brunswick* the same power is given to charitable institutions, refuges or homes, in regard to children brought under their care, but the Act is limited in its application to children brought into that province from abroad.

The Power of Minors to Bind Themselves.

As is generally known, the law in regard to contracts with minors is that minors have not the power to bind themselves, and, as a consequence, contracts entered into with them are void. There is a very important exception to this rule, however, in the case of contracts which relate to labour and service, and the provisions of the statutes under this head cannot be too carefully noted, inasmuch as the number of persons liable to be affected by them is very large. The law in *Ontario, British Columbia* and *Manitoba* is to the effect that if children are over 16 years of age, have no parents or legal guardian, or if they do not reside with their parents or guardians, they may enter into an engagement to perform any services or work, and shall be liable under this engagement, and shall benefit thereof, as if they had been of legal age, and this whether the engagement be in writing or verbally made. In *Prince Edward Island* the law is the same as to age and period of binding, but the binding, to be lawful, must be by indenture. In *Nova Scotia* minors may bind themselves if they have no parents competent to act and no guardians, but they must secure, in the first instance, the approval of two justices of the peace. The law in *New Brunswick* is similar to that in *Nova Scotia* for children under the age of 14 years, except that the words 'justices of the county' are used instead of the words 'justices of the peace' in naming the parties whose approval must first be obtained. If above the age of 14, they may be bound in the same manner, but their consent should be expressed in the indenture and justified by their signing the same, the period of binding being for females to the age of 18 years, or the time of their marriage within that age, and for males to the age of 21 years.

Methods of Binding Apprentices.

The customary mode of binding to apprenticeship is by indenture, to which, in some cases, as has already been mentioned, the signature of the minor is required. The law sets forth in the several provinces the different methods as to the manner in which these indentures are to be executed, but care should be taken not to overlook what has already been pointed out for the provinces of *Ontario, British Columbia* and *Manitoba* in referring to the rights of minors to bind themselves, that a minor may under certain circumstances, if over the age of 16 years of age, enter into an agreement, either verbal or in writing, which shall bind him in the same manner as if he had been bound by indenture or was of legal age. Some provinces have made special provisions governing the validity of indentures, as, for example, *New Brunswick,* where it is provided that before any indenture is finally concluded the parties must go before a justice, who shall examine whether the apprentice has any just objection, and certify thereon accordingly, and no indenture is deemed to be executed without such a certificate.

(To be continued.)

FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK—CANADA.

A review of the work of the Dominion Government in carrying out the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900.

PART III. of the annual report of the Department of Labour, recently published, gives an account of the methods adopted by the government in carrying out the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, and an account in detail of the work of the Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour, which department has had most to do with this phase of the government's policy.

Establishment of Fair Wages Branch.

It will be remembered that the resolution required that all government contracts should contain such conditions as would prevent abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. The report, in reviewing the means taken to give effect to this resolution, points out that as soon as the notice of this resolution was given, steps were immediately taken to secure the carrying out of its provisions by the appointment of a special officer, known as the Fair Wages Officer, and by the insertion of 'fair wages' conditions in specifications which were being prepared, and were to form part of contracts for public works to be subsequently awarded. When the Department of Labour was established, in July, 1900, the Fair Wages Officer, who had originally been under the Department of Public Works, was transferred to this department. His duties being more extensive than were at first anticipated, the work necessitating a considerable amount of travel and frequent absences from the Capital, it was found necessary to appoint a second Fair Wages Officer, and in January, 1901, this appointment was made. Under these officers the work of the Fair Wages Branch of the department has been carried on.

Division of Work.

The work of the Fair Wages Branch is divisible into three parts :

I. The preparation of schedules of current rates of wages for insertion in contracts awarded by the several departments of the government and other conditions to be inserted in same for the protection of the employees of contractors on public contract work.

II. Investigation of complaints concerning the non-payment by contractors of a minimum wage equal at least to that fixed in the schedule inserted in their contracts, or the non-performance by them of other conditions in regard to sub-letting, hours of labour, &c.

III. The answering of inquiries concerning the nature of the conditions under which public work is being performed in different localities, inquiries as to current rates in these localities, &c.

Preparation of Fair Wages Schedules.

The report gives the following as the plan which has been followed in the preparation of schedules for insertion among the conditions of contracts to be awarded :

The department of the government which is about to invite tenders for a contract, in which it is intended to insert the fair wages schedule, sends a request to the Department of Labour to have such schedule prepared. One of the fair wages officers is thereupon sent to the locality in which the work is to be performed to ascertain what are the rates of wages and hours of labour current in that locality for workingmen belonging to each of the several classes likely to be engaged in the construction of the work for which tenders are being sought. The officer prepares a schedule, on the facts ascertained by investigation in the locality, setting forth what may be considerd a fair basis of minimum wage payment to be made to the several classes of labour. The schedule is transmitted to the department concerned for incorporation in the terms and conditions of the proposed contract, and therefrom tenderers know in advance the rates of wages which they will be required to pay the workmen. On the execution of the contract the schedule is published in the *Labour Gazette*. A perusal of the *Gazette* will indicate the number of schedules so published, but it will appear from a comparison of the schedules therein printed, and the list of contracts hereinafter mentioned as containing clauses as to wages and hours and other conditions, that the list published in the *Gazette* does not comprise the entire list of government contracts which contained the fair wages conditions, all of the departments not having followed the practice of notifying the Department of Labour of the date at which the contracts were signed, although these contracts contained the fair wages conditions.

Lists of Fair Wages Contracts.

A considerable part of this portion of the report is taken up in giving lists of the contracts awarded by the several departments of the government during the fiscal year 1900-1901 which contain clauses framed with a view of carrying out the fair wages resolution. The exact terms of the conditions inserted are set forth, with particulars, for each of the following departments: Public Works, Railways and Canals, Marine and Fisheries, Post Office and Militia and Defence.

Investigation of Complaints.

The report contains an important table, reproduced herewith, showing the nature and results of investigations made by the fair wages officers during the year ended June 30, 1901, of complaints of non-payment of current rates of wages or non-performance by contractors of other conditions in their contracts. The following is given as the practice of the department in regard to the carrying on of these investigations :

'If the complaint is first received by the Department of Labour, this department informs the department affected of the nature of the complaint, and if it is found to be of a kind that cannot be settled forthwith by that department, or is of a nature demanding a special investigation, the Department of Labour is requested to have such investigation made, and a report upon the merits of the claim, or other matters of complaint, prepared. One of the fair wages officers is then sent to the locality from which the complaint comes to make

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

Date received	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Result of Investigation.	Disposition.
1900.					
Aug. 1	Quebec, Que. (Citadel).	Militia and Defence and Public Works	Complaint that masons, stonecutters and labourers employed on Government work at Quebec not receiving current rates of wages.	Investigation showed current rates for masons $2, stonecutters $2.50, labourers $1.25; that employees were receiving: masons $1.50 to $1.75, stonecutters $2, labourers $1. Increase recommended.	Aug. 15. Minister of Militia and Defence directed that current rates as recommended by Fair Wage Officers be paid. Payment to date from August 1.
" 1	" " ..	Public Works.	Complaint that carpenters and labourers not receiving current rates of wages.	Investigation showed that current rates were being paid, and that complaint was unfounded.	No change necessary.
" 20	Sorel, Que. (Govt. Shipyards).	" ..	Complaint that less than current rates of wages being paid to carpenters.	Investigation showed complaint well founded and increase recommended.	Aug. 25. Minister of Public Works directed that wages of carpenters be increased 15 p.c., as recommended in report of Fair Wage Officer.
" 25	" " ..	" ..	Complaint that caulkers not being paid current rates of wages.	" " " ..	Sept. 2. " "
Oct. 7	Hull, Que. (Post Office).	" ..	Claim of stonecutter for $24.97 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	Claim reported to be just and payment recommended.	May 3. Payment made by cheque from Public Works Department to complainant in Department of Labour. Amount deducted from sum due contractor.
7	" " ..	" ..	Claim for wages due as foreman	Report containing affidavits on both sides submitted to Department of Public Works.	Final action on report not taken at end of fiscal year.
" 20	" ..	" ..	Claim of stonecutter for $8.33 alleged to be due in accordance with rate set forth in fair wage schedule.	Claim reported to be just and payment recommended.	April 13. Payment made by contractor in office of Deputy Minister of Public Works.
20	" " ..	" ..	Claim of joiner for $5.40 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	" " " ..	" " "
20	" " ..	" ..	Claim of joiner for $5.85 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	" " " ..	" " "
Nov. 12	" " ..	" ..	Claim of stonecutter for $5.60 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	" " ..	Dec. 28. Contractor made payment of claim to Department of Labour.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901—*Concluded.*

Date received	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Result of Investigation.	Disposition.
1901.					
Feb. 13	Hull, Que. (Post Office).	Public Works.	Claim of plumber for $20.50 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	Claim reported to be just and payment recommended.	March 7. Payment made by cheque from Department of Public Works at Department of Labour. Amount withheld from sum due contractor.
" 13	" " ..	" ..	Claim of plumber for $1 50 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	" " " ..	April 12. Amount paid by contractor after learning of recommendation of Department of Labour.
" 13	" " ..	" ..	Claim of plumber for $13.15 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	" " " ..	April 13. Claim paid by contractor in office of Deputy Minister of Public Works.
" 15	" " ..	" ..	Claim of plumber for $ alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	" " " ..	April 12. " "
" 27	" " ..	" ..	Claim of plumber for $13.44 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	" " " ..	April 22. Payment made by Deputy Minister of Public Works out of funds due to contractor.
Feb. 27	" " ..	" ..	Claim of steamfitter for $6.34, alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	" " " ..	April 12. Payment made by contractor in office of Deputy Minister of Public Works.
April 16	" " .	" ..	Claim of stonecutter for $7.13 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	" " " ..	April 23. Payment made by Deputy Minister of Public Works out of funds due contractor.
" 23	" " ..	" ..	Claim of joiner for $25.87, on the ground of being employed as joiner and not as labourer.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	Final action not taken on report at end of fisca year.
" 23	" " .	" ..	Claim of joiner for $22.86, on ground of being employed as joiner and not as labourer.	" " " ..	" " "
May 16	" " ..	" ..	Claim of joiner for $102.28, on ground of being employed as joiner and not as labourer.	" " " ..	" " "
" 21	" " ..	" ..	Claim by Plumbers' Union of alleged sub-letting of part of plumbing contract.	Investigated. No sub-letting found..	
1900.					
Oct. 20	Victoria, B.C (Government dredge).	" ..	Complaint of Victoria Union that employees on Government dredge working 10 hours per day; current rate 9 hours.	Investigation showed 9 hours to be current rate for this class of labour in Victoria.	Nov. Minister of Public Works, on recommendation of Fair Wages Officer, directed that 9 hours be observed as current rate.
Dec. 2	Windsor, Ont. (Drill Hall).	" ..	Complaint of alleged sub-letting on part of contract.	Matter adjusted during progress of investigation.	

"	23	Quebec, Que. (Fortifications).	Militia and Defence.	Claim of stonecutter for amount alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	Report of Fair Wages Officer made to Department of Militia and Defence.	Feb. 8. Claim not allowed by Department of Militia and Defence on ground of special agreement.
"	14	St. Andrews Rapids, Man. (Improvements)	Public Works.	Claim of foreman on steam shovel for $41.50, wages alleged to be due in accordance with rate set forth in fair wage schedule.	Fair Wages Officer reported in favour of allowing claim.	May 23. Claim allowed by Department of Public Works and contractor required to meet same.
"	15	" " ..	" ..	Claim of dredge engineer for $43.75, wages alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in schedule.	" " " ..	" " "
1901.						
Feb.	3	" " ..	" ..	Claim for wages due on ground that employee engaged as foreman and not as carpenter merely.	Personal investigation made by officer of Public Works Department.	Department of Public Works refused to allow claim.
"	5	Hull, Que. (Wharf)	" ..	Petition of contractor concerning change in schedule rate of wages.	Investigation threw doubt on bona fides of petition, and report made that same be not allowed, in interests of men.	Petition not allowed by Department of Public Works.
"	23	Rivière à Pierre (Quebec Bridge).	Railways and Canals.	Government interference asked because of lock-out, due to wages dispute on work subsidized by Government.	Lockout terminated during investigation. Further action unnecessary.	
April	12	Montreal, Que. (Post Office.)	Public Works.	Complaint of Stonecutters' Union that wages not being paid according to contract.	Investigation showed complaint well founded.	Minister of Public Works directed that no further payment be made on contract until acquittance obtained from Union. June 10. Claims paid in full.
"	30	Hull, Que. (Wharf)	" ..	Claim of a workman on wharf at Hull for difference due on wages received and wages according to schedule inserted in contract.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	Final action on report not taken at end of fiscal year.
May	7	Quebec, Que. (Cartridge Factory).	Militia and Defence.	Request of labourers for increase in wages.	Investigation by Department of Labour terminated, owing to direct decision of claim made by Department of Militia and Defence	
"	27	Rossland, B. C. (Public Building)	Public Works.	Complaint *re* difference in wages at Rossland and Nelson.	Investigation showed difference in rates of wages due to difference in current rates in localities named, and report advised no change in schedule.	No change made.
"	28	Hochelaga, Que. (Post Office).	" ..	Complaint of Masons' Union that current rates not being paid, as fixed in schedule.	Satisfactory settlement reached between parties during investigation,	

a personal investigation of the case. His report is submitted to the minister of the department, and is subsequently transferred, together with the recommendation of the Department of Labour, to the department of the government which has awarded the contract, or has charge of the work.'

Nature of Complaints.

A perusal of the table relating to investigations made by the fair wages officers will disclose the fact that the number of these investigations has been considerable, and that the result has led, in most instances, to the satisfactory settlement of the claims of employees where the latter have suffered in consequence of the non-compliance on the part of the contractor with the fair wage or other conditions of the contracts. The table shows that there were in the year ended June 30, 1901, 34 separate complaints of non-compliance by contractors with the conditions in their contracts; that these complaints came from localities situated in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, and that they concerned contracts awarded by the Departments of Public Works, Railways and Canals and Militia and Defence. There was some variety in the nature of the causes of complaint, but for the most part the claims were for amounts alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in the schedule, but not paid by the contractor, or complaints that the amounts paid, where the contract did not contain a specific schedule of rates, were less than the current rates; alleged sub-letting of part of contract; differences of wages of one locality from the rates in another; a claim for wages due because of complainant having performed work belonging to a class other than that for which he was paid, or alleged to have been hired, were among other subjects of special investigation by the officers.

Results of Investigations.

It will be observed that of the 34 complaints made the subject of special investigation, 20 were discovered to be well-founded, and immediate redress recommended. In three cases, it was found that the complaints were ill-founded and that there was no justification for any change in existing conditions. One or two complaints were of a nature which involved consideration by the department affected on other conditions than the ones exclusively mentioned in the complaint, as, for example, some matter of special agreement, in which cases the claims were decided by the department affected on the basis of the report of the fair wages officers, considered in connection with the other circumstances. In regard to five complaints, reports had been made to the department affected, but final action had not been taken at the end of the fiscal year. In three cases the matter in dispute was adjusted between the parties themselves during the time the investigation was being held by the officers so that a report and recommendation became unnecessary.

Enforcement of Claims.

The most interesting facts disclosed in the table are those which indicate the method by which contractors were compelled to meet the claims of their employees where the same were reported by the fair wages officers to be just, and allowed by the department affected. The table shows that some of these claims were paid immediately by the contractor on his receiving notification of the decision given in reference to them. In regard to others it would appear that where the contractor had refused or delayed the making good of amounts due, such amounts were withheld from payments due him under the contract, and paid over, whether directly by the department affected or by that department through the Department of Labour, to the claimants. There are other dispositions of claims mentioned which indicate that an effective method of securing a speedy settlement of complaints was the withholding from the contractor of all payments due him under progress estimates until such times as an acquittance had been

obtained from his employees of the amounts outstanding to them.

Inquiries and Correspondence.

The report states that the department has received from individuals and public bodies a large number of inquiries in regard to the conditions governing public work being performed in different localities. It would appear that many of these inquiries were answered from information given in the columns of the *Labour Gazette* ; that some were made the subject of special investigation, or involved considerable correspondence between the department and other departments of the government.

Apart, therefore, from the work immediately connected with the enforcement of the fair wages resolution, the department has in other ways as well been instrumental in bringing about a more general understanding of the fair wages movement and its wider recognition.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPT., JANUARY, 1902.

During the month of January the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned; all of these orders were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and securing payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions :

Nature of Order.	Amount of order.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps ; also type and brass crown seals	$ 560 59
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	47 15
Stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads ; wooden boxes for the same ; also stamping ink	920 15
Mail bags, new	317 70
Repairing mail bags	164 32
" "	106 66
" "	66 66
" "	200 00
" "	66 66
" "	162 00
" "	50 00
Making and repairing mail locks and keys ; also the mail bag fittings	51 50
Letter, newspaper and parcel boxes, also portable and other tin boxes	129 60
Letter, newspaper and parcel boxes, also portable and other tin boxes	250 00
Miscellaneous order for making and repairing articles of postal stores	41 20
Miscellaneous order for making and repairing articles of postal stores	101 00
Making up and supplying articles and material for official uniforms	22 50
Making up and supplying articles and material for official uniforms	2 00
Making up and supplying articles and material for official uniforms	1,575 00

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

DURING the month of January eight strikes in all were reported to the department. Of these, all but three were still in continuance at the end of the month. Of the strikes settled, the most important were those of the repairers in the shops of the C. P. R. at Vancouver, and the coal miners at Broad Cove, C.B. The strike at Vancouver was occasioned by the dismissal of an employee for an alleged misdemeanour. Some 120 fellow-workmen went out in sympathy with the discharged man. After his case had been investigated by superior authorities, he was reinstated, and in three days all of the employees returned to work. The strike of the coal miners at Broad Cove, which affected 150 men, was for an increase in rates paid for mining coal, the men asking also that they be paid for splint and stone in coal. This difficulty was adjusted within ten days of its commencement, a compromise being effected

whereby the miners received an increase of 5 cents per ton for coal mined, also pay for splint and stone in coal, and other concessions relative to the methods to be used in mining. In the returns supplied by the company in reply to the schedules sent to each of the parties to industrial disputes, the employers stated that this trouble was not in reality a strike, but that the few days' stoppage of work was to allow the consulting engineer and workmen to get together and arrange a basis of wages, which had not been arranged before, the colliery being a new one. The other strike settled during the month was that of 25 hay pressers at St. John, N.B. The strike was occasioned by the refusal of employers to concede an increase in the rates of pay demanded by the men. It was settled after a strike of four days by the firm conceding in part the increase demanded.

Existing Disputes.

Of the other five disputs, two were occasioned by a demand for increased wages or prices, and one was against a reduction in wages. The latter involved 54 employees in the cigarmaking trade at Granby, Que., and is of considerable importance, in view of the long continued strike of the cigarmakers in Montreal, which commenced in April last because of the refusal of employers to concede the union's demand for a revision of the existing wage scale, and which has been in progress ever since.

The cigarmakers at Brockville, numbering only six in all, and moulders at Moncton, N.B., to the number of 40, were the other employees who struck during the month for increase in the rates of pay. The strike of the stove mounters in Toronto, in which 22 employees are involved, and the lock-out of nine cigarmakers in one of the cigarmaking firms in London, Ont., each arose out of conditions in which certain principles of the local union were involved. In London, Ont., the lock-out was occasioned by the refusal of the union men to grant the use of the union label to the company in whose employ they were, presumably because of non-compliance on the part of the company with all of the requirements of the union. The trouble with the stove mounters in Toronto was occasioned by the union claiming for two of the employees status as journeymen, and the firm refusing to consider them as other than apprentices.

Summing up the disputes by provinces, it will be seen that two were in the province of New Brunswick, one in Nova Scotia, one in Quebec, three in Ontario, and one in British Columbia.

The Rossland Strike.

Word was also received at the department to the effect that the strike of the miners in the employ of the Le Roi Mining Company (Le Roi No. 1) at Rossland, B.C., which was commenced in July last, and which, though the company claimed some time ago that they were no longer affected by its continuance, was never formally declared at an end, was declared off on the 23rd of the month. The demands as to increased wages made by the union have not been conceded, but the officers claim that by an arrangement which has been made with the company, the terms of which have not been made public, members of the union are not to be discriminated against in future for having taken part in the strike. A formal understanding between the union and the other mining companies concerned in the recent strike at Rossland had not been reached at the end of the month.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of January, and which have been reported to the department.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly	Indirectly			
Quebec	Montreal	Cigarmakers	Refusal of employers to accede to union's demand for revision of existing wage scale.	10	600	.....	April 19	....	No settlement reported at end of month.
New Brunswick	Moncton	Moulders	Refusal by management to concede 20% increase to piece hands and minimum wage of $2.50, or to recognize union and subsequent discharge of several union men.	1	40	.....	Jan'y. 7	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
New Brunswick	St. John	Hay pressers	Refusal of employers to grant increase in pay from 15 cents per hour to 20 cents per hour or 6 cents per ton.	1	25	....	" 10	Jan. 14	Settled by firm granting men 5½ cents per ton.
Quebec	Granby	Cigarmakers	Against reduction in wages.	1	54	.....	" 11	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Nova Scotia	Broad Cove	Coal Miners	Refusal of employers to grant men's demand for increase in pay from 50 to 60 cents a ton, and pay for splint and stone n coal, &c.	1	150	.....	" 16	Jan. 26	Compromise effected by which men receive 55 cents per ton and pay for splint and stone in coal, together with other concessions as to methods used in mining.
British Columbia	Vancouver	Repairers (C.P.R)	Dismissal of employee by foreman for alleged misdemeanour.	1	120	....	" 17	Jan. 20	Dismissed employee reinstated and men returned to work.
Ontario	Toronto	Stove mounters	Refusal of firm to recognize two employees as members of union. Employers considered them apprentices, but union claim they are entitled to status as journeymen.	1	22	..	" 21	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Brockville	Cigarmakers	Refusal of employers to pay union prices demanded.	1	6	2	" 25	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	London	Cigarmakers	Lockout occasioned by refusal of union to grant use of union label to company.	1	9	.....	" 27	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during January, 1902 :—

Belgium Industrial Statistics.

Rapports annuels de l'inspection du travail, Royaume de Belgique, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, Office du Travail et Administration des Mines, 1900, 309 pp.

This volume covers a number of reports made by Labour Inspectors of the Kingdom of Belgium for the following districts : Brussels, Louvain, Antwerp, Gand, Bruges, Courtrai, Houdeng-Gaegnies, Namur and Liège; also a report by the inspector of the central administration on the work of the medical inspectors; general statistics relative to the application, in the year 1900, of the law of December 13, 1889, concerning the work of women, young people and children in industrial establishments, and a general report on the legislation during the year 1900, concerning the work of women, young people and children in mines.

The various reports deal with the work of the inspectors during the year, the number of establishments visited, nature and conditions under which work is done by women, young people and children, precautions taken as to health and safety of the workers, for the public safety and commodity, payment of salaries, the economic and moral condition of the workers, the economic situation of the different industries, and also the rules governing the workshops. The tabular statements accompanying the reports give statistical information as to the number of establishments registered in each district, and the numbers visited by the inspectors during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

The report of the inspector of the central administration on the work of the medical inspectors is illustrated with half-tone engravings of the ancient and modern methods of ventilating factories where rubber goods are made. In the general summing up of the different statistical tables, the trades and industries of the kingdom are divided into distinct groups and the numbers of workers of every kind in each groups are set forth.

Deaf and Dumb.

Thirty-first Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the year ended September 30, 1901, 47 pp., King's Printer, Toronto.

This report states that there were, in 1900, 300 pupils, of which 157 were males and 143 females, in the Belleville Institution. Their ages varied from 7 to 27 years; about one-half were born deaf mutes, the others becoming deaf after birth; they came from every county in the province and from the districts. The males enjoy the advantages of industrial training in the carpenter shop in addition to literary instruction, and the girls receive systematic instruction in sewing, knitting, fancy work, &c., and it is hoped that this year domestic science for teaching cooking and household work will be introduced. The report gives the expenditure for the past year as having been $47,523.29, an average per pupil of $184.92 for the year, or a weekly average of $3.58.

Liquor Licenses.

Report of the Inspection of Liquor Licenses for the year 1901, Ontario, 116 pp., King's Printer, Toronto.

This report is mainly composed of schedules showing the number of licenses granted in the province during the year, the provincial revenues, municipal revenues, amounts of fines, salaries of inspectors and miscellaneous expenditure, commitments for drunkenness, &c.

The report shows that in 1898-9 there was a total of 3,040 licenses of all kinds granted in Ontario, as against 3,008 in 1900-1901, a reduction of 32 for last year; the provincial revenue from licenses, fines, &c., was $304,676.60, and the municipal revenue from the same source was $250,482.13. The following table,

showing the number of prisoners committed for drunkenness during the years from 1876 to 1901, inclusive, clearly demonstrates that a very marked reduction in this class of offences has taken place:

From 1876 to 1880 inclusive	.. ..	3,812
" 1881 to 1885	"	4,016
" 1886 to 1890	"	4,311
" 1891 to 1895	"	2,703
" 1896 to 1900	"	1,920

The report also gives the names and addresses of the license inspectors, of which there are 100 in the province.

Ontario Educational Statistics.

Report of the Minister of Education, province of Ontario, for the year 1901, Part I. (with the statistics of 1900) ; 160 pp., King's Printer, Toronto.

This report shows in part the work done by the Department of Education of the province of Ontario. It presents valuable statistics relating to the attendance of pupils at the public and separate schools, the number of teachers and their salaries, the number of teachers in training at county model schools, Normal College, provincial normal schools, &c., the work of the teachers' institutes, technical education, school and travelling libraries. The statistics given are those for 1900, and show that the school population of Ontario was 580,105, with an average attendance of 263,-181. The school age is between 5 and 21 years of age.

With regard to temperance and hygiene, the report states : 'It is also worthy of notice that the number of pupils receiving instruction in temperance and hygiene has increased from 33,926 in 1882 to 199,229 in 1900. Having regard to the great importance of the knowledge of physiology and the injurious effects of alcoholic stimulants on the human system, provision was made by the statutes in 1886 for placing this subject on the course of study for public schools.'

The report sets forth that kindergarten system, established in 1882, has met with encouraging success, and that there were 12 night schools in 1900, with an attendance of 795, exclusive of the attendance upon the classes established by mechanics' institutes and art schools. In 1900, there were 9,440 teachers in Ontario, of which 2,630 were males and 6,810 females. The highest salary paid teachers was $1,500 per annum and the lowest $298. The average salaries of teachers in the province was : males $404 and females $298; the average salaries in counties : male $349, female $255; in cities : males $892, females $455; in towns : males $624, females $309.

In the Roman Catholic Separate Schools there were 355 schools open in 1900, with 774 teachers and 42,397 pupils.

There were in Ontario in the year mentioned 131 high schools and collegiate institutes open, with a staff of 573 teachers and 21,723 pupils, and 1,045 teachers were in training at county model schools, Normal College, provincial normal schools, &c. It is hoped that the reading habits of the community in the new and sparsely settled districts of northern Ontario will be developed by the introduction, in 1901, of travelling libraries. The Superintendent of Public Libraries, in his sub-report, states that in 1901 there were 263 public libraries (not free) in Ontario, 126 public libraries (free), art school libraries 7, scientific institutions, &c., 9, and 43 new libraries, and others which did not report before December 31, 1901.

In so far as technical education is concerned, the addition of domestic science to the school programme in 1899 marks another epoch in the development of education in Ontario, and this subject is already taught in the educational establishments of Hamilton, Toronto, Stratford, Kingston, Brantford, Renfrew, Ottawa, &c. In other branches of technical education the attention given to the subject by the public is also encouraging and the establishment of schools for learning manual training and practical science is urged in the report.

UNIONS FORMED DURING JANUARY, 1902.

During the month of January, organizations were formed in the following crafts:—

Halifax, N.S.—Plasterers, builders' labourers, electrical workers and retail clerks.

St. John, N.B.—Teamsters.

East Toronto, Ont.—Locomotive firemen.

Lindsay, Ont.—Printers.

Peterborough, Ont.—Printers.

St. Catharines, Ont.—Metal workers.

Thorold, Ont.—Federal labour union.

Welland, Ont.—Carpenters.

Windsor, Ont.—Street railway employees, electrical workers, and retail clerks.

Bristol Bay, B.C.—Fishermen.

An Allied Printing Trades Council, composed of delegates from the local printers, pressmen, bookbinders and stereotypers' unions, was organized in Ottawa during the month.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

ONTARIO CASES.

Accident Caused by Act of Person Injured.

T, a boy of sixteen years of age, was working in a furniture factory together with another employee, G. While the latter was putting away a machine, T put his foot under the table to touch a peg which would stop the saw. There were three saws under the table, and T's leg coming in contact with one of them, his knee-cap was seriously injured. T sued the owners of the factory for damages, but at the trial the judge found that as T had no instructions to touch the machine in question, he had no right to attempt to do so, and that, therefore, the employers should not be held liable for the accident.

(Thompson vs. Oliver & Son. Judgment delivered in Ottawa by Mr. Justice McMahon, January, 1902.)

Case of Accident in a Mine.

Adams and Howe were employed to do work in a mine in the Rainy River district. One night, when the engineer blew the whistle for the men to go to work, the bucket was hanging over the open shaft, having been left by the men when they came up at 6 o'clock. The men, believing that the engineer was at his post, and that the brakes and machinery were properly applied, stepped into the bucket—four men in all—and it commenced to move, and in a moment fell away and fell down the shaft. It was stopped by the engineer after it had descended about ninety feet, but the sudden drop no doubt threw three of the men out of the bucket, for they were found at the bottom of the shaft, one of them dead, and the other two dying shortly afterwards.

The representatives of Adams and Howe, two of the men thus killed, brought actions for damages against the owners of the mine, alleging that their negligence was responsible for the accident, on the ground that the ladders and hoisting apparatus were in a defective condition at the time of the accident.

The evidence given at the trial proved that the brake, which was supposed to be strong enough to hold any weight that the hoist was capable of lifting, had, possibly by means of wear, become loose, so that when locked in place it was not sufficient to hold the bucket with the men in it. There was some additional means used for holding the bucket in place, namely, a friction clutch, which threw the machinery into gear. If both brake and friction

clutch were applied they together would hold any weight. The engineer stated that the brake was properly locked, but he could not tell the position of the friction clutch. The cause of the accident no doubt was that the brake, while locked, was not sufficient to hold the bucket with the men in it, and that the friction clutch was not properly set, and therefore the bucket fell away when the men got in.

Those suing as representatives of the deceased men alleged (1) that the ladders provided for use by the men in going into the mine were in a defective condition, inasmuch as (*a*) they did not comply with the requirements of the Mines Act, and (*b*) that they were insufficient in number to enable the employees to enter the mine safely. (2.) That owing to the defective condition of the ladders they used the bucket to go down the shaft, and that the management authorized its use ; that the bucket being a common ore bucket, was unsuitable for the purpose, and the mine owners were negligent in not providing a suitable means for the men getting to their work. (3.) That the hoisting apparatus was defective in that the brakes were not in proper working order, and had not been in proper working order for some time prior to the accident, to the knowledge of the mine owners or their foreman. The defendants denied negligence, and alleged : (1.) That as the mine was in process of development, the ladders were as good as could reasonably be expected, and having regard to the mine that they were suitable for the purpose, and that there was no occasion for the men to use the bucket. (2.) That the men using the bucket did so at their own risk. (3.) That the men were guilty of contributory negligence in getting upon the bucket on the night of the accident without first ringing the bell so as to make sure the engineer was in his place.

The trial judge decided that the facts were as alleged by the representatives of the deceased men, and that the accident was caused by the defective machinery and plant of the mine, for the unsafe condition of which the owners were responsible. It was also held that the deceased had not been guilty of any contributory negligence. Judgment was therefore given against the owners of the mine, who were directed to pay certain sums as damages to the representatives of the deceased.

(Adams vs. Culligan ; Howe vs. Culligan. Judgment given by Chief Justice Falconbridge, at Toronto, January, 1902.)

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—*(Continued).*

THE directory of labour organizations in Canada, commenced in the September number (1901) of the *Gazette,* will be concluded next month. The present issue contains particulars of the names and addresses, together with the dates of elections of officers, the localities and dates of formation of the organizations in the following groups :—Glass-workers, farmers, fishermen, post office employees, civic employees, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, delivery employees. In the March number the same particulars will be given for miscellaneous trades, including organizations of barbers, broom-makers, laundry workers, bottlers, brewery workers, clerks, stenographers, musicians and household workers ; also a list of the general labour unions and the local assemblies of the Knights of Labour, together with the names of their officers, &c.

A short appendix and *errata,* in which information will be given to supplement that which has already appeared, will be published in the April number of the *Gazette,* and organizations which have not already made returns, or which may desire to have any alterations made in regard to particulars which have already been published in connection therewith, are requested to notify the department as soon as possible, in order that the appendix may serve to make the directory as complete and accurate as possible.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	GLASS MANUFACTURE.		
	Glass Workers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Glass Bottle Blowers' Ass'n of U.S. and Canada, No. 18	1879	May & Nov.
"	American Flint Glass Workers' Union, No. 24		
Ontario—			
Toronto	Glass Bottle Blowers' Ass'n of U.S. and Canada, No. 66		June & Dec.
Wallaceburg	American Flint Glass Workers' Union	Oct. 17, 1898	October
"	Glass Bottle Blowers' Ass'n of U.S. and Canada, No. 70	May 30, 1901	December
	FISHING AND AGRICULTURE.		
	Agriculture.		
Ontario—			
St. Thomas	Farmers' Union	1900	August
	Fishermen.		
British Columbia—			
No fixed Locality	Grand Lodge of B. Columbia Fishermen	Jan., 1901	September
Canoe Pass	Fishermen's Union, No. 3		
Eburne	Fishermen's Union, No. 4		
New Westminster	Fishermen's Union, No. 1	Dec. 12, 1899	December
Port Simpson	Fishermen's Union, No. 5		
	EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.		
	Post Office Employees.		
No fixed Locality	Federated Ass'n of Letter Carriers	Nov. 3, 1891	September
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Federated Ass'n of Letter Carriers	Oct. 22, 1891	November
New Brunswick—			
St. John	Federated Ass'n of Letter Carriers, No. 6	Nov., 1891	January
Quebec—			
Montreal	Federated Ass'n of Letter Carriers, No. 10	Sept. 8, 1891	December
Quebec	Federated Ass'n of Letter Carriers, No. 5		February
Ontario—			
Brantford	Federated Ass'n of Letter Carriers, No. 13	Nov. 26, 1901	November
Hamilton	Federated Ass'n of Letter Carriers	May 4, 1901	June & Dec.
Kingston	Federated Ass'n of Letter Carriers, No. 8	Nov., 1891	January
London	Federated Ass'n of Letter Carriers, No. 4	June, 1894	January
Ottawa	Letter Carrier's Assembly, K. of L., No. 2422	Mar. 4, 1901	June & Dec.
Toronto	Federated Ass'n of Letter Carriers, No. 1	Nov. 2, 1901	December
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Federated Ass'n of Letter Carriers, No. 7	Jan. 17, 1901	October
British Columbia—			
Vancouver	Federated Ass'n of Letter Carriers, No. 12	May 15, 1901	January
Victoria	Federated Ass'n of Letter Carriers, No. 11	June 11, 1901	May
	Civic Employees.		
Ontario—			
Hamilton	Civic Employees' Union		
Toronto	Civic Employees' Benevolent Union, No. 1	1885	December
"	Civic Employees' Benevolent Union, No. 2	April 6, 1894	December
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Civic Employees' Union of Manitoba, No. 1	Oct. 30, 1900	December

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Moïse Laneaux	260 Delorimier Ave.	Patrick A. Whelan	354 Amherst St.
		D. J. Finn	15 Kent St.
Chas. McNichol	68 Dovercourt Road	Geo. A. Bard	15 Brookfield St.
James E. Carr	Wallaceburg	Wm. Black	Wallaceburg.
David Stites	Wallaceburg	Samuel Crist	P. O. Box 143.
W. H. R. Meek.	Union, Ont.	John Burton	Fingal.
Fred. Taylor	Port Guichon	Chas. Durham	847 Harris St., Vancouver.
		Fred. Taylor	Port Guichon.
		A. J. Harvey	Eburne P. O.
Robert Mackie	Box 423	John Falch	P. O. Box 423.
		D. A. Johnson	Port Simpson.
H. Chamberlain	97 Cambridge St., Ottawa.	A. McMordie	Toronto, Ont.
M. J. Theakston	Charles St	J. F. Day	42 Macana St.
Caleb Belyea	164 Paradise Row	G. W. Wethers	P. O.
Wm. Frs. Mitchell	1725 St. James, St. Henri.	P. Delorme	68 Wolfe St.
F. X. Ouellet	74 Latourelle St.	D. L. Auger	106 Olivier St.
William Lake	83 West Mill St.	George Broatch	79 Palace St.
R. Woolsey	203 Macauley St. E.	Robt. Guy	Huron St.
Jno. Collins	King St. West	Robert E. Genge	Kingston.
Chs. N. Perrin	252 Adelaide St.	David A. Dibb	5 Thornton Ave.
M. H. Fagan	P. O., Ottawa	Wm. J. Cantwell	9 Pinard St.
S. C. Manhart	566 Givens St.	W. J. Mankey.	Dovercourt Road.
W. M. Burrows.	279 Henry Ave.	Henry Lillington	27 Spencer's Block.
T. H. Cross	720 Richard St.	G. P. Carr	811 Georgia St.
Frederick Tubbs	Post Office	Austin H. A. Sheather	'A' St., Victoria.
John Hadlow	Hamilton	R. J. Hancock	Orchard Hill.
George Altpeter	124 Jarvis St.	E. J. Hopkins	466 Eastern Avenue.
John Gordon	43 Argyle St.	Wm. Hill	82 Stafford St.
W. Hallam	532 Ross Ave.	D. G. McAlister	237 King St.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND THEATRE EMPLOYEES.		
	Hotel and Restaurant Employees.		
New Brunswick—			
St. John	Bartenders' International League, No. 63	Oct. 14, 1901	October
Quebec—			
Montreal	Bartenders' International League, No. 245	April 19, 1900.	June & Dec.
Ontario—			
Berlin	Bartenders' International League		August
Brantford	Bartenders' International League	May 17, 1899.	Jan. & July.
Guelph	Wine Clerks' Union, No. 104	Oct. 13, 1901	
Hamilton	Bartenders' International League	Nov. 6, 1899	November.
London	Bartenders' International League, No. 137	Nov. 24, 1900.	June
Toronto	Bartenders' International League, No. 280	Dec. 29, 1901.	December
British Columbia—			
Greenwood	Boundary Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 117	Sept., 1900	December
Nelson	Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 141		
Phœnix	White Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 124	Sept. 23, 1900.	Jan. & July.
Rossland	Bartenders and Waiters' Union		
Vancouver	Waiters and Bartenders' Alliance, No. 28	July 21, 1900.	
Victoria	Waiters and Waitresses' Union	Aug., 1901	Not fixed
	Theatre Employees.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 56	Sept., 1897	February.
Ontario—			
Toronto	Theatrical Stage Employees' Ass'n	1894	
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 63	1899	December
	DELIVERY EMPLOYEES.		
	Bread Delivery.		
Ontario—			
Toronto	Bread Drivers' Local Union, No. 1	May, 1899	Jan. & July.
	Milk Delivery.		
Ontario—			
London	Forest City Dairymen's Association	Dec. 6, 1900	June & Dec.
	Coal Delivery.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Coal Handlers' Union, No. 274	May 7, 1887.	May
Ontario—			
London	Coal Employees' Union, No. 7483	Sept., 1898	Sept. & Mar.
	Parcel Delivery.		
Ontario—			
St. Marys	Delivery Boys' Union	Nov., 1901	

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
William H. Keefe	Café Royal	William Tait	19 Hanover St.
George Filion	244 Island St	J. A. H. Gauthier	184 St. Lawrence St.
Geo. M. Schmidt	Berlin	George Englert	Berlin.
G. R. Thomas	Butler House	John Shannon	Park Hotel.
Jas. W. Williams	Care of Commercial Hotel.	Harry Lansing	Care of Royal Hotel.
William McKeown	21 Market Sq.	A. Spellessey	Waldorf Hotel.
Fred Harding	437 Elizabeth St	E. Dickmother	Dominion House.
Harvey Finch	8 Bond St	Arthur Rooney	Tremont House.
Robert G. Woods	Greenwood	Miss Hester Jones	P. O. Box 217.
		J. P. Forestell	Nelson.
S. F. Palner	Phœnix	Miss M. A. Clarke	Box 228.
		Geo. Cunningham	Rossland.
J. Seabald	Vancouver	D. C. McKinnon	Labour Hall.
J. Armason (temporary).	Victoria	C. Esnouf	Victoria.
Robt. Harmon	91 University St	Fred. Gibson	Care of Proctor's Theatre.
Wm. Powis	98 Hayter St	W. E. Meredith	472 Dovercourt Road.
Clarence F. Spence	Winnipeg Theatre	W. A. McDonald	384 Alexander Ave.
Walter Edis	196 Terauley	B. C. Webber	597 Parliament St.
Alb. Pack	492 English St	Albert E. Hourd	732 Queen's Ave.
Henry Miuse	159 Lower Water St.	Liban Remard	145 Lower Water St.
Jas. Davies	61 Wellington St	Albert Buttler	240 Grey St.

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. II—No. 9. MARCH, 1902 Price Three Cents

The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, March 15, 1902.

The annual session of the Dominion Parliament was opened on the 13th February, and during the first week the reports of several departments were laid upon the table of the House. In the February number of the *Labour Gazette* a review was given of the contents of the report of the Department of Labour. In the present number special attention has been directed to industrial information contained in the reports of some of the other departments. The articles on Agriculture in Canada and Canadian Marine and Fisheries are based exclusively upon the reports of these departments.

A feature of the *Gazette* for the present month is the number of important reviews which it contains of reports of special interest to persons desiring a comprehensive knowledge of the more important labour movements of the day. Among these reviews should be mentioned those dealing with workmen's co-operative societies, the insurance of workmen, and factory inspection in the province of Quebec.

A special article is published on the Workmen's Compensation Act in England. It has been prepared with a view of showing the nature of the cases which have arisen under the Act and the method of its enforcement.

As part of the series of special articles treating of the labour contract and the mutual obligations arising out of it, the article on legislation in Canada in regard to apprentices, commenced in the last number of the *Gazette,* is concluded in the present issue. This article deals in particular with the rights and duties of masters towards their apprentices, and the rights and duties of apprentices towards their masters.

Some interesting comparisons and deductions have been made, based on Census returns issued during the month by the Census Department, in a special article on urban and rural population in Canada. In this article the exact nature and extent of the movement of population from the rural to the urban districts is set forth.

The directory of labour organizations in Canada, which was commenced in the September, 1901, issue of the *Labour Gazette,* and which has appeared in regular monthly instalments since, is concluded in this issue. In addition to particulars regarding miscellaneous trades, not already reported, particulars are given in reference to the general and federal labour unions and the assemblies of the Knights of Labour.

The special reports of local correspondents, recent legal decisions affecting labour, trade disputes during the month, trade unions formed during the month, &c., appear as usual.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

THE prevailing opinion expressed in the February correspondence to the *Gazette* is that, considering the time of the year, the conditions of the past month have been on the whole favourable to workmen. Certain industries, notably the building and allied trades, are, generally speaking, at a standstill, though in the case of carpenters and joiners, while outside work has been in the main suspended, there has been in certain localities more or less indoor employment, and in the maritime provinces, bricklayers and masons have not been wholly prevented by the cold weather from obtaining employment. On the other hand, the severe weather reported in certain localities has made plumbers exceptionally busy. The prospects of the building trades, moreover, for the coming season are very bright, and active operations are already reported in a few quarters. In the printing trades, with few exceptions, the month has been one of considerable activity. Labour in one or two localities has been temporarily affected owing to severe losses by fire. Work has commenced, however, on the rebuilding of premises destroyed.

In Manitoba and the West the marketing of the enormous crops of last year still proceeds, and the elevator capacity of the country is in many districts still taxed to its utmost, giving employment to a large number of men, and substituting a busy winter among the farmers for the usual dull season. The spring demand for labour is already reported from the west.

The month has had few industrial disturbances of any serious import. A marked feature has been the movement, very general, particularly in the building trades, for an increase in wages for the coming season.

Industrial Development.

A matter of exceptional interest industrially has been the decision on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in consideration of the continued expansion in the business of the company, to add $20,000,000 to its capital, the amount thus raised to be expended in new shops, locomotives and other rolling stock, elevators, terminal facilities, improvements of the road-bed, &c. The definite selection and purchase of a site for new car shops in Montreal, with a capacity estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 cars and from 100 to 150 locomotives per annum, and affording employment to 7,000 workmen, is also announced.

A condition seriously affecting the industries of western Ontario during the month was the scarcity of soft coal, owing to lack of transportation facilities on the part of the American railroads. This was especially felt in Toronto and Hamilton, and led to considerable losses on the part of a number of employers and workmen in these cities. One effect of the famine was a renewed discussion of the possibility of obtaining coal supplies from the mines of Nova Scotia.

In British Columbia the shingle manufacturing industry is in an exceptionally flourishing condition, with many new mills building and old mills increasing their capacity. The smelting industry also reports favourable conditions, especially on Vancouver Island. A cessation of labour troubles and reductions in freight rates have reacted very beneficially on the mining interests of the province.

Renewed attention has been directed during the month to the subject of the manufacture of beet root sugar in Canada, the matter having attracted particular interest in western Ontario, where various projects for the encouragement of the industry, such as a draw-back on the duty of materials imported for the equipment of factories engaged in the industry, have been discussed.

In Prince Edward Island work in the various trades is reported better and prospects brighter than for many years.

The spring is opening with prospects of a renewed immigration movement of great

activity from Great Britain into the Canadian west.

The general trade condition of the country continues good, with foreign trade expanding and offering prospects of unusual prosperity.

Special Reports.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The past month has developed no material change in the condition of the labour market. With the exception of the *building trades,* which are not usually active at this time of the year, February has been a fairly good month for the workmen.

Dock labourers were fairly busy and the stranding of the Allan Line ss. *Grecian* provided a considerable amount of employment. The labourers complain, however, that at this period of the year mechanics, who are idle through the non-activity of the building trades, find their way to the docks, and, in many cases, to the exclusion of the men who depend on dock labour the year round.

There are indications of an awakening in the *cabinet-making trade,* one of the leading firms advertising for help in this branch.

Carpenters report inside work fairly good ; outdoor work scarce.

Caulkers are fairly busy.

Coopers report conditions about the same as in January.

Boilermakers are busy.

Printers report work exceptionally good.

Machinists are busy.

Electrical workers report work plentiful.

Horseshoers find work plentiful.

This is the dull season for *shoe-workers.*

Coal-workers are fairly busy.

The Carpenters and Joiners' Union in this city has demanded of the Master Builders' Association an increase of three cents per hour on the present rate of 22 cents minimum in the wages of carpenters and joiners, the same to take effect on June 1 next.

It may be remembered that about a year ago a strike occurred among the carpenters and joiners, the occasion being a demand for 25 cents an hour. The matter was submitted to arbitration, with the result that the carpenters were awarded 22 cents per hour ; the previous rate was 18 cents.

District Notes.

North Sydney.—The Cape Breton Brick Company, with a $50,000 plant that will turn out 3,000 bricks per hour, is spoken of as an enterprise which will be undertaken in the near future. A *blast furnace* is also projected.

Sydney.—All branches of the *steel* and *iron industry* are very active.

Amherst.—The car shops of Rhodes, Curry & Co., were destroyed by fire during the month with a loss of $20,000. Many men are thrown out of work. It is understood, however, that a new car shop of greater capacity will be erected immediately.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month of February proved an exceptionally good one at West St. John, more freight being received and shipped than during any previous month since the opening of the winter port business this season. Large shipments of hay were also forwarded to South Africa.

The *building trades* continue busy, the mild weather enabling bricklayers to carry on their work successfully.

The city council granted the increase asked for by the *Teamsters' Protective Union.*

Broommakers continue busy.

Brushmakers are working overtime.

Bookbinders report work good.

Carpenters and Joiners say that work is brisk.

Cigarmakers are all employed.

Freight handlers report plenty of work.

Machinists' work continues fair.

Masons and plasterers say that work is excellent.

Moulders report business as good.

Painters find business improving as the spring advances.

Printers report work as continuing good.

Ship labourers report business improving.

Teamsters have plenty to do.

The *shingle sawyers and bunchers* organized a union on January 25, and elected officers. They are now contemplating affiliation with the American Federation of Labour.

The Organizer of the *International Typographical Union* for Canada addressed an open mass meeting of printers on February 26, with the result that about twenty-five new members joined the union.

The *Fabian League,* supported by the various trades unions, is endeavouring to have a Workmen's Compensation Act passed at the coming session of the provincial legislature.

The *moulders* who struck work last April are still out.

District Notes.

The *moulders* employed in Fawcett's foundry, *Sackville,* went out on strike February 24. It appears that the employer wished them to sign a document pledging themselves to work continuously through the year at the present rate of wages. The men were anxious to make the shop a union one, but the proprietor declined. Negotiations for a settlement were under way at the end of the month.

Moncton.—The *moulders'* strike is not yet settled.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The severe snow storm on the first of the month caused the closing down of several outside works, and for the *building* trades the month may be classed as the worst of the year. The demand for *general labour,* however, during the first week of the month exceeded the supply ; during the 2nd and 3rd weeks it was not nearly so great, but the fine weather of the last week has caused a resumed activity, as the works closed down on account of the snow storm have again started up.

The *shoe and leather trades* have been particularly active, more so in fact than at any period within a year. Six of the big establishments are working overtime.

In the *iron trades* work is still brisk, with promise of increased activity during the month of March, when, as is usual, the refitting of passenger and tug boats begins.

Carpenters report a duller month for February than its predecessor. The cause is possibly to be found in the general stagnation in the *building trades.* This, however, is expected to change with the return of fine weather. Several new buildings, including a new theatre, are projected and will soon be under way.

The month of February in Quebec is a month devoted particularly to house-letting, and the tendency is pretty generally to an increase of rents for the coming year. The increase asked appears to be nearly 10 per cent. The number of houses offering is rather below the average, and while the increase in rent demanded cannot be classed as general, it is very extended.

There are no industrial disputes to report for the month.

Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Satisfactory progress is being made in the construction of the second caisson for the south shore pier of the new Quebec

Bridge, which the contractor hopes to place in position in May next. Over 150 men are now employed at the work.

A gang of men from Bic and adjoining parishes, left on the 6th inst., for the woods in the south, engaged to work at timber for the balance of the winter.

The *excavation work* for the foundation of the new Fire Hall in Montcalm ward was completed on the 15th inst., and the work of construction is now in progress.

One of our leading *furrier houses* entertained its employees, to the number of 125 on the completion of its new store, on the 11th inst. Besides the entertainment, the firm presented each one of its employees with a full week's wages.

The management of the Paquet Departmental Stores in engaging their hundreds of employees for the new year informed them that in future the stores would open at 8 a.m. and close at 6 p.m. all the year around, except on Saturdays and eves of holidays and the busy months of May and June.

Carpenters have been fairly well employed during the month.

Electrical workers report trade good and plenty of work.

The *painters* held a meeting on the 6th inst., formed into a union and elected temporary officers. Resolutions were passed in favour of an increase of wages of from 10 to 15 per cent. At a subsequent meeting on the 20th, a number of the employers were present, by invitation.

Printers have been well employed during the month.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the month of February the demand for labour has been fairly good, considering the season of the year. The demand for *mechanics* still keeps good, and will probably continue so for some time to come, as there are large orders to be completed within the next few months.

A strike of the *power-loom weavers* in the Paton Mill was happily averted a few days ago by the management acceding to the demand of the employees. For some time past the mill-hands have been compelled to work overtime, and they considered that they were not paid in accordance with the schedule in other concerns. A mass meeting of the weavers, which numbered about 120, was held on Saturday, February 15, and a delegation was appointed to wait upon the manager on the Monday following and request an increase in wages of 10 per cent and the reduction of the scale of fines, to both of which the management agreed. For two or three years past the mill has been running to its full capacity, and with this movement a return has been made in the direction of the old scale of wages.

A number of the labourers employed in the *powder works at Windsor Mills* refused to return to work on Monday morning, (February 17), unless they should receive an increase in pay. This, the management refused to grant, and there was no difficulty in filling the places of the men. No demonstration was made on the part of those refusing to work. The company have a large number of orders to fill, but the output will in no way be interfered with.

There is practically nothing doing in the *mason and bricklaying trades* just now.

Carpenters are kept busy on inside jobbing.

The *cigar trade* is busy. A meeting of the directors of the Sherbrooke Cigar Company, which was started two years ago by union men, was held recently. The directors were all re-elected, and the report of the affairs of the company showed a most satisfactory business during the past year.

The *machine shops* are extremely busy. One large concern, which employs about 150 hands and turns out chiefly drills and compressors, has been awarded some very heavy

contracts during the month for air compressors, and as a consequence the works are running overtime every night.

The *asbestos mines* at Thetford are doing a rushing business for the season of the year, although at Black lake one or two mines have been closed until the spring.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoléon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market has not undergone much change since the report of last month.

With *carpenters* and *joiners* work is abundant, especially at the organ factory, where several employees have been obliged to work at night. All the other branches of this trade have been very busy during the month in the different workshops in this locality.

At the *Canadian Woollen Mills* work has been plentiful.

Tanners, curriers and *machinists* have had a fairly good month.

The manufacture of *boots* and *shoes* is being pushed rapidly in order to fill orders which have been received. In some of the factories the employees have been obliged to work until nine o'clock at night for five days during the week. Work in this line has been abundant during this season.

During the month the relations between employers and employees in this district have been cordial and no complaints have been heard.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market continues in a prosperous condition, with prospects for the spring very encouraging, particularly for the building trades. A great number of labourers have been employed during the month excavating for building purposes.

Woodworkers report trade very brisk and slight demand for labour.

Painters and decorators report trade fair and prospects of a very busy season at a higher rate of wages than last year.

Plasterers report trade slack.

Coopers report trade very brisk.

Boilermakers report trade good, and wages fair.

Pattern makers report trade very brisk but wages low.

Ironmoulders and coremakers are having a very busy season, all members of the trade are employed and working considerably overtime at good wages.

Printers report trade fair.

Machinists are busy, all competent men employed, wages low.

Carpenters have been fairly well employed, considering the time of the year.

A meeting of the *Ship Carpenters Union* was held on the 2nd to consider the advisability of asking for an increase in wages. A committee was appointed to draw up a scale and present it to the employers for consideration. They will also ask for the abolition of Sunday work.

The *Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union* has submitted a new schedule to the master plumbers and roofers of Montreal. They are asking for a minimum scale of wages of 20 cents per hour, with a pay day every Saturday.

At the last regular meeting of the *Cigarmakers'* Blue Label League, it was stated that the demand for labels was increasing, owing to the extensive advertising done through the union. The strike situation in Montreal and Granby shows no change.

The *Boot and Shoe* Workers' Union reports trade brisk, all members employed at fair wages.

Stonemasons have made a demand for a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour to go into effect on May 1.

The *Garment Workers* Union reports all members employed at good wages and a steady demand for operators and basters. The Shop Committee reported at a meeting on February 17 that three large firms have agreed to employ only members of the union in future, and when in need of any men will apply to the union for them.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rudolphe Laferrière, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market in this city and district is decidedly dull, much duller for the trades than in the corresponding month of last year. Building trades are at a standstill. Some thirty *masons* and *carpenters* probably the only ones who have been working since Christmas, were discharged from the City Hall, where operations have been suspended. *Stonemasons, stonecutters, bricklayers and carpenters* will probably be idle for some time.

The Eddy Company, the large door and sash factory, the woollen mills, the pork-packing establishment, the quarries, the ship yards, ice-cutting and the huge iron constructions and water power improvements of the Ottawa and Hull Power Company, supply, however, abundant work to *labourers,* for the most part. The average wage is about $1.35 per day. The large majority work at $1.25 per 10 hour day, but a great many, such as the *sash and door-makers,* the *butchers,* the *ship-builders,* and the *machinists* earn from $1.50 to $2 per day of 9 hours. A few carpenters are getting $1.50 per day working at odd jobs. *Quarrymen* are paid $1.40 and are kept busy, as the production of building stone for outside market is very active.

The inspector of industrial establishments for the province of Quebec made his annual inspection of the E. B. Eddy works in Hull during the month. He found them in all respects up to if not ahead of the requirements of the law. Hygienic conditions especially were strictly looked into, particularly in the women's shops, and the inspector reports everything satisfactory.

The *boiler inspection* regulations will be stringently enforced throughout the district. A regular board of inspectors, paid by the Quebec government, will be organized. The present inspectors look for customers wherever they can get them to collect fees. It often happens, therefore, that inspectors will cross each other in the same territory. It is now proposed to allot them each a separate territory, thus preventing any possible friction, and ensuring more uniformity in the performance of the work. The inspector of this district inspected 80 boilers during the past year.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. F. Leggatt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

February is always a quiet month in Ottawa and vicinity, and the month just passed has been no exception to the rule. Business has been quiet and money scarce but with the coming of spring better times are expected. Several snowstorms during the month made work for many men and afforded a welcome break in the season of winter idleness. The opening of the session of parliament has afforded employment for a large number of persons at good wages.

The *printing trades* have been especially busy. At the Government Printing bureau work is in progress night and day.

The *metal trades* are quiet but business is improving and with the coming of spring there will be plenty of work.

The prospects for men in the *building trades* are bright. Considerable building will be done during the spring and summer, and architects have been making plans for many structures which will be put up during the coming summer.

Railwaymen have had all they could do, and no objections have been heard on account of lack of work from this quarter. The sale of the Canada Atlantic Railway to a syndicate, represented by Dr. W. Seward Webb, of New York, which is expected to be consummated by March 15, is

causing some uneasiness to the men, as it is not known how the change in the management may affect them.

Among the *trades unions* a few incidents of more than local interest are noted. The *union bakers* have been protesting against a proposed change in the Ontario law which prohibits Sunday work. The master bakers want the law amended to permit them to employ men on Sundays for the time necessary to set a sponge but the journeymen object. Some Sunday work goes on, but the masters feel their position insecure in that their employees may at any time stop this work. The masters say it is necessary to set the sponge on Sunday and want legal permission to do it. The men say it is not necessary to make any change in the law or to work on Sundays.

The *News-writers' Union* will be in good working shape next month and will have a membership of about fifteen local reporters.

The chief officers of the *Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen* arrived in the city about the end of the month to confer with some of the local trackmen. The agreement reached last year between the C.P.R. and its striking trackmen will expire within a short time, and a committee from the trackmen brotherhood will again confer with the company.

The *brotherhoods of railwaymen* have a parliamentary representative in the city, Ald. Harvey Hall of Toronto, whose business it is to watch all legislation affecting the interests of railwaymen.

The clerks of the city, through *Commercial Union No. 1* will begin in a short time to canvass the merchants and other employers of labour for a Saturday half holiday during the summer months.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the trade and labour market has been somewhat variable during the month of February. Considerable activity characterized the early part, but the latter half, on account of continued and violent storms, has not been entirely satisfactory, though some departments show good results. While a temporary check has been placed on *building operations,* &c., commercial travellers report the booking of very large orders, far in advance of former years, among the *merchants.*

A feature marking the prosperity of the *agriculturists* in this district was the annual spring delivery of agricultural implements by the Massey-Harris Co., through the local agents. The usual custom of having a parade was carried out this year, and when under way the procession was found to be twice as large as on any previous occasion. The agents also report that little or no difficulty is experienced in making collections for the large amount of machinery and implements sold.

The *butter and cheese factories* in this district are already organizing and the output of the season is expected to exceed that of many years previous.

The *cost of living,* the prices of produce, &c., has largely increased during the year. Potatoes are $1 per bag, eggs 30 cents per dozen, pork 11 and 12 cents per pound, butter 22 to 25 cents per pound, coal $6.25 per ton.

While the various *building trades* are comparatively idle, the amount of work for the season is increasing. Recently contracts were given out for nearly a whole block on Brock street, in the centre of the city.

The *Canadian Locomotive Works Co.* are making extensive improvements and are very busy. Recently a contract was received from the Algoma Central Railway Co. for four new engines.

The *Dominion Cotton Mills Co.* is also extending operations, and is advertising for loom hands, &c.

The *Union Cigar Factory,* recently organized, is now putting its goods on the

market, which are meeting with a gratifying reception.

No *labour difficulties* of note occurred during the month.

Two new *unions,* the Bartenders and Draymen, were organized during the month.

The evening classes in *technical education,* recently established by the Board of Education, are being largely attended, and give promise of great success.

The Government dry dock and other ship yards are scenes of activity, making preparations for an early opening of navigation.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this district shows no material change from the preceding month.

Merchants report a dull month for trade.

Tinsmiths report a busy month, and plenty of work on hand for the month of March.

Machinists report a good month, with good prospects ahead.

The *Belleville Lock Factory* is busy and plenty of orders are in hand. There are 35 hands at present employed, and the prospects are very encouraging.

A large number of men are being employed by R. J. Graham & Co., *pressing* hay, which is being purchased by the Dominion government for shipments to South Africa.

The city council is preparing a by-law, which will be submitted to the people at an early date, in connection with the *Rolling Mills.* A company of western capitalists will start the mills again. The company is to receive a bonus of $5,000 a year for six years, and they agree to turn out not less than 7,000 tons of iron a year. The mills will give employment to at least 100 men.

A company has applied to the city of Belleville and the county of Hastings for a charter to build an *electric road* from Shannonville to Trenton, a distance of 21 miles.

The *Belleville Canning Company* has a large staff of men at work making cans for the season's output.

W. B. Deacon of this city intends starting a *shirt factory* in this city, and is now getting his plant ready for work.

A branch of the International Bartenders' League was organized during the month. The Belleville branch will be known as the Bartenders' League, No. 298. The officers are : President, Jas. Brown ; vice-president, Lee Ketcheson; secretary, D. Kerr ; treasurer, P. Kenny.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Labour conditions continue good, and the prospects for a busy season, as soon as the spring is fully open, are favourable. Inquiries in connection with the leading branches of industry show a degree of activity seldom equalled at this time of the year.

The increased demand for dwelling houses, especially those of a moderate size and rent, will result in extensive *building operations* as soon as the weather permits. There has been more or less indoor work all winter in buildings commenced late last fall, enabling employees in the building trades to tide over the dull season more easily than usual.

The *Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners' Union* report a large number of accessions to the organization.

Painters report trade somewhat quiet. They have demanded an increase of pay from 25 to 30 cents per hour, with an eight instead of nine-hour working day. The employers have taken the question under consideration.

The *boot and shoe trade* continues good, and members of the union well employed. The volume of business done by the leading manufacturers in this line is steadily expanding.

The *agricultural implement manufacturers* are busy and anticipate a prosperous season.

The *coopers* find a considerable falling off in the demand for barrels in consequence of the prohibition agitation, which renders their trade dull at present.

Garment workers in all lines of ready-made goods are busy, and the trade centreing in Toronto is rapidly expanding. One reason for this tendency is that employees are not generally engaged the year around, and in a large city are able to find employment in other lines during the off-season. The manufacturers also find it an advantage to have a supply of raw material readily accessible, and state that competition among banks here enables them to secure accommodation more readily than in smaller places. A number of establishments are enlarging their facilities and putting in new machines.

Cigarmakers report work a little slack.

Bakers and confectioners are generally well employed.

The *millinery establishments* are doing a brisk trade and looking for a busy spring season.

The *metal trades* continue prosperous, with very few men out of employment.

The *printing and bookbinding trades* are good, with prospects of continued activity for some time.

The *spring and wire mattress trade* is rather quiet.

Bricklayers have started to work considerably earlier in the season than usual. Several of the suburban brick works are now running full time with their usual staffs, as there is a great demand for common brick.

The *Working Jewellers' Union* is agitating for shorter hours, and has placed before the employers a proposition that nine hours a day with four hours on Saturdays shall constitute the working week. They have so far been met in a friendly spirit, and further conferences will be held.

A *Barbers' Union* was organized on the 9th inst.

On the 10th of the month a deputation of master bakers from several cities interviewed the provincial government to ask for a repeal or modifications of the provisions of the Factory Act prohibiting Sunday work in bake shops. They contended that it was absolutely necessary for Monday's bread to be set on Sunday night. On February 13 a deputation of one hundred men, representing various labour unions, waited on the government with several requests. They asked for the compulsory appointment of plumbing inspectors in all cities of 25,000 and upwards; establishment of a government printing bureau; enforcement of the law requiring sanitary labels on clothing; no state-aid for immigration; adoption of the Hare-Spence system of voting; appointment of more factory inspectors; enforcement of Factories and Shop Regulation Acts by the Bureau of Labour; discontinuance of broom manufacture by prison labour or labelling brooms so manufactured; and that the law prohibiting Sunday labour in bake shops be maintained. Arthur Callow, speaking as a journeyman baker, emphatically denied the need of Sunday work. Hon. J. R. Stratton informed the deputation that on expiry of the present contract the brooms manufactured at the Central Prison would be labelled prison-made. The premier promised to give close attention to the representations of the deputation.

On the 13th of the month the *Trades and Labour Council* adopted a resolution that unions not affiliated with national or international unions where they exist, be not given memberships in or organized by the council. The motion is not retroactive

in its effect, but only applies to future admissions.

By the destruction of the *Menzie Manufacturing Company's* factory by fire on the 20th of the month, about one hundred hands employed in the manufacture of window curtains, art furniture, &c., are temporarily deprived of work. The buildings of the Merchants' Dyeing and Finishing Company were half consumed, which threw about thirty temporarily out of employment. These factories will both be rebuilt and operations resumed as soon as possible.

The *Toiler Publishing Co.,* Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of $5,000, divided into 500 shares of $10 each, to publish the paper of that name. The provisional directors are Robert Glocking, W. A. Douglas, Magnus Sinclair, Charles March, J. H. Huddleston and William Henderson.

At a meeting of the *Building Trades Council,* held on the 24th inst., a resolution was adopted that the organization would support any individual union affiliated with it in case of a strike. It was further resolved that after May 1 members of the unions belonging to the building trades would refuse to work on jobs where non-union men were employed. The effect of this action is likely to be important, as fourteen unions are represented in the council, and several of the trades have made or contemplate making demands for increased wages or reduction of hours, including the painters, carpenters, bricklayers and lathers.

At a meeting of the *Painters and Decorators' Union* on the 25th inst., a communication was read from the employers refusing to accede to their demands for an increase of wages to 30 cents per hour and an eight hour day. No action was taken.

The bricklayers are agitating for an increase from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour, to commence from May 1.

District Notes.

Toronto Junction.—The Union Stock Yards Co. received its first consignment of stock, comprising 500 head of sheep, on the 9th inst. It is worth noting that all the construction work on the establishment was done by day labour, under the direction of the manager.

Aurora.—Reports indicate that the town is unusually prosperous. The boot and shoe factory has done much to create business activity. Other industries are expected to locate there.

Branches of the woodworking machinists' union have been organized in Oshawa and Bowmanville.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the past month trade and labour conditions have continued with little change. Civic construction work would have been begun, but for the cold snap. The two trunk sewers to be built will furnish work for unskilled labour. There is considerable opposition expressed by workingmen to the proposed introduction of a trenching machine in the construction of sewers, which will replace many men.

During the heavy thaw in the early part of the month ice gathered in the canal at Decew Falls preventing sufficient water flowing into the in-take pipe which gives power to the Cataract Power Company. In consequence many of the local factories depending on electric power were idle for some days. A scarcity of soft coal also, closed down many of the leading industries for several days ; while others resorted to the use of anthracite and wood.

During the month a local branch of the *Retail Merchants' Association* was organized in the city.

The local police department has resolved to enforce the age limit, and in future when a member of the force reaches the age

of 60 years he must retire. A small pension from the Policemen's Benefit Fund is received on retirement.

The *Barbers* report trade about the same as during the previous month.

The local *bakers* are anxious to have the Provincial Bakeshops Act enforced, claiming that Sunday work is unnecessary. During the month the police visited the bakeshops on a Sunday night, and several were found violating the law. No prosecutions followed.

Boot and shoe workers are enjoying a busy season. Owing to new styles a second lot of samples was necessary. The local factory uses the shoemakers' label.

Building trades have been exceedingly slack during the month owing to extreme cold weather.

Painters have had very little to do, with the exception of some interior work ; but a good season is expected.

Plumbers have been very busy but not on new work.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Tinsmiths, &c., have enjoyed a fairly busy month on general work. A good organization exists and the men receive very fair wages.

Clothing workers.—The custom trade has been exceedingly slack during the month. In the label case of Robinson vs. McLeod, for alleged illegal use of custom tailors' label, judgment was given for the defendant with costs. The case will likely be appealed. The ready made clothing trade has improved somewhat during the month. The John Calder firm has sold out and the business will not be continued. The proposal of the T. Eaton Co., of Toronto, to manufacture its clothing has not yet materialized.

Cotton mill employees.—The local cotton mills are running full time and work is plentiful. During the month an employee charged the Canada Coloured Cotton Company with refusing to pay him $7.37 wages. It was shown that the lad had forfeited his pay by breaking the Company's rules and the case was dismissed. The Canadian Coloured Cotton Mills Company, operating factories in Hamilton and elsewhere, is floating an issue of $2,000,000 of 6 per cent, first mortgage bonds.

Engineers—railroad and stationary—have had a fairly good month, as have also the firemen. The city firemen hold a charter from the Dominion Trades Congress. They are applying for a slight increase in their wages, in preference to the proposed life insurance the city intends to place on each man. The men claim that most of them already have sufficient life insurance on their own account, and any further expenditure should be met with an increase of wages. The insurance proposal was raised by the death of a fireman in a collision between a hose-wagon and a street car. The coroner's jury decided that the car was going at too high a speed. The fireman's widow is suing the Street Railway Company for $10,000.

Laundry workers were busy during the last month. The Board of Health decided to inspect Chinese laundries, owing to complaints of uncleanliness.

Labourers have enjoyed the busiest month in February since the summer ended. The city quarry was open for a short time, and hundreds of men found work at ice-cutting. During the ice harvesting an unfortunate accident happened to one of the men, who died from injuries received at one of the ice-houses.

The county council has passed the report of the good roads committee to spend $100,000 for the improvement of county roads.

Woodworkers have enjoyed a fairly busy month. The local factories, in addition to the manufacture of furniture, turn out house and office fittings and thus keep many skilled men in employment at good wages. The Ennis Company, limited, has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000, to manufacture musical instruments. This firm manufactures pianos and uses the union label thereon.

Street Railway Employees receive 15 cents an hour and some hundred men and over are steadily employed. The recent trouble over the dismissal of two men was amicably settled.

Tinsmiths.—A labour-saving device for tin-workers has recently been patented by Oscar Worthy and Charles Almas, of Hamilton. In it is formed a combination of several of the tin-working machines now in use, beaders, formers, groovers, crimpers, swadges, &c., making it possible to be used for one or more of the same without resetting. With it stovepipes can be completed, ready for seaming, at one passing through. One strong feature of it is an attachment by means of which the action of the machine upon the material can be started or checked at will, as in the manufacturing of stovepipe it does not bend or crimp the edges of the material, thus allowing a straight edge for placing in the seamer. The cost of manufacturing is small, a trifle over that of the ordinary rollers.

District Notes.

Dundas.—The workers here generally have enjoyed fairly busy month. The Axe Factory, Valley Seating Co., clothing factories and machine shops have all been busy. At the Bertram Machine Shops they are running two shifts of men. The woodworkers, moulders, machinists and garment workers intend to organize a trades council.

Niagara Falls.—The by-law for the purpose of raising $2,500 to purchase a site for the McPherson Frog and Switch Company was carried during the month, only 19 votes being cast against it.

Merritton.—The spoke and wheel factory was destroyed by fire during the month throwing out of employment over 50 men, many of whom are members of the Wage-earners' Association. The loss was about $40,000, partly covered by insurance.

St. Catharines.—During the month hundreds of labourers secured employment shovelling snow on the T. H. & B. Railway, at Welland and in clearing ice from the canal at DeCew Falls, at from $1.75 to $2 per day.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been no perceptible change in the condition of the labour market in this city and district during the month.

In the *mills and factories,* with one exception, trade has been good, and the usual number of operatives have been employed. Several factories have continued working overtime.

Merchants report trade fair. Many of them are looking forward to a brisk spring and summer trade, based upon the bright prospects of the manufacturing industries of the city.

All the *unskilled labour* of the city has not been employed, and in those trades affected by the winter season work is still suspended.

All local competent *blacksmiths* have been fully employed.

For *bricklayers and masons* and *bicycle workers* trade has been slack.

Bakers and Confectioners report a slight falling off in trade during the latter part of the month on account of the Lenten season; but the full number of employees have been retained.

Cigarmakers experienced a fair month.

Coremakers have been very busy, and there is a demand for first-class men.

Bench carpenters have been employed full time.

For *Machinists* and *Moulders* there has been plenty of work. A number of machinists have worked overtime.

A number of *buffers* and *polishers* are out of work at present.

Printers report a busy month. There is a demand for competent men.

For *plasterers and plumbers* trade has been dull. Several plasterers from here have secured employment on the extension to the Ontario Agricultural College building at Guelph. Plumbers have been engaged principally upon repair work.

Tailors and *tinsmiths* report a quiet month.

The putting up of ice has given employment to a number of *teamsters* and *labourers.*

For *pattern makers and millwrights* trade has been satisfactory.

The local *flour mill* has been running day and night, and the *woollen mills* have had a steady month.

The management of the *scissors factory* have been forced to move into larger quarters. It is expected that the present force of employees will be doubled.

The *Cockshutt Plow Co.* have definitely decided to build a large addition to their factory at once, which means that at least 100 more men will be employed. The stock of the company is to be increased from $250,000 to $750,000.

According to the *report of the Board of Trade* there were during 1901, 4,038 employees in the mills and factories of this city, an increase over the previous year of 184. Wages paid during 1901, $1,377,436, an increase over the previous year of $54,419.

A largely attended meeting of the *Retail Clerks' Protective Association* was held at the beginning of the month. It is the object of the members to have the stores closed at 6.15 on ordinary days and 10 p.m. on Saturdays.

The builders of the city and others interested in the building trades have organized and been incorporated as a *Builders' Exchange.* The purposes of the society, as set forth in the declaration of incorporation. are 'to encourage and protect the building interests in the city of Brantford and county of Brant; to avoid, if possible, and to adjust trade difficulties, and to promote good feeling and harmony among those engaged in the building trade and other kindred trades, to the end that membership in the society shall be an assurance to the public of skill, honourable reputation and probity.'

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the *labour market* for the past month has been very good, considering the season of the year. No great number of men are unemployed, with the exception of those who work at outdoor trades. All of the factories are working full time with full staffs of employees.

The *building trades* are quiet, the only work engaging attention being inside work and repairs. The coming summer, however, promises to see more than the average amount of building in progress.

Plumbers and plasterers are busy on inside work at the new O.A.C. buildings.

Tailors report trade as picking up.

Printers are very busy, and night work has been general in the job offices. Local newspapers are adding to their mechanical capacity.

Ironmoulders are fairly busy, with no men out of employment.

Machinists are well employed, the men in the different *cream separator shops* being especially busy with a large amount of seasonable orders.

Sheet metal workers all have steady employment. About eight or ten workmen are now continually employed on the tin work in the different cream separator factories. This has made a local scarcity of men in that trade.

Cigarmakers report business good.

Woodworkers report their trade fair. While there are no idle men, there is no noticeable rush of work.

Bakers have had a fair month. The Bakers' Union has recently signed an

agreement with a number of the master bakers, one of the clauses of which is that 60 hours shall constitute a week's work. The other conditions are not made public.

Carriage workers report the past month a fairly busy one.

Upholsterers are steadily employed since their recent fire, with plenty of work ahead.

Weavers report trade as good.

For some time there has been a local agitation against the late hours of delivery men and boys on Saturday nights. At a largely attended meeting held on February 25, a union of *teamsters and drivers* was formed with about 50 chartered members. The union will have as one of its objects the remedying of this matter.

The following officers have been elected to the *Trades and Labour Council* :—President, Joseph Daudent, Vice-President, W. J. Kenning ; Rec.-Sec., O. R. Wallace ; Fin.-Sec., A. A. Anderson ; Cor.-Sec., William Drever.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Westbrook, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market for this district remains much the same as during last month. Very few men are unemployed, though some are working short time. There is a decided improvement in the ordered clothing trade, and tailors are expecting a good season.

The *Trades and Labour Council* is in a flourishing condition, and at its last meeting elected Mr. W. J. Nosfolk, President, and W. R. Bradshaw, Secretary. The council is making preparations to celebrate Labour Day here, and expects the co-operation of the London, St. Thomas, Guelph and Berlin councils. A strong resolution opposing the acceptance of the Carnegie library gift was sent to the city council.

The *building trades* report business as still being slack, but many inquiries are being made by prospective builders. Good houses, suitable for workingmen, are very scarce in this city.

Blacksmiths report their business as being good.

Cigarmakers are busy and all employed.

Printers report business satisfactory, with none out of work.

Furniture trades.—Business in this line has improved since last report. Most of the hands are on full time now, and all expect to be by the beginning of March. There are all the men on hand, however, required for the work in view.

Tailors and cutters.—Business is improving earlier in the season than usual, and a busy time is expected later on.

Ready-made garment workers report conditions as being very good, and the union label on their product well patronized.

At the *G.T.R. shops* all departments are busy. The hours of working are from 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. for the first five days of the week, and from 7.30 a.m. to 4. p.m. on Saturdays, making a total of 50 hours per week.

From the *Traffic Department* it is reported that business on the road was much impeded by the heavy snow storms during the early part of the month.

The *bridge works* are running 9½ hours per day all week.

The *Mill Building Co.* is working full time, and is very busy.

The *Stratford flour mills* are working overtime.

The *woollen mills* keep busy with full complement of hands.

The *Packing Co. and Pork Factory* still keep busy. The employees of this establishment were the recipients during the month of the bonus distribution by the firm, the amounts ranging from $1 to $12 to each employee.

District Notes.

Seaforth.—Business is good; all factories are running full time.

Building prospects for the coming season are fair. Carpenters' wages are 20 cents per hour, those of bricklayers from 20 to 25 cents per hour. A by-law was recently passed by the ratepayers authorizing the sum of $10,000 to be spent on the construction of sewers in the spring.

Baden.—All trades are busy. The erection of a beet-sugar factory has commenced, which is to be ready by fall, and will employ 400 hands at the start, and will have a capacity for the employment of double that number. The oil works are running three eight-hour shifts. Woollen mills are busy, and working full time. In the machine shops several new machines are being put in, and a large number of orders are on the books.

St. Mary's.—Business on the whole is much the same as last month. All factories are fairly busy, with the prospects for building in the spring very promising. Flour is being shipped to Durban, S.A.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alexander Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The conditions existing among the workers in this city has varied but little since January. *Indoor and railroad workers* are busy, and indications for the coming season for *outdoor workers* are of the best.

Brass workers are all busy, and report trade good.

Bricklayers report only seven or eight of their number working, but prospects are good for the coming season. A large number of big buildings are to be erected in the city, some of them to be commenced at an early date.

Building workmen, painters and unskilled labourers have very little to do.

Brushmakers report work slack.

Broommakers and boilermakers are busy.

Carpenters are not doing much, but there are more of them working than in any of the other building trades.

Coal Company Employees have had a very busy month, and their work has been exceptionally heavy on account of the large amount of snow.

Cigarmakers report trade good, with all hands working and several jobs open. The trouble at the Vallans Co., was settled by the men being allowed to go back to work.

Coopers are very busy, and expect to be so for some time.

Garment makers report a rush of work.

Machinists are very busy, and there is a demand for men in some of the shops.

Metal polishers, moulders and stove mounters report trade as fair.

Printers still continue in a rushed condition. This has been the best winter printers have had here for a long time, and they have put in a large amount of overtime. A request is again being made to the city council to have the union label placed on all city printing.

Among *railroad employees* work is plentiful. On the C.P.R. there is a shortage of engines, and a large amount of freight is being delayed in transit on that account. *Engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen* will average about 35 days for the month. On the G.T.R., business is also good.

Tailors have been slack, but are expecting their spring rush to commence in a couple of weeks.

The *Labour Day Committee* of the Trades Council has decided to hold the demonstration this year in the city, and has asked the city council for a grant of $100 to be used in prizes for mechanical displays.

The *musicians* of this city have formed an organization for the protection of their interests.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Employment during the past month has remained steady and unchanged in the *manufacturing industries,* which are fully up to standard conditions. The demand for labour on the *railways* has been considerably enhanced by the heavy falls of snow during the month, necessitating the employment of extra labour in keeping the tracks open and in the moving of trains.

The *harvesting of ice* for the city supply has given temporary employment to a number of *labourers and teamsters.*

The *building trades* remain very quiet. A good deal of building, however, is announced for the spring.

The Thomas Bros. *woodenware and broom factory* will be commenced early in the spring. The inauguration of this industry will no doubt necessitate more dwelling-house accommodation for the employees, but as the class of workers to be employed will be largely youths and the percentage of heads of families small, the demand for more dwellings will not be large.

The *printing and cigarmaking* trades report steady employment.

Custom tailors have had a very slack winter, and the spring trade threatens to be affected from the fact that the city has been over-run by cloth pedlars, who have disposed of a large amount of suitings, the bulk of which will doubtlessly be made up by cheaper labour.

The *boilermakers* of the M.C.R. shops report having secured by *petition* a raise in their wages from 25 to 28 cents per hour. The petition for more wages was prompted by the fact that a number of the men had offers of better wages from firms in the United States. A few men in various departments of mechanical work have left on account of similar inducements.

Painters and paperhangers report a slight movement already in their spring trade.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There is little change to note in labour conditions in this locality since last month. The *building trade* is very quiet, a few *carpenters* find employment working inside, but the majority have but little to do at present. The prospect for the spring and summer, however, is fairly good, as the *architects* have a number of orders for plans to be ready as soon as the spring opens. A busy season is therefore anticipated in this trade.

The local *factories* are all running with full staffs of hands employed.

The *planing mills* are exceptionally busy, employing more men than ever before at this season of the year.

Blacksmiths are very busy, having all the work they can do.

Carpenters find work dull outside, but good in factories.

Coopers report trade as quiet.

Cigarmakers have plenty of work.

Foundry men and machinists report trade very good.

Printers are fairly well employed.

Painters have some work, but many of them are idle.

Stone and marble cutters have plenty of work.

Tailors are fairly well employed.

Plumbers and tinsmiths are all fully employed.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. David Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this city and district has been fairly good during the past month. Nearly all classes of workmen have been steadily employed on account of the fine weather. The absence of snow and of decided cold has pre-

vented any serious interference during the month with outside work. Twelve houses were contracted for during the last week, with more contracts expected. Contractors say that the spring will be an exceptionally busy season in the *building trade*.

Tailors are kept fully employed.

The *Carpenters' Union* reports plenty of work, and no men idle.

Plumbers and tinsmiths are slack, and are working on short time.

Painters and decorators are fairly well employed.

Blacksmiths have had steady employment during the month.

The *manufacturers* of the town are all running full time, with a full force, which is unusual for this season of the year.

District Notes.

Sandwich.—Work is very plentiful in Sandwich just at present. The preparation of a large saw-mill plant for operation in the spring, gives employment to a large number of bricklayers, millwrights and carpenters. Thirty-five houses for the mill hands are also in process of construction. A salt block and a match factory are also projected, and the outlook for the town as a manufacturing centre is good.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

An open and very mild February has had the result of creating a rather early demand for farm labour. Already reports of a limited amount of seeding are to hand. This is a very unusual occurrence for this season of the year. It may be regarded as indicative, however, of the anxiety of the farmer to secure his help for spring work before the demand sets in for men for the extensive railway improvements projected for the coming summer. For February, usually the quietest month of the year, for the average manual worker, the labour market in this city and district has never been better. All trades seem to be enjoying full employment, and advances in rates of wages are already being made.

Railroad construction.—The summer of 1902 will probably see greater activity in railroad construction circles than has hitherto prevailed. The Canadian Northern Railway, as well as the Canadian Pacific Railway, apparently realize that the development of the west will require transportation facilities far beyond the existing provisions. The former company are said to be intending to construct in the neighbourhood of 200 miles of new road this summer. The work, if carried out on this scale, will require a great many more men than appear to be on the ground at the present time. The rate of wages will probably not vary a great deal from that of last year, ranging from $1.50 per day to $2, according to experience of workman and class of work to be done. Unskilled labour therefore will undoubtedly be in greater demand during the coming season than hitherto on the Winnipeg market. It cannot, however, be considered that the same conditions apply to skilled labour. In the workshops activity will prevail during the summer months. The Canadian Northern will, it is understood, build a large number of cars, but there is a possibility of the company being handicapped by inability to obtain material. As to the labour requirements for this particular work, a preference is being shown for local men.

Building trades.—The busiest men of the present time are the architects and the contractors. Plans and estimates are being made for a larger number of buildings, and those of a more substantial character, than heretofore in the city's history. The first large contract to be actually placed is that for the practical duplication of one of the large warehouses of the city. While there are many other large buildings of a similar character projected, greater activity in the building of dwelling houses will be the leading feature of building operations in Winnipeg this summer.

The carpenters are represented by three different organizations, which have made public the exact terms of an agreement regulating the scale of wages to govern their trades this summer. It is as follows :—

An agreement entered into between the carpenter contractors of the city of Winnipeg of the first part and the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Western Union of Carpenters and Joiners of the second part :

Witnesseth :

1st—That nine hours shall constitute a day's work, commencing at 7 a.m., untill 12 o'clock noon, and from 1 p.m. until 5 p.m. and eight hours to be a day's work on Saturday, and the party of the first part will and shall pay to the party of the first part time and one-half for overtime, and double time for work done on legal holidays.

2nd—That the party of the first part will and shall pay to the party of the second part a minimum wage of 32½ cents per hour.

3rd—That this agreement shall cover all work done within a radius of five miles from the Winnipeg Post Office.

4th—That should either party to this agreement, at the expiration thereof wish to withdraw, add to or otherwise change or alter one or more of the several clauses of said agreement, the party so wishing to withdraw, add to or otherwise change or alter said clause or clauses, must and shall give three months' notice prior to the expiration of said agreement, to party interested.

5th—There shall be a permanent committee of six employers and six employees, to be known as the conference committee, to whom all matters of dispute arising between the parties hereto shall be referred for settlement.

6th—All grievances, of whatsoever nature, shall be referred to the conference committee for settlement, and this decision shall be final.

7th—If at any time the conference committee should not be able to satisfactorily arrange any dispute submitted to them, said committee shall be authorized to appoint a disinterested party to the dispute, whose decision in the case shall be binding on both parties.

8th—That this agreement in all its several clauses shall be in full force for one year, from May 1, 1902, until May 1, 1903.

Up to the end of the month the master builders and contractors have not taken any united action in the matter. The carpenters report that several favourable replies have been received to their communications.

Printing trades.—Continued steadiness of business in this line probably accounts for the demand recently made by the Typographical Union for the revision of their wages scale on a higher basis. Negotiations with the employers have been going on for some months, and a satisfactory understanding was reached on February 1, which resulted in the adoption of the following agreement :—

AGREEMENT between Winnipeg Typographical Union 191 and the Employing Printers of Winnipeg, whose names are hereto attached.

It is hereby agreed that on and after February 1, 1902, for a period of one year, the following scale shall be in effect :

JOB OFFICES AND 'AD' MEN.

Time Scale : Hand Composition.

Day Work.—A week's work shall consist of fifty-three (53) hours ; nine hours each day for five days in the week, and eight hours on Saturday. All time worked over the regular hours (which hours shall be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.) shall be paid for at the rate of price and one-half ; the scale shall not be less than $17.00 per week.

Night Work.—A week shall consist of 48 hours, and the scale of prices shall not be less than $19.00 per week (said hours to be worked between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m.); all overtime to be paid for at the rate of price and one-half.

ROGERS MACHINE SCALE.

Same hours to govern as on Mergenthaler machines. The scale of prices shall be 14 cents per thousand ems for day work and 16 cents per thousand ems for night work. Type to be measured by the square em (45 lines minion per thousand ems and other sizes accordingly.)

Newspapers may adopt time scale if they so desire, at the rate provided under Mergenthaler Machine Scale, but no office shall run part piece and part time.

MERGENTHALER MACHINE COMPOSITION.

Day Work.—A week's work shall consist of forty-eight (48) hours, eight hours per day, which shall be worked between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of price and one-half. The scale of prices shall be $19.00 per week.

Night Work.—A week's work shall consist of forty-five (45) hours, (seven and one-half hours per night) which shall be worked between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5 a.m. All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of price and one-half ; the scale of prices shall be $21.00 per week.

All men working on piece scale shall be entitled to machine in good condition, and all time lost on account of machine not working (unless clearly the fault of the operator) shall be charged at the rate the operator is capable of earning. Machinists shall have no control over operators or operators over machinists.

Regular men absenting themselves from the office during regular hours shall not, during the week that such absence occurs, draw pay for overtime until such absented time shall have been made good. This provision shall not have effect, provided the man affected shall have been laid off any day or time during the week.

The agreement secures to all job hands an advance of $1 per week, making the minimum for their week's work of 53

hours $17. They also succeeded in having the week's work reduced from 54 to 53. 'Ad' men on newspapers also receive an advance of $1 per week.

Trade continues good, few workmen of any degree of proficiency being out of employment.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been a marked improvement in general business here since the opening of the month. *Merchants* say that they are doing a fine trade for this time of the year. A large quantity of *grain* is being brought to the city every day. All the elevators are busy shipping and receiving grain, which gives employment to a considerable number of men. Reports from outlying districts go to show that vast quantities of grain are lying in local warehouses and elevators awaiting shipment, while in several localities farmers are forming companies for the erection of elevators. In a great many places grain has had to be stacked outside, owing to the lack of storage capacity. Some idea of the immense crops of last year may be gathered from the report of shipments made from three small stations on the Canadian Pacific Railway, about two miles apart and in the centre of the Portage plains. These three stations alone shipped 372,000 bushels of wheat, and this does not represent the entire crop at these points.

The winter has also been one of unusual activity in the Souris *coal mines* at Estevan. The amount of coal sent out from these mines to all parts of Manitoba and the North-west Territories exceeded that of any previous year, and the output would have been much greater had the companies been supplied with better shipping facilities. One of the companies employ about 150 men the year round, and the number of employees is steadily increasing every year. This industry is filling a great want in the western country. Hard Pennsylvania coal has been so high priced ($11.50 per ton) that many householders have been using Souris coal ($4 per ton), and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which has in the past been using American steam coal for locomotive purposes, has also lately been experimenting with a class of coal sent from the Crow's Nest mines. Thus far the coal has given satisfaction.

Sash and door factories are running full time.

Cigarmakers report trade good.

There has been a *soap factory* started in this city, which is doing well.

The *Binder Twine Company* has its factory well under way, and has purchased its machinery in the east. It will likely be in operation very soon.

The *Brandon machine works* are situated in their new premises with a full equipment of machinery.

With the exception of a few odd jobs, the men in the *building trades* are not working.

Carpenters are not busy.

Painters report trade dull.

Plumbers report trade good, owing to the frosty weather.

Blacksmiths.—Trade good.

Tinsmiths.—Trade dull.

Custom tailors report trade steady, with work for all hands.

Machinists are working full time. Several first class hands are wanted on the Canadian Northern Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Boilermakers are all busy.

Unskilled labour.—There appears to be no idle men in the city at present.

The *railways.*—The Canadian Northern is doing a steady trade, and its staff in the city are kept very busy. The Canadian Pacific reports no slackening of business on the railroad. The men in all departments are working and are kept very busy.

A good deal of interest is taken in this part of the country in the proposed expenditure of twenty millions of dollars by the company on road-bed improvements and rolling stock.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Labour conditions in this city and district continue satisfactory, with indications of a considerable increase in activity in various industries on the opening of the spring season.

The *building trades* are looking forward to a fair season, considerable work being already in hand.

The *printing trade* has been good ; prospects fair.

Cigarmakers report trade good.

Stonecutters.—Work dull.

Longshoremen.—Fair.

The demand for *seamen* on sailing ships is good.

In the *mining industry* interest is increased considerably in the new diggings, in the Horsefly district of Cariboo. These are all placer claims.

The *Trades and Labour Council* of Vancouver has resolved to recommend to the Minister of Railways the initiating of some plan for the taking over of all privately owned railways in Canada by the Dominion government, or jointly by the Dominion and Provincial governments. A resolution was also adopted requesting the Hon. Mr. Stratton, of the Ontario government, to have all brooms manufactured at the Central Prison, Toronto, stamped as being prison-made.

The following resolution was also passed by the Trades and Labour Council :—

Whereas,—There is a continuous stream of immigration into this province and city, which has to submit to no educational test, and such immigration materially lowers our standard of civilization, and adds substantially to the cost of the administration of justice, notwithstanding such strenuous efforts on the part of the province and this city, to have an intelligent and educated community, therefore be it

Resolved—That we protest against such illiterate immigration, and ask that the Dominion Government pass an Act which shall keep out all persons who cannot pass a satisfactory educational test, commensurate with the education of the state.

On the petition of the *barbers,* notice of motion has been given by a member of the city council that he will introduce a by-law to provide for the early closing of barber shops. The barbers are also petitioning the legislature to have a license fee and examination law passed.

The *loggers* of the province want permission from the local government to export logs to the United States. The industry is carried on almost entirely by white labour. There are some 1,200 men in all employed. Wages range from $2.50 to $4 a day. At present there are very few large contractors in the business. In the United States the Doyles' system of measurement is used. British Columbia, however, has a system of its own, and the difference amounts to 13 per cent on the thousand, to the advantage of the provincial buyer of logs. Only the clear log can be sold on this side of the line, the top part of the tree being left at the stump to waste. The skid roads necessary to get the timber out involve a large expense. Loggers used to pay $50 per 1,000 acres, taken up in small parcels or otherwise. Now they pay $100 per 640 acres, which must be taken up in squares of one-half mile by two miles, or one mile by one. Timber lands cannot be surveyed according to the cardinal points of the compass, for they run in zig-zag shape along the water front. Mill-owners or leaseholders, on the other hand, are allowed to locate their lands in zig-zag shape along the coast in quarter-mile jogs. Saw-mills employ principally Mongolian labour.

Ninety-five per cent of the work in the cutting of shingle bolts is, by current account, done by Japanese and Chinese, and threfore, three-fourths of the work of the *manufacture of shingles* is also performed by this class of labour. The principal market for Canadian shingles is in the

United States, which country charges $3 per 1,000 feet, board measurement, for their admission. In the States of Washington and Oregon, white labour is used almost exclusively in the shingle industry.

The *new saw-mill* of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company is expected to begin shipping lumber and shingles on March 1. This mill is situated at the terminus of the C.P.R. track, in Burrard Inlet, Vancouver. Eight shingle machines are to be installed. The kiln for both lumber and shingles is 140 by 150 feet, and is one of the largest on the coast.

The *British Columbia Trade Budget,* in a recent issue, says of the Delta saw-mill, situated on the south side of the Fraser river, in the delta :

'The mill started on Wednesday last and everything went off nicely. The mill will have a capacity of almost 40,000 per day, and the company expects to add a shingle and lath mill at an early date. A new heavy four-sided planer is now on the road out from Galt, Ont., and several other machines will be added.'

The volume of the northern trade is continually increasing with Canadian traders. The Puget sound cities on the American side have attempted to monopolize the Yukon trade, but the northern business men see the advantage of trading at Canadian points, and indications are that the trade of this season will continue to grow. There is little fear expressed of the future of British Columbia trade with the Klondike.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Work in the city during the past month has been slack, owing to the unsettled state of the weather and the fact that one of the principal industries of the city has been closed down for repairs.

In the *building trades* things are quiet, although there is a large amount of building to be commenced as soon as weather permits.

Capital is being expended in the construction of new *shingle mills,* both in this city and in the district, and a good demand is reported in both local and export trade. Two new shingle mills have commenced during the month to enlarge their capacity, and in the district two firms have begun the erection of large mills for the manufacturing of shingles.

The *farmers* are busy marketing their grain, of which there was a bountiful crop. Good prices are being secured.

Arrangements are about completed between the successful tenderers and the provincial government for the early commencement of the erection of the *railway traffic bridge* at this point.

Work is proceeding on the *provincial government road* to connect Ladner and this city.

A large number of *mineral claims* have been recently discovered in this district in the vicinity of Chilliwack, which resulted in a general movement of prospectors to that point. Chilliwack is accordingly expecting a good season, as the whole of the travel and trade of the Mount Baker mining district will go in by this route.

Bricklayers and masons report very little work to be done, except small jobbing work.

Carpenters report trade quiet, but with good prospects.

With the *cigarmakers* trade is reported fairly good.

Foundry men and machinists find trade fairly good in repair work.

Fishermen.—There are very few men following their vocation on the river at present, as the returns are very small. A large number, however, are engaged in halibut fishing.

Painters and plasterers report dull times.

Printers report a very busy month.

Shingle sawyers.—All hands fully employed in this industry, with a demand for additional help.

During the past month, owing to a sharp frost, the *plumbers* have been reported busy.

They report prospects bright for a busy summer.

Ship carpenters and caulkers report work fairly good, although the repair work has not as yet fairly commenced.

The *steamboat and river trade* continues good. Three of the passenger and freight boats have undergone their annual overhauling, and are again on their regular routes.

A large consignment of *frozen salmon* is being shipped to Australia as an experiment, with a view of fostering the trade in fish with that colony. If it proves a success, a large trade will no doubt be built up.

Under the authority of legislation of last session agreements have been entered into with several companies for the *manufacture of pulp and paper,* and negotiations are now being carried on for the establishment of these industries.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market is much the same as reported last month. There is little or no active demand for labour, skilled or unskilled, and of the latter class there is a surplus. In the skilled trades the regular forces are kept fairly well employed. Business in the various trades and industries is in a normal condition, being as good as can be expected at this season of the year. Particular trades may be summarized as follows :—

Building trades.—Work continues good. *Carpenters* are well employed, while *bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers* are kept fairly busy. A large amount of work started late in the fall is now being finished.

Carriage-making and general blacksmithing continues good, and there are few idle men in the business.

Cigarmaking.—Trade is good, and all hands find constant employment. The introduction of machinery in one factory temporarily displaced a few men.

Civic work has been almost suspended, and a large number of *corporation labourers and mechanics* are out of work.

Custom tailoring.—Trade is very dull.

House painters.—Work is fairly good for the season, but there is not enough to provide employment for all.

Metal trades.—For *boilermakers, moulders, machinists and blacksmiths* work is fairly good in all shops in the city, while one firm of iron shipbuilders is running a night and day staff, and is making extensive alterations, which will improve its capacity for turning out work.

Printing trades.—Work is fair ; there are few idle printers and pressmen.

Plumbers report an exceptionally busy month on account of the recent cold snap.

Shipbuilding.—Activity prevails in this line, especially among the woodworkers. Shipwrights and caulkers are fully employed.

Stonecutters are fully employed.

The *Dominion Fisheries Commission* held a two days' session here on February 3 and 4, and elicited a considerable amount of evidence from the standpoint of both the canners and the fishermen.

Two unions were formed during the month, one of the *plumbers, steamfitters and gasfitters,* and the other of the *electrical workers.* The brewery workers and Marine Firemen's Union were organized.

District Notes.

Crofton.—A large force of men are employed cleaning the town site, and great activity prevails in building operations. Work on the erection of the smelter has commenced and will give employment to a large force of mechanics. Contracts for the plant have been let, and a good portion has been secured by local firms.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market throughout this district is little changed since January, this being the usual dull season of the year.

In the *building trades* there is very little doing at present, with little prospect of improvement for some time.

Painters report business quiet.

Cigarmakers report trade fair.

Teamsters are fairly well employed, considering the time of the year.

Blacksmiths and carriage-makers report business as fair for the season, though there are a good many out of employment.

In the *lumber trade* the mills are working on winter time, with business quiet.

In the *quartz mining industry* conditions are beginning to brighten, looking to an early resumption of work. Work has been started on a smelter at Osborne Bay, which will be a convenience to the mines on this island.

In the *coal mining industry,* February has not been a favourable month. The men employed by the New Vancouver Coal Co. have had a poor month, owing to various unavoidable circumstances. One mine had trouble with water. In another, the goaf heated, and if the greatest efforts had not been put forth in fighting it the effect would have been serious. In the principal mine of the same company an endless rope was installed. In other mines in the district work has been steady for those employed, but there are, notwithstanding, many men out of work in this district. In mines Nos. 2 and 3 at Extension, which have been flooded, the management have started to draw off the water, and so far have found everything safe and free from fire. Three bodies have been recovered up to date, and in a short time it is expected that the others will be found, and work resumed.

A company has been formed in Nanaimo to work the *halibut fisheries* on this coast. A schooner has been fitted out, and starts on her initial trip at the end of the month.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING TRADES, CANADA—*(Continued).*

STATISTICAL tables of rates of wages and hours of employment in the carriage and wagon-making trades of the Dominion were commenced in the February number of the *Gazette,* with tables giving information concerning blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers and finishers, body and gear builders and wheelwrights. In the present number these tables are continued with particulars in regard to machine, shaper and sticker hands, general painters, stripers and varnishers. In the April number of the *Gazette* the series for this group of trades will be completed by giving particulars for trimmers, top builders, cushion makers, carriage mounters and labourers. In all cases the rates given are those being actually paid in carriage and wagon-making establishments.

It is to be noted, as was pointed out in the previous issue, that these rates may be different from what are paid to similar classes of labour, where they may be engaged upon work of a different sort than that which is carried on in these establishments. The tables are based upon returns made to the department by employers, secretaries of labour organizations, individual employees and the correspondents of the *Gazette,* and the figures given indicate the particular or average wage per hour and week, and the hours of work, together with the rate paid for overtime.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No 6.

Table No. 3.—Machine, Shaper and Sticker Hands.

LOCALITY.	MACHINE HANDS.						SHAPER HANDS.						STICKER HANDS.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Ontario																		
Alvinston	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼
Ayr	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....
Belleville	17	10 00	10	9	59	.....	17	10 00	10	9	59	.....	17	10 00	10	9	59	.....
Brantford	13½ 16	7 95-9 00	10	9	59	1¼	16-17½	9 45-10 05	10	9	59	1¼	13-15	7 95 8 85	10	9	59	1½
Brockville	12½ 20	7 50-12 00	10	9½	59½	.....	17½-20	10 50-12 00	10	9½	59½	.....	17½-20	10 50-12 00	10	9½	59½	.....
Chatham	15-20	9 00-12 00	10	9½	59½	.....	15	9 00	10	9½	59½	.....	15	9 00	10	9½	59½	.....
Delhi	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gananoque	12½ 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	12½-13½	8 80	10-10½	5½ 9	58-59	.....	12½-13½	8 80	10-10½	5½-9	58 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iroquois	12½ 15	7 50-9 00	10	10	60	*	12½-15	7 50-9 00	10	10	60	*	12½-15	7 50-9 00	10	10	60	.....
Kincardine	†	4 00	10	10	60	.....	†	3 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay	12	10 00	10	10	60	1½	12	10 00	10	10	60	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	12½ 15	7 50-9 00	10	9½ 10	59½-60	.....	12½-15	7 50 9 00	10	9½-10	59½-60	.....	12½-15	7 50-9 00	10	9½-10	59½-60	.....
Madoc	17½	10 50	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....
Ottawa	22	13 00	10	9	59	1-1½	22	13 00	10	9	59	1-1½	22	13 00	10	9	59	1-1½
Palmerston	15	.....	10	10	60	1¼	15	.....	10	10	60	1¼	15	.....	10	10	60	1¼
Pembroke	.....	7 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penetanguishene	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plattsville	12½ 15	8 00	10	10	60	.....	12½-15	8 00	10	10	60	.....	12½-15	8 00	10	10	60	.....
Richmond Hill	17½	10 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. George	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	17½ 20	10 50-12 00	10	5 10	55-60	.....	17½-20	10 50-11 00	10	5 10	55-60	.....	15-20	9 00 11 00	10	5 10	55-60	.....
Weston	16⅔	10 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wiarton	14	8 40	10	10	60	.....	14	8 40	10	10	60	.....	14	8 40	10	10	60	.....
Windsor and Walkerville	22½	13 50	10	10	60	.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	22½	13 50	10	10	60	.....
Woodstock	15	.....	10	10	60	.....	17½	.....	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba—																		
Winnipeg	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....

*And board. †Apprentices.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

TABLE No. 3.—MACHINE, SHAPER AND STICKER HANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 6.

LOCALITY.	MACHINE HANDS.						SHAPER HANDS.						STICKER HANDS.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 day of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
British Columbia—																		
Nanaimo	30	17 40	10	6	56													
Victoria	30	18 00	10	6	56		30	18 00	10	6	56		30	18 00	10	6	56	
Nova Scotia-																		
Central Economy		9 00												9 00				
Dartmouth	20	10 00	10	10	60	1¼	20	10 00	10	10	60	1¼						
Halifax	17	10 00	10	10	60													
Kentville	12½	7 25	10	8	58		15	8 80	10	8	58		15	8 80	10	8	58	
Quebec—																		
Actonvale	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼
Danville		7 50																
Granby	10–12½	6 00	10	10	60		10–12½	6 00	10	10	60		10–12½	6 00	10	10	60	
L'Islet	15	9 00	10	8	58	1¼	15	9 00	10	8	58	1¼	15	9 00	10	8	58	1¼
Montreal	20	12 00	10	10	60	1½	25	15 00	10	10	60	1½						
Papineauville							15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼						
Quebec		9 00	10	10	60			9 00	10	10	60			9 00	10	10	60	

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued*

Table No. 4.—General Painters, Stripers and Varnishers.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 6.

LOCALITY.	GENERAL.						STRIPERS.						VARNISHERS.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Ontario —																		
Alliston	15	9 00					17½	10 00	10	10	60							
Alvinston	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼
Arnprior	17½	10 00	10		55													
Aultsville	20	10 00	10	10	60													
Ayr	15	9 00	10	10	60													
Barrie	15	9 00	10	10	60													
Belleville	17½–20	10 50-12 00	10	9	59		17½–20	10 50-12 00	10	9	59		17½–20	10 50-12-00	10	9	59	
Berlin	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60	
Bethany	20	12 00	10	10	60								20	12 00	10	10	60	
Brantford	14-15	8 25-85	10	9	59	1¼	15-17	8 85-10 05	10	9	59	1¼	15-17	8 85-10 05	10	9	59	1¼
Brockville	12½-15	7 50-9 85	10	9½	59½		20	12 00	10	9½	59½		20	12 00	10	9½	59½	
Campbellford	17½	10 50	10	10	60													
Chatham		7 50-12 00	10	9½	59½		15	9 00	10	9½	59½		20	12 00-15 00	10	9½	59½	
Delhi	17½	10 50	10	10	60								20	12 00	10	10	60	
Embro		9 00																
Finch Village	15	9 00					20	12 00										
Gananoque	15						15–20						17–20					
Gravenhurst	15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60							
Guelph	15	8 75	10-10½	5½–9	58–59		16½	9 75	10–10½	5½–9	58–59		15	8 75	10–10½	5½–9	58–59	
Hamilton	17½	9 75	10	5	55		17½	9 75	10	5	55		20	11 00	10	5	55	
Hanover	15	9 00																
Havelock	15	9 00	10	10	60		25	15 00	10	10	60		25	15 00	10	10	60	
Iroquois	20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60	
Kincardine																		
Kingston		6 00	10	9	59													
Lambton Mills	20	12 00	10	10	60													
Lindsay	12	8 00	10	10	60	1⅛	12	8 00	10	10	60	1⅛	17	10 00	10	10	60	1⅛
Little Current	20	12 00	10	10	60													
Londesborough		7 50	10	10	60													
London	12½–17	7 50-10 00	10	9½–10	59½–60		12½–15	7 50–9 00	10	9½–10	59½–60		12½–20	7 50–12 00	10	9½–10	59½–60	

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

TABLE No. 4.—GENERAL PAINTERS, STRIPERS AND VARNISHERS.—*Concluded.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 6.

LOCALITY.	GENERAL PAINTERS.						STRIPERS.						VARNISHERS.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
Ontario—Con.	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Madoc	15	9 00-10 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marmora	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newbury	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hamburg	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¾	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼
New Lowell	15–20	9 00-10 00	10	9	59	.....	15–20	9 00-10 00	10	9	59	.....	15–20	9 00-10 00	10	9	59	.....
Oakville	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....
Ottawa	20	11 00	10	9	59	1–1½	20	11 00	10	9	59	1–1½	20	11 00	10	9	59	1–1½
Palmerston	17½	.....	10	10	60	1¼	17½	.....	10	10	60	1¼	20	.....	10	10	60	1¼
Park Hill	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound	17½	10 50	10	10	60	.....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	.....	17½	10 50	10	10	60	.....
Pembroke	.....	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penetanguishene	12½	7 75	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plattsville	12½–15	8 00	10	10	60	.....	15–25	10 00	10	10	60	.....	15–25	12 00	10	10	60	.....
Richmond Hill	10	5 50	10	10	60	.....	17½	10 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. George	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....
St. Thomas	17½	9 00	10	10	60	.....	17½	9 00	10	10	60	.....	17½	9 00	10	10	60	.....
Sarnia	.....	9 00	10	10	60	.....	Boys	4 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sebringville	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....
Stayner	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....
Stouffville	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thedford	20	12 00-15 00	10	10	.....	.....	20-30	12 00-15 00	10	10	40-60	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	18–21½	9 90-12 90	10	5–10	55–60	.....	17–20	10 20-11 00	10	5–10	55–60	.....	12½–25	7 50-13 75	10	5–10	55–60	.....
Weston	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wiarton	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor and Walkerville	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....
Wingham	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....
Woodstock	13	.....	10	10	60	.....	20	.....	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba—																		
Winnipeg	17½–25	12 00	10	10	60	.....	17½–25	12 00	10	10	60	.....	17½–25	12 00	10	10	60	.....

British Columbia—																			
Nanaimo	30	17 40-18 50	10	6	56		30-35	17 40-19 50	10	6	56		30	17 40	10	6	56		
New Westminster	33⅓	18 00	9	9	54		35	18 90	9	9	54		33⅓	18 00	9	9	54		
Vancouver	25-30	14 00-16 00	10	5	55						‡						‡		
Victoria	30	18 00	10	6	56		30	18 00	10	6	56		30	18 00	10	6	56		
Nova Scotia—																			
Central Economy								10 00						10 00					
Dartmouth	20	10 00-11 00	9-10	9-10	60	1¼	20	10 00	10	10	60	1¼	20	10 00	10	1	60	1¼	
Halifax	17-19	10 00-11 00	10	10	60		15-20	9 00-12 00	10	10	60		15-20	9 00-12 00	10	10	60		
Kentville	20	11 60	10	8	58		20-25	11 60	10	8	58		20-25	11 60	10	8	58		
Lunenburg	15	9 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60		
New Glasgow	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼													
North Lochaber	13⅓	8 00	10	10	60		13⅓	8 00	10	10	60		13⅓	8 00	10	10	60		
Parrslow	15-19	9 00-11 00	10	10	60		15-19	9 00-11 00	10	10	60		15-19	9 00-11 00	10	10	60		
Sydney	20	12 00	10	10	60								20	12 00	10	10	60		
Truro	10	6 00	10	10	60								17½	10 50	10	10	60		
Windsor	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼													
New Brunswick—																			
Albert	15	9 00	10	10	60														
Campbellton	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	
Fredericton	12½	7 50	10	9	59		16⅔	10 00	10	9	59		16⅔	10 00	10	9	59		
Richibucto	15	9 00	10	10	60														
Sackville	13⅓	8 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		
St. John	16⅔	8 50	9	9	51	1¼	22⅛	11 00	9	9	50	1¼	22⅛	11 00	9	9	50	1¼	
Woodstock	20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60		20	12 00	10	10	60		
Prince Edward Island—																			
Montague Bridge	10	6 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		
Summerside	15	8 00																	
Quebec—																			
Actonvale	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	
Beauharnois	9	5 40	10	10	60														
Danville		7 50																	
Granby	10-12½	6 00	10	10	60		12½	7 00	10	10	60		15-20	10 75	10	10	60		
Huberdeau	12	7 20	10	10	60														
Hull		10 50																	
Laprairie	12½	7 50-8 00	10⅙	9⅛	60	1¼													
L'Islet	15	9 00	10	8	58	1¼	20	12 00	10	8	58	1¼	20	12 00	10	8	58	1¼	
Montreal	12½-22	7 50-13 00	10	10	60	1½	17-22	9 00-13 00	10	10	60	1½	17-22	10 50-13 00	10	10	60	1½	
Ormstown	15	9 00	10	10	60														
Papineauville	16	9 60	10	10	60	1¼													
Quebec		10 00	10	10	60			10 00	10	10	60			10 00	10	10	60		
Robervale	25	15 00	10	10	60	1¼							25	15 00	10	10	60	1¼	
St. Casimir	10	6 00	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60		
St. Jean Chrysostome	15	9 00	10	10	60														
St. Hyacinthe	12½	7 00	10	10	60														
Sherbrooke	15	10 00	10	10	60	1½													

‡In winter only 8 hours a day.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN CANADA.

BULLETINS 3 and 4 of the Fourth Census of Canada, which was issued by the Census Department during the month, furnish interesting statistical information on certain movements of population which have taken place in the Dominion during the past decade. Taken together, the bulletins supply a statement of the population of the several provinces, by census districts, as enumerated under date of March 31, 1901, classed as rural and urban, and a comparison is made with the corresponding returns of the census of April 5, 1891. The population of the cities, towns and villages of the different provinces and territories, with the exception of Manitoba and Ontario, are also given, and in Bulletin 4 will be found a separate list of all Canadian towns and cities having a population of 4,000 and upwards.

The table of comparative rural and urban populations for all Canada, by provinces and territories, is as follows :—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION OF CANADA.

	Population, 1901.			Population, 1891.		
	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
British Columbia	177,272	87,825	89,447	98,173	60,945	37,228
Manitoba	254,947	184,714	70,233	152,506	111,498	41,008
New Brunswick	331,120	253,835	77,285	321,263	272,362	48,901
Nova Scotia	459,574	330,191	129,383	450,396	373,403	76,993
Ontario	2,182,947	1,247,195	935,752	2,114,321	1,295,323	818,998
Prince Edward Island	103,259	88,304	14,955	109,079	94,823	14,255
Quebec	1,648,898	992,667	656,231	1,488,535	988,820	499,715
North-west Territories	158,940	120,767	38,173	66,799	66,799	.....
Unorganized Territories	52,709	43,607	9,142	32,168	32,168	.....
All Canada	5,369,666	3,349,065	2,020,601	4,833,239	3,296,141	1,537,098

Increase in Urban Population.

These returns afford a number of interesting deductions. It will be seen at a glance that the growth of the country, reckoned according to increase in population, has been on the whole urban rather than rural. The ratio, in fact, between the two sets of figures is as high, approximately, as 9 to 1. Examination in detail of the returns for the various political divisions will show that the great superiority of the towns over the country districts, in the way of progress, is in particular instances much more marked even than these figures would indicate, and that the final result of a gain in the combined rural populations of the Dominion has been achieved in the face of a positive loss in the case of some of the older provinces. In Manitoba alone has the increase in the rural population exceeded that in the urban. The figures in that province are approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. British Columbia comes next with an increase twice as great in the towns and cities as in the country. In New Brunswick a loss during the decade of 18,527 in the rural districts is balanced, as may be seen from the table, against a gain of 28,384 in the towns of the province. Nova Scotia shows a loss of 43,212, as against a gain of only 52,390 under the same relative headings ; while in Prince Edward Island there is a total loss of 5,819 in the population of the province, occasioned by a loss of 6,519 in the rural districts alone, retrieved by a gain of 700 in the towns. In Quebec the situation appears to be different, there being no loss, but a gain under each heading. A reference to the returns will show that 97 per cent of the total gains registered are credited in the enumeration to the towns and cities, the total gain in the rural population being only 3,847, as

compared with a gain of 156,516 in the cities. Ontario, again, exhibits a loss of 48,128 in her rural population, converted into a gain for the whole province by an increase of 116,754 in the towns, villages and cities.

Extent of Increase.

The evidence, therefore, that is furnished by figures like these is preponderating in favour of the conclusion that in the older provinces the movement of poulation during the decade has been, on the whole, from the land to the industrial centres. The latter also, it would appear from Bulletin 4, are comparatively few in number. Toronto alone contributes in the neighbourhood of 38 per cent of the total gain in the population of Ontario recorded in the new census, Ottawa coming second with a gain of 15,774, or, roughly, 23 per cent. In the province of Quebec, Montreal accounts for 51,086, or 32 per cent of the total increase of the province ; Quebec City has added 5,750 ; St. Henri, 7,779 ; St. Louis de Mile End, 7,456 ; Salaberry de Valleyfield, 5,540, and Westmount, 5,780 ; each of these increases being considerably more than equal to the gain in rural population of the whole province. In New Brunswick, the gain in St. John alone of 16,527 is within 2,000 of wiping out the loss reported in the rural districts, and is 6,670 greater than the increase in the province as a whole. Nova Scotia shows a more even division of gains in the towns and cities, though Sydney has increased from 2,427 to 9,909 within the decade. Charlottetown almost exactly represents the urban increase in Prince Edward Island. Turning to the Canadian West, Winnipeg, for Manitoba, has added 16,601 to its inhabitants during the period covered by the census, or about 57 per cent of the total urban gain of the province ; but, as already remarked, the rural increase in the solitary case of Manitoba, among the provinces, considerably exceeds that of the urban. In British Columbia, again, the cities contribute the bulk of the increase, Vancouver with a gain of 12,424, and Victoria with a gain of 3,975 forming the chief items of account, though Rossland and Nelson with populations of 6,159 and 5,273 respectively, are not represented in the returns of 1891. In the Territories, also, no basis of comparison is afforded with the condition of the country as to the two classes of population at the time of the taking of the census of ten years ago.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY, 1902.

During the month of February the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, all of these orders were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and securing payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance tions.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps ; also type and brass Crown seals	472 61
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	58 95
Stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, wooden boxes for the same ; also stamping ink	601 09
Making and repairing post office scales and weights	62 00
Mail bags (new)	2,165 52
Mail bags (repaired)	864 30
Making and repairing mail locks and keys ; also other mail bag fittings and fastenings	53 00
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	31 50
Making up and supplying articles of material for official uniforms	1,840 50

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

THE number of trade disputes reported to the department for the month of February was small, there being but five in all. None of the disputes were of great importance, the causes of the trouble for the most part, being trivial, and the numbers affected few.

At Sherbrooke, Que., the weavers in one of the mills made a demand for a 10 per cent increase in wages, which was promptly granted, and no trouble ensued. Their method of making the demand created the impression that a strike was on, but beyond a couple of hours' delay, work was uninterrupted.

A little trouble occurred at Kingston in connection with carpenters employed by the locomotive works, through the union requesting its members to work but 54 hours per week, instead of 55. Three or four union men quit work in obedience to the union's order, but their places were filled immediately, and the work went on without interruption.

New Strikes and their Causes.

Of the five strikes reported to the department for the month, one was for an increase in wages. The men were unsuccessful in their demand, and returned to work at the former rate of wages. Another strike was caused by the employees objecting to work an hour later in the evening instead of an hour earlier in the morning. The contractor had made this request for the reason, as he stated, that the low temperature during the early morning rendered it difficult to handle the cement used in building, and that by commencing work later and finishing later, the work would progress more expeditiously. The men, however, objected to this change in the hours, and were successful in returning to work under the old conditions.

Together with the masons, however, they went on strike again a day or two after returning to work, alleging that a new man had been employed in violation of the rules of the union. After being out about a week, the men returned to work without having secured a satisfactory adjustment of their grievances.

The question of non-union workmen was also the cause of a shipbuilders' strike at Vancouver, which was amicably adjusted after the men had been out three days.

A strike of foundry men at Sackville, N.S., was the only strike of the month not reported as settled. This strike arose through the objection of the men to signing a document pledging themselves to work throughout the year at the wages they were then receiving.

Of the six strikes in continuance at the end of the previous month, only one was brought to a satisfactory conclusion during the month of February, namely, that of the cigarmakers at London. In the former case of the stove-mounters at the Gurney foundry in Toronto, which commenced during the previous month, the company claims to have reduced its working staff and to have filled the vacancies caused by the strike with outside men, but the union states that the strike is still on. The majority of the men secured employment elsewhere and the others returned to work under old conditons.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of February, and which have been reported to the department.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly	Indirectly			
Quebec	Montreal	Cigarmakers	Refusal of employers to accede to union's demand for revision of existing wage scale	10	600	....	April 19	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
New Brunswick	Moncton	Moulders	Refusal by management to concede 20% increase to piece hands and minimum wage of $2.50, or to recognize union and subsequent discharge of several union men.	1	40	.....	Jan'y. 7	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec	Granby	Cigarmakers	Against reduction in wages.	1	54	....	" 11	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Toronto	Stove mounters	Refusal of firm to recognize two employees as members of union. Employers considered them apprentices, but union claim they are entitled to status as journeymen.	1	22	....	" 21	.....	Union states strike still in existence, but company claims to have reduced its working staff and filled vacancies caused by strike with outside men.
Ontario	Brockville	Cigarmakers	Refusal of employers to pay union prices demanded.	1	6	2	" 25	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	London	Cigarmakers	Lockout occasioned by refusal of union to grant use of union label to company.	1	9	....	" 27	Feb. 12	Majority of men obtained work elsewhere; others taken back by firm.
British Columbia	Vancouver	Ship builders	Objection to employment of non-union workman.	1	...	.....	Feb. 11	" 13	Men returned to work upon explanation of facts.
Quebec	Windsor Mills	Powder mill workers.	For increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.50 per day.	1	15	.....	" 15	" 18	Most of men returned to work at old wages.
Ontario	Peterboro	Builders' labourers (*a*).	Objection by men to working one hour later in the evening instead of one hour earlier in morning.	1	12	.....	" 18	" 19	Strikers successful; returned to work on same conditions as before strike.
Ontario	Peterboro	Builders' labourers & masons (*b*).	Consequent on preceding strike (*a*). Men on returning to work found that a non-union hand had been employed, and in company with masons quit work.	1	.....	.....	" 20	" 28	Strikers returned to work without a settlement of their grievances.
New Brunswick	Sackville	Foundrymen	Objection by men to signing paper pledging themselves to work continuously through the year at present wages.	1	.....	.....	" 24	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

LEGISLATION IN CANADA IN REGARD TO APPRENTICES—(*Concluded*).

THE February number of the *Labour Gazette* contained Part I. of a special article on legislation in Canada in regard to apprentices. Besides reviewing the Canadian statutes bearing on this subject, the article dealt with the manner in which apprentices may be bound, reviewing in turn the respective powers of parents, guardians, mayors, judges, overseers of the poor, and charitable institutions to bind, as well as the power of minors to bind themselves.

The present issue contains Parts II. and III. of the article commenced last month, and deals respectively with the duties of masters towards apprentices and the duties of apprentices towards their masters.

II. DUTIES OF MASTERS TOWARDS APPRENTICES.

In the older days, when the relations between masters and apprentices were in general more closely personal than they are now, attention to the needs of apprentices, whether of the moral, intellectual or economic sort, was of tantamount importance, and one finds, as a consequence, in the older statutes, many provisions which to-day appear to be uncalled for, and which, viewed in the light of our present conditions, appear somewhat antiquated. The law of *New Brunswick,* for example, requires that provision shall be made in every indenture for teaching children reading and writing, and to cipher as far as the rule of three, and other benefits and allowances as may be agreed upon, and, in case of sickness, medical attendance, board and care. In *Prince Edward Island* reading, writing and the common rules of arithmetic are required. There are unquestionably individual cases, and these in large numbers in some parts, where masters are prepared to enter into this kind of an indenture, but for most trades, now that the division of labour has come to play such an important part in every industry and calling, and industry is organized on a capitalistic rather than on a domestic basis, employers hesitate to bind themselves to teach a trade or calling to a minor on conditions so strongly personal and varied. Apprenticeship, in short, as the term has come to be used to-day, does not convey to the mind so much the idea of a relationship between the parties in regard to the general necessities of life, but rather a relationship beginning and terminating with the duties immediately connected with the learning of a particular trade.

Accordingly, in *Ontario, British Columbia* and *Manitoba,* although the statutes require that every master shall provide his apprentice, during the term of his apprenticeship, with suitable board, lodging and clothing, they specially provide that an equivalent for this may be mentioned in the indenture and be as acceptable, and limit the duties of the master towards the apprentice, so far at least as the wording of the statutes is concerned, to 'the proper teaching or instructing, or causing the apprentice to be properly taught and instructed in his trade or calling.' This change in the wording of legal enactments indicates the change which has come over the face of industry for the most part during the century which has passed. From a personal relationship, involving a consideration of the rule of three, religious as well as other instruction, there has come, with the altered conditions which a change in the methods of production necessitate, an order of relationship which no longer demands any immediate personal contact between the parties. A recognition of this change is to be had in the statutory terminology itself, as the use of the word *causing* in the statutes referred to above would show.

In *Nova Scotia* mention of the specific duties of the master is made only in that section of the Act which refers to the binding out of children by overseers of the poor. In regard to this the Act states that

the master shall be bound by the indenture of apprenticeship to make provision for the instruction of his apprentice or servant in reading, writing and arithmetic, and for such other instructions, benefits and allowances, either during the term of apprenticeship or at the end thereof, as the overseers of the poor may think reasonable.

Redress for Neglect of Duty.

Whatever may be the duties which, by indenture or otherwise, the master undertakes to perform towards the apprentice, there are many provisions in the several Acts intended to secure their faithful discharge. In all of the provinces provision is made for the apprentice having recourse to the courts to see that justice is done him in the matter of the agreement into which he has entered. The refusal of the necessary provisions, ill-usage, cruelty or ill-treatment, non-performance of terms of agreement, neglect of duty and the like, are the grounds most generally set forth as those on which a master may be brought before a local magistrate or judge on complaint made by his apprentice. Damages by way of a penalty or imprisonment, specific performance of the terms of the agreement or final annulment of the contract, are of the nature of the redress which the courts, under certain circumstances, may grant.

Annulment of the contract may follow in *Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick* and *Prince Edward Island* upon proof of gross misconduct or neglect of duty, and the person in whose possession the indenture is may be required to deliver it up, and, after being allowed a reasonable time for so doing, may, should he fail to comply with the order of the court, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months unless the indenture is previously delivered. This power of annulment or cancellation exists also in cases where a child has been apprenticed by some one other than his parent, and the court is satisfied that the agreement was unjustly or improperly entered into.

In *British Columbia* and *Manitoba* power is also given justices of the peace and police magistrates to hear and determine complaints by apprentices against their masters for refusing necessary provisions, ill-usage, cruelty or ill-treatment, and names a fine not exceeding $20 as the penalty to follow upon conviction, and, failing the payment of this fine or successful distress, to collect the sum, with costs, imprisonment in the common jail for a term not exceeding a month, unless the fine and costs be sooner paid. The same penalty has been fixed in the province of *Quebec* as that to which a master may be liable on proof of having been guilty towards his apprentice of any 'mis-usage, deficiency of sufficient wholesome food, or for cruelty or ill-treatment of any kind,' special laws or by-laws to the contrary notwithstanding, and in default of payment imprisonment for a term not exceeding 30 days.

Provision is also made in *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick* reserving to parents, guardians, or other persons, who have bound minors, the right of inquiring into their condition and treatment and of protecting them from cruelty or any other violation of their contract by the master. Failure to appear after being summoned before a justice, allows him to order the discharge of the minor from his apprenticeship and service, and give costs of the proceedings against the master, and the minor may thereupon be bound out anew. It is provided that appeals may be taken in all cases where the parties have reason to feel themselves aggrieved by the decision of the court.

As to Transfer of an Apprentice.

Provision is made in some of the provinces to protect the apprentice in the case of the death of his master, or in case it may be his own or his master's desire to have him transferred to another master.

The statutes of *Ontario, British Columbia* and *Manitoba* provide that if the master dies, the apprentice, if a male, shall, by act of law, be transferred to the person (if any) who continues the establishment of the deceased, and such person shall hold the apprentice upon the same terms as the deceased would have done if alive. The master may transfer his apprentice, with the latter's consent, to any person who is competent to receive him or is carrying on the same business.

In *New Brunswick* it is provided that no indenture shall be binding upon a minor after the death of the master, nor is any indenture assignable, nor can a minor be taken out of the province unless with his consent declared in the presence of a justice of the peace and certified by him.

As to Wages Due Apprentices.

Among other provisions framed for the purpose of protecting the rights of apprentices, are certain sections of the statutes in regard to wages. In all of the provinces having special apprenticeship laws provision is made that wages reserved by any indenture or otherwise to be paid for the services of any minor shall, 'if not payable to the parent, be either payable to the minor or to some person for the benefit of the minor'; this is the wording of the statutes of *Ontario, British Columbia* and *Manitoba;* 'shall be paid or secured to the sole use of the infant bound thereby' are the words used in the *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick* enactments.

In *Ontario, British Columbia* and *Manitoba* provision is also made for alteration by a judge of the county court or a police magistrate of the mode of payment of wages, should complaint be made by the apprentice or any person on his behalf, or by the person to whom the apprentice is bound, provision being made for the directing of payment to the apprentice or some person in lieu of the minor stated in the indenture.

III. DUTIES OF APPRENTICES TOWARDS MASTERS.

No less attention is paid in the statutes to the duties of apprentices towards their masters than is given to the duties of their masters to them. The order, too, which is followed in setting forth the legislation outlining, in the first place, what these duties are, and, secondly, the judicial and other means of securing their enforcement, is the same in both cases.

In *Ontario, British Columbia* and *Manitoba* the law explicitly states that every apprentice shall faithfully serve his master, obey his lawful and reasonable commands, and not absent himself from his master's service day or night without the master's consent. Where special mention is not made of this duty in the statutes of the other provinces, it is assumed, for the law makes special provision in all for compelling apprentices to discharge the duties to which they are bound, and to punish them for wrong-doing.

Redress for Neglect of Duty.

In *Ontario, British Columbia* and *Manitoba,* for example, in case any apprentice absents himself from his master's service or employment before the time of his apprenticeship has expired, he may, at any time thereafter, if found in the province, be compelled to serve his master for so long a time as he absented himself, unless he is able to make satisfaction to his master for the loss sustained by his absence, and does so. Should he refuse to make this satisfaction, or to obey his master's lawful commands, or in any way refuse or neglect to perform his duties, the same source of redress is open to the master as in the case of the apprentice was afforded the latter, where he had reason to believe himself to be wronged. This is also true of *Nova Scotia, New Brunswick* and the *North-west Territories.* In *Ontario, British Columbia* and *Manitoba* the master may cause the apprentice to be brought

before a magistrate or other judicial personage, who is given power to determine what satisfaction the apprentice should make, and in case the apprentice should not make satisfaction immediately, or if the satisfaction is of such nature as not to admit of immediate performance, and he does not give sufficient security, the justice may commit him to the common jail or house of correction for any time not exceeding three months, but such imprisonment will not release the apprentice from the obligation to make up the lost time to his master.

There is, however, a limitation of the time in which these proceedings must be brought against absconding apprentices. In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* the law requires that the master shall proceed within the three years next after the expiration of the term for which the apprentice contracted to serve, provided he has not left the province in the interval, or, having left and returned, within the same period next after his return. In *British Columbia* the time is limited to one year.

In *Nova Scotia* and the other provinces nothing is said in the Acts dealing with apprentices of the time in which proceedings must be commenced, and there is some difference as to the nature of the penalty upon conviction. In *Nova Scotia* the offender may be returned to his master, or may be committed to the common jail for a term not exceeding 20 days unless sooner discharged by his master. In *New Brunswick* the term of commitment is not to exceed one month. In neither of these provinces does there appear to be a provision permitting of the escape of imprisonment by the payment of a penalty. In *Prince Edward Island* an apprentice may be returned to his master either before or after commitment to the common jail for a period not exceeding two months.

In the statutes of *British Columbia* there is also a section which fixes a penalty of imprisonment in the common jail or house of correction for a term not exceeding one month, without the option of a fine, where an apprentice is found guilty of refusing to obey his master's commands, or is guilty of waste or damaging property, or any other improper conduct.

In view of the fact that a section of the *Manitoba* law already mentioned provides for a justice hearing complaints of a master for the neglect of performance of their duties by apprentices or disobedience of commands, and leaves it in the power of the court to determine what satisfaction an apprentice must make, there would appear to be in that province more than one section of the existing law under which proceedings might be taken for identical offences.

Redress for Gross Misconduct, &c.

In the ordinances of the *North-west Territories* the penalty of a sum not exceeding $30 is named as that due upon summary conviction for an apprentice refusing or neglecting to perform his duties or to obey the lawful commands of his master, and in default of the payment of the fine, together with the costs of prosecution, the apprentice may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month, unless the fine and costs be sooner paid. The same section of the ordinances of the *North-west Territories* includes drunkenness, and the dissipation of the master's property or effects, among the other causes subjecting an apprentice to what may be deemed a violation of his contract. These acts, together with refractory conduct or idleness, specially mentioned in one of the statutes of *Manitoba,* subject the apprentice upon conviction in that province to a penalty not exceeding $20 and costs, the alternative period of imprisonment being a term not exceeding one month. Gross misconduct or ill-behaviour are, in *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick,* punishable in the same manner and to the same degree as a neglect of duty.

The law of *Quebec,* in referring to the punishment of servants for misusage, includes apprentices along with servants, journeymen or labourers who, for unlawful acts or refusal to enter upon services, are mentioned as being liable to a penalty not exceeding $20 for such offence, and, in default of payment of this penalty, to im-

prisonment for a period not exceeding 30 days. In *Quebec* continued misconduct or misusage and repeated violations of established duties of the parties towards each other, or incapacity to perform services, may, upon complaint and proof by a mistress or employer before any two justices of the peace resident in their district, be a sufficient ground for having the contract or agreement annulled.

Against Harbouring or Enticing Apprentices.

In order the better to ensure to the master the services of his apprentice, and to protect him against loss, at the possible gain of other parties, the law in *Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island* and *Quebec* contains special provisions making it an offence for any person to knowingly harbour or employ an absconding apprentice. In the last-named province a penalty not exceeding $20 is fixed for this offence, the same penalty attaching to the act of enticing an apprentice to abandon his master's service. In *Prince Edward Island* the penalty is fixed at a sum not exceeding $5. In the other provinces named, a person knowingly harbouring or employing an absconding apprentice may be required to pay to the master the full value of the apprentice's labour, this value being what the master would have received from the labour and services of the apprentice if the latter had continued faithfully in his service.

Another section of the *Manitoba* law also fixes a like penalty besides costs (the person being also liable to be proceeded against for damages for loss or damage suffered by reason of abandonment) on any one convicted of knowingly harbouring or concealing or instigating apprentices to abandon their services, or keeping apprentices in their own service after being notified in writing of their having abandoned their former employer.

In *New Brunswick* a penalty of $40 is the amount to which any master of a vessel is liable who knowingly harbours an apprentice, and any other person guilty of this offence is liable to a penalty of $20.

As to Annulment of Apprenticeship.

Mention has already been made of the circumstances under which annulment of the contract is a means of redress that may be adopted by the courts for neglect of duty, ill-treatment, or other like conduct on the part of the master, or neglect of duty, gross misconduct or similar act on the part of the apprentice, or a method of rectification at the desire of the parents, where it appears that the contract has been entered into without the parent's consent, and apparently to the disadvantage of the child.

In addition to these cases already named, the law in *Ontario* and *British Columbia* provides that if an apprentice becomes insane or convicted of a felony, or is sentenced to the central prison (in Ontario), or the provincial reformatory or penitentiary, or absconds, his master may, within one month then next ensuing, but not afterwards, void the indenture of apprenticeship from the time he gives notice in writing of his intention to do so to the other parties to the indenture, either by serving them with notice or a copy or copies thereof, or by inserting the same in the *Gazette* of the province, or in a newspaper of the county or city (in Manitoba 'municipality') where the master's establishment is situate.

In *New Brunswick* a special provision is made reserving to every apprentice, at the expiration of his term, the right to demand his discharge. If the master refuses, he may apply to a justice to have issued a notice requiring a reason for such refusal. If no sufficient cause be shown in five days the justice may discharge the apprentice.

As to Judicial Procedure.

In all of the provinces the Acts contain special provisions as to the jurisdiction of the courts, application of the fines, costs, appeals and proceedings in reference thereto.*

*There are specipal legislative measures governing the apprenticeship of immigrant children brought into Canada. These may be dealt with in a subsequent article in the *Gazette*.

CANADIAN MARINE AND FISHERIES.

DURING the month the two annual reports of the Department of Marine and Fisheries,* in which the two branches of the service are separately dealt with, were presented to parliament. They contain much industrial information of first importance.

Canadian Marine.

Among noteworthy facts contained in the Marine report, are the following :—The whole number of persons in the outside service of this branch, including crews of fishing and marine steamers, is set down at 1,941, of which the lighthouse keepers and engineers of fog alarms with masters of lightships make up 708. A directory of these is furnished in an appendix. The total receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, on account of the Sick Mariners' Fund amounted to $59,838.89. In Quebec $7,431.33 was expended on this account ; in New Brunswick, $5,595.69 ; in Nova Scotia, $14,791.14 ; in Prince Edward Island, $1,694.71 ; in British Columbia, $5,299.07 ; making a total expenditure for the Dominion on account of sick and disabled seamen and marine hospitals of $34,944.03, or $24,783.34 less than the amount of dues collected. Ontario, it will be noticed, does not fall within the provisions of the Act. In connection with steamboat inspection, $29,247.59 was expended. 1,536 steamboats were reported in the several districts, and fees were collected on inspection account amounting to $33,-815.37. Lists of prosecutions under the Act and details of casualties are added. Interesting sections of the report are devoted to the experiment of tree-planting on Sable Island, and to the records of live stock shipped from Canadian ports during 1901.

*Thirty-fourth annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Marine Branch ; King's Printer, Ottawa ; 252 pages.

*Thirty-fourth annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Fisheries Branch; King's Printer, Ottawa ; 326 pages.

Importance of the Fishing Industry.

In his report the Deputy Minister of the department emphasizes anew, in the report of the Fisheries branch, the extent and importance of the Canadian fisheries. He says :

'The fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world, comprising an immense seacoast line, besides innumerable lakes and rivers. The eastern sea coast of the Maritime Provinces, from Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, exceeds 5,600 miles, while the western coast of British Columbia is given at 7,180 miles, that is, more than double that of Great Britain and Ireland, while the salt water inshore area, not including minor indentations, covers more than 1,500 square miles ; the fresh-water area of the part of the Great Lakes within Canada is reckoned at 72,700 square miles, not including the numerous lakes of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, all stocked with excellent species of food fishes.'

Further figures contained in the departmental report, and also showing the vast scale of the fishing operations carried on in the Dominion, are as follows :—

Over 80,000 men were engaged during 1900 in the Canadian fishing industry, using boats, nets and other implements to the aggregate value of $10,990,125. About 1,200 schooners, manned by over 9,200 sailors, besides 71,859 other fishermen using 38,930 boats and 6,295,000 fathoms of nets, all found employment during 1900 in this vast industry. The lobster plant of the Maritime Provinces, valued at $1,419,100 and employing 18,200 persons, and the salmon-canning industry of British Columbia, valued at $1,420,000 and employing 19,787 persons, form the two leading items of this account. $491,569 were spent in 1900 in the service on fisheries proper, fish culture, fisheries protection service, miscellaneous expenses and fishing bounties, and the total value of the fish taken in Canada in the same year amounted to $21,557,639. These figures do not comprise the large quantities of fish consumed by

the Indian population of British Columbia and of the remote parts of the North-west Territories, where fish forms their staple food.

Features of the Report.

A detailed account of the expenditure and revenue of the department, a list of the persons to whom fishing bounties were distributed during the year, and the terms under which they were given, with reports for 1900 from the inspectors of the various provinces, are given in appendices of the report proper, together with preliminary reports by the inspectors for the season of 1901. The subject of the cold-storage of bait is dealt with in a special appendix, and the plans which have been adopted by the department in order to supply the fishermen with a constant bait supply fully described. Prof. Prince, Commissioner and General Inspector of Fisheries for the Dominion, gives a full account of fish culture operations in Canada during 1901, added to which are reports from the different inspectors of fish hatcheries throughout the Dominion. 203,540,000 fry were hatched during the year and distributed in Canadian waters, one-half of which were lobsters and the rest salmon, lake trout and whitefish. The department expert reports on oyster culture during the year 1901, and the work of the fisheries protection service and the fisheries intelligence bureau are fully reported.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES COMMISSION.

DURING the closing days of January and the opening week of the past month, a Special Commission, recently appointed by Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, held sittings in some of the principal cities of British Columbia to inquire into various matters pertaining to the conditions of the fishing industry in that province.

The Situation Investigated.

For some time past dissatisfaction has been felt in certain quarters of the salmon fishing industry of British Columbia in regard to the regulations which govern the taking of salmon in Canadian waters, and the conditions thereby imposed upon one of the most important manufacturing industries of the province. The fact that the use of traps is forbidden by law in Canada, whereas the United States canners, who are the direct competitors of the Canadian fish packers in the markets of Great Britain and the world, are free to make their catch in whatever manner they may find best suited to cheap and efficient production, has been made a ground of complaint by the canners of British Columbia. Not only, however, it is alleged, do the American manufacturers profit by the greater cheapness and facility of their methods of capturing the fish, but the employment of traps along the coast line of Puget Sound is said to deprive the Canadian canneries of the supply of fish upon which they depend, by breaking up and depleting the schools of salmon which are returning to spawn in the Fraser river, and which are, to a certain extent at least, the result of Canadian hatchery enterprise. It is a well known fact that salmon return to the river in which they were hatched in order to deposit their spawn. Where they pass the interval from the time they first escape from the rivers to the sea until they return, is still a disputed problem. The Fraser river salmon, on their return to the parent river, are first seen off the outward edge of Vancouver Island. From the bottom of the island they strike across the Straits of Juan de Fuca until they reach the mainland of the continent, off the State of Washington, whence they follow the windings of the shore to the mouth of the

Fraser and other British Columbia rivers. It is during this progress through American waters that the damage to the schools, from which the Canadian manufacturers are said to suffer, is wrought by the traps of the United States canners. The remedy proposed by the Canadian manufacturers is, that the Canadian government sanction the employment of traps off Vancouver Island, in order to take the fish on their first appearance in Canadian waters, and thus prevent the subsequent depletion of the schools in Puget Sound. The British Columbia salmon canning industry would thus, according to this view, be placed in a position of equality as regards cost of material with the similar industries of the United States. At present the cost per fish to the American canners is variously estimated at from 3 to 7 cents, while in British Columbia the average cost is stated by canners to be as high as 10 cents per salmon.

To this representation on the part of the canners, however, objections have been raised by the fishermen of the province, who declare that the introduction of traps will seriously injure their industry, and that the unsatisfactory conditions complained of by the canners may be met or alleviated by other measures.

The Commission Appointed.

The Dominion Government appointed the Commission mentioned above, in order to have these matters fully investigated, with authority to inquire into and take evidence on all maters respecting the salmon fishing industry in British Columbia. Present fishing regulations were to be fully investigated, and the question of what changes in the regulations, if any, were desirable, was to be gone into, with a view of reconciling the various interests concerned and of arriving at some definite governmental policy in the matter. In the past the changes in the regulations have been very few, only five having been made since the original provisions were first promulgated. The matter of traps, nets, drag-seines, seasons, licenses and kindred subjects, were all to be discussed before the Commission by the parties interested, the scope of the Commission being limited only to the important and crucial questions. The following were appointed the members of the Commission :—Prof. Edward E. Prince, Commissioner and General Inspector of Fisheries for Canada, and Messrs. Ralph Smith, Aulay Morrison, and Geo. R. Maxwell, members of Parliament for British Columbia, Prof. Prince being authorized to act as Chairman.

Sittings of the Commission.

Sittings of the Commission were held in four of the cities of the province. The session took place in Vancouver on Monday, January 27, and was continued on Tuesday and Wednesday of the same week. On Thursday and Friday, January 30 and 31, the Commissioners met and took evidence at New Westminster. The following Monday and Tuesday, February 3 and 4, were spent at Victoria, and the Commission concluded its meetings for the time being with a sitting at Nanaimo on the 5th of the month. The method of taking evidence under affidavits was dispensed with, and the various witnesses were examined without formality.

No official statement with regard to the evidence taken has yet appeared, and any final conclusion as to its tendencies is therefore impossible. The Department of Labour is, however, in receipt from its special correspondents of the main facts brought forward by the contending parties at the various public sessions of the Commission.

Representations of Fishermen.

The gill-net fishermen, it would appear, have stated their views, in substance, as follows :—They are opposed to the sanction of trap nets and purse seines under any circumstances whatever in British Columbia waters, both on the ground that they are wasteful, taking all fish, large and

small, and from the standpoint of labour. Traps, they claim, are cruel to the fish, and would deplete the schools in a short time, and, if permitted on the west coast of Vancouver Island, would prevent the fish ever reaching Fraser river. The number of men employed in their capture would also be greatly lessened. If the canners were allowed to use trap nets or purse seines, white men, according to the fishermen, would have no chance of employment in the work of taking the fish. The employment of Japanese by the canners was further aimed at in the recommendation by the fishermen that the number of gill net licenses should be reduced to 2,000, and their use confined to men registered on the voters' list and to Indians. They would insist, also, upon registration before the opening of the fishing season. Other alterations in the present regulations recommended by the fishermen are that the weekly close time for drag seines should be made thirty-six hours, the time now imposed upon gill nets, and that the length of gill nets should be increased.

Representations of Canners.

On the other hand, the canners, while admitting that the use of purse seines, trap nets, or, where piles for the latter are impossible, the use of anchored Scottish nets, in Fuca Straits, would tend to break up the schools of salmon, and thus to a great extent prevent them from ever reaching the Fraser river, claimed, nevertheless, that this is the very solution demanded by the situation, inasmuch as it would effect the capture of the salmon before they had been dispersed and depleted by the trap nets of the United States canners, besides cheapening the cost of salmon, and thus placing the Canadian canning industry in a better position to meet the competition of the American packers of Puget Sound. They met the statements of the fishermen from the point of view of labour by proposing that the government should operate the trap nets and supply salmon to the British Columbia canners at actual cost of taking, in order to secure fair play to all parties, disposing of any surplus of fish they might have on hand at any time to the United States canners, at the best prices obtainable. The fish arrive off the west shore of Vancouver at least two weeks before they make their appearance in the Canadian waters of the mainland, and the season would therefore be lengthened for labour by that amount, while the exclusive employment by the government of white labour on the nets would solve the Japanese question at once, and the white fishermen, according to the canners, would be able to find ample employment in operating the nets under government control. Trap nets thus employed, they claimed, would greatly increase the British Columbia catch without too great depletion of the schools. The use of traps should, they contended, be therefore permitted for the whole British Columbia coast, seeing that the canners in northern British Columbia are no less opposed to United States competition than those of the Fraser river. Trap privileges could be disposed of at auction. The canners also declared themselves as in favour of the artificial propagation of salmon by the erection and maintenance of hatcheries. The appointment of a local fisheries board to act as an advisory council to the government in all matters pertaining to the British Columbia fishing industry, was also recommended, and the advantages pointed out of an early settlement of the question of the control of the British Columbia fisheries as between the Dominion and the provincial governments.

The report of the Commission is pending. At a recent meeting it was decided to postpone further meetings until after the present session of parliament, in order to enable the Commissioners to visit the ground, and more especially to inspect the working of the American traps on Puget Sound.

MANUFACTORIES IN LONDON, ONT.

During the month of February, a compilation of the manufacturing industries of the city of London, Ont., prepared by the Assessment Commissioner of the city for the use of the Manufacturers' Committee of the City Council, was published. It contains a list of the different manufacturing concerns of the city, with the number of employees and the weekly wage bill of each concern. The information given in the returns of the Assessment Commissioner is important, not only as affording an index of the rates of remuneration current in leading manufacturing establishments of western Ontario, but, taken as a whole, the table is most suggestive of the nature and extent of industrial development in a Canadian city of between thirty-five and forty thousand population. The details of the information are as follows :—

Factory.	Hands.	Weekly Pay Sheet.	Average individual wage per week.
		$	$ cts.
American Fluff Rug Co	8	40	5 00
Andrews, David, brushes	4	24	6 00
Acetylene Mfg. Co	12	125	10 41
Anthistle, Wm., concrete pipe	3	20	6 67
Atkins, Wm., cigars	15	125	8 33
Bennett Furnishing Co	85	583	6 86
Barkwell & Co., pharmaceutics	10	85	8 50
Beck, Adam, boxes	67	450	6 72
Battle Creek Food Co.	6	48	8 00
Boyd, H. J., metal workers	5	50	10 00
Brener Bros., cigars	80	.....	.....
Bilton, Joseph, pop	3	30	10 00
Campbell, John & Sons, carriages	50	350	7 00
Columbia Handle Co	60	425	7 08
Canadian Fire Engine Co	10	100	10 00
Canada Chemical Co	26	200	7 69
Canada Fence Co	7	80	11 42
City Gas Co	40	335	8 37
Canada Featherbone Co	75	275	3 67
City Sash and Door Co	15	150	10 00
Carnell Co., hats and caps	15	85	5 67
Carling B. & M. Co	70	750	10 71
C. P. R. Shops	4	50	12 50
Cole, Andrew, wood-turner	4	40	10 00
Cawrse, J. W., bricks	20	160	8 00
Dominion Oatmeal Mills	15	175	11 67
Dennis Wire and Iron Co	25	175	7 00
Dyment Baker Co., lumber	35	225	6 43
Daly Cigar Co	27	140	5 18
Dexter, T., & Sons, millers	8	80	10 00
Dominion Meter Works	8	.....	.....
Donnelly, Jas., cigars	10	80	8 00
Electrical Construction Co	35	200	5 71
Forest City Bent Goods Co	10	75	7 50
Fox's Scale Works	3	30	10 00
Ferguson, John & Sons, furniture	34	225	6 62
Fraser, F. C. & Co., hats and caps	25	150	6 00
Greer, A. B., carriages	35	250	7 14
G. T. R. Shops	400	3,000	7 50
G. T. R. Bridge Dept	10	100	10 00
Gillies, D. H. & Co., staves	16	150	9 38
Gerry's Planing Mill	28	275	9 82
Gorman-Eckert Co., spices	35	250	7 15
Glennie, Geo., chicle	3	35	11 67
Globe Casket Co	85	950	11 17
Greene, Swift & Co., clothing	32	195	6 08
Gurd & Co., brooms	9	.....	.....
Hobbs & Hobbs, stained glass	65	500	7 77
Hilliard & McKinley, planing mill	15	125	8 33
Hastings Hat and Cap Co	50	400	8 00
Helena Costume Co	140	750	5 35
Hunt's Mills	12	125	10 41
Hamilton, J., brewer	6	55	9 17
Hobbs, John, brooms	5	35	7 00
Hyman, C. S., tannery	30	260	8 67
Hourd & Co., furniture	25	135	5 40
Heal & Co., printers	13	70	5 38
Kilgour Couch Co	12	100	8 33
Kelly, Geo., cigars	56	218	3 89
Labatt, John, brewery	60	500	8 33
London Petrolea Barrel Co	80	700	8 75
London Engine Supply Co	15	140	9 33
London Foundry Co	35	330	9 43
London Brush Factory	30	250	8 83
Line, McDonald & Co., cigars	100	600	6 00
Lawson & Jones, printers	55	520	9 45
London Box Factory	40	250	6 25
London Machine Tool Co	50	400	8 00
Leonard & Sons, engines	190	1,200	6 42
London Street Railway Co	130	1,100	8 45
London Pant and Overall Co	55	425	7 73
London Hat, Cap and Mantle Co	44	250	5 68
London Coffee & Spice Mills	10	100	10 00
London Drug Co	19	180	9 47
London Advertiser Co	60	500	8 33
London Free Press Co	65	600	9 23
London News Co	35	300	8 57
London Ptg. and Litho. Co	90	600	6 67
London Cigar Co	60	350	5 83
London Brass Works	30	180	6 00
London Bolt and Hinge Works	52	303	5 83
London Electric Co	30	340	11 33
London Soap Co	30	385	12 85
Marshall & Co., hats and caps	95	800	8 42
Mannes Cigar Factory	35	300	8 57
Malloch & Co., elevators	20	225	11 25
Melmer, J. H., cigars	4	30	7 50
McLeod & Nolan Co., cigars	53	360	6 79
McNee, John & Sons, cigars	100	700	7 00
McClary Mfg. Co	650	5,300	8 15

Factory.	Hands.	Weekly Pay Sheet.	Average individual wage per week.
		$	$ cts.
McCormick Mfg. Co.	.....	.....	.....
McLaughlin, John, bricks	...	...	.....
North, E., concrete pipes	4	36	9 00
Olmsted Cigar Co	50	425	8 50
Ontario Ptg. Co	10	100	10 00
Ontario Spring Bed and Mattress Co	20	125	6 25
D. S. Perrin & Co.	.....	.....	.....
Reid Bros., book bindery	50	250	5 00
Robinson Corset Co	30	125	4 16
Reason, H. T., & Co., boxes	25	125	5 00
Rhoder, T. R., paper bags	6	25	4 16
Spramotor Co	24	240	10 00
Southam Ptg. Co	35	350	10 00
Sterling Bros., boots and shoes	50	450	9 00
Saunders, W. E., pharmaceutics]	19	90	4 74
Stevens Mfg. Co., brass founders	100	1,000	10 00
Schabacker & Co., sash and doors	7	80	11 42
Somerville, C. R., paper boxes, chewing gum	65	375	5 40
Smith, Joseph, cigars	65	375	5 77
Suttleworth, J. R., hats	25	150	6 00
Stevely & Sons, sheet metal	25	225	9 00
Saunby, J. D., miller	5	40	8 00
Stirton & Dwyer, cigars	50	500	10 00
Simon, H., cigars	76	400	5 26
Sargent, L., & Sons, plaining mill	15	150	10 00
Sanitary Dairy Co.	35	350	10 00
Thompson, W. J., carriages	30	275	9 16
Tune, J., soda water	16	100	6 25
Talbot, A., & Co., printers	31	230	7 42
Thorn, W. J., gun wads, &c.	4	30	7 50
Trafford, Wm., furniture	7	77	11 00
White, Geo., & Sons, engines	100	650	6 50
Wood Art Glass Co	7	70	10 00
Western Wire and Nail Co	10	100	10 00
Warren Bros., machinists	4	40	10 00
Waggoner Ladder Co	4	36	9 00
Wortman & Ward, agricultural implements	80	750	9 38
Ward, Wm., cigars	30	200	6 67
Weld, Wm., & Co., publishers	12	150	12 50
Wray Corset Co.	25	125	5 00
Wright Hat Co.	30	300	10 00
Wyatt, Wm., metal worker	12	120	10 00
Western Cigar Co.	25	250	10 00
Waide Bros., bricks	10	100	10 00
Waide, D., sawmill	8	50	6 25
Walker & Logan, bricks	15	125	8 33
Winnett, R., boilers	.....	.....	.....

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.

AN amount of interesting information relating to Canadian agriculture will be found in the annual report* of the Department of Agriculture, laid before parliament during the past month. The report proper is arranged under six heads : Part one embraces general remarks of the minister, in which the census, the Glasgow and Pan-American exhibitions, matters pertaining to the export trade in cattle, and the minister's visit to Great Britain, are discussed. Part two, arts and agriculture, in which a variety of topics affecting agriculture in Canada are successively passed in review. Foreign trade in agricultural products, cold storage, township fairs and farmers' institutes, butter and cheese manufacture, Fruit Marks Act, Experimental Farms, &c., are a few only of the many important subjects treated. Patents of invention, copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks, public health and quarantine, and a section devoted to statistics, make up the balance of the report. The following remarks of the minister are a gratifying review of the progress of agriculture during the year :—'I feel that I must congratulate Canada upon the extraordinary development of her agricultural production. This year, so far as the great west is concerned, has been phenomenal, although I see no reason to doubt that in the future even greater crops may be produced in that fertile region of the Dominion. The varied character of farming in the eastern and older provinces has contributed to render the year's work very satisfactory, some crops being much larger than usual, even if some others have been somewhat short. The live stock business

*Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the year ended October 31, 1901 ; King's Printer, Ottawa ; 173 pages.

has been extremely active and profitable. The general result has been a very large amount of money received by the farmers of Canada, and a general and greater confidence amongst them in their business. This has resulted in a definite appreciation in the value of rural land and has stimulated many, not being farmers, to turn their attention to this industry. This is evidenced by the great number of inquiries received by me and the officers of my department in regard to the taking up or purchase of land, and the asking of information in regard to the different branches of agriculture in the different sections of the country. At no time in the history of Canada has there been such a great mass of useful information available to the farmers of the country. This information is being collected most systematically and put into a form to make it very valuable and useful to inquirers ; the organization of the department in this respect having been recently greatly strengthened.'

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT IN ENGLAND.

THE Imperial Workmen's Compensation Act is peculiar in English law as being a statute which makes a person liable in damages for injuries which are not the result of any negligence or other wrongful act either on his own part or on the part of his employees. It is the indirect outcome of an amendment (eventually withdrawn) moved during the consideration of an abortive employers' liability measure in 1893, by a member of the government, in the following words : 'That no amendment of the law relating to employers' liability will be final or satisfactory which does not provide compensation to workmen for all injuries sustained in the ordinary course of their employment, and not caused by their own acts or default.'

How Compensation May be Occasioned.

The Act of 1897 practically makes employers to whom it applies insurers of their employees to the extent referred to in the foregoing sentence. It is first to be observed, however, that this Act only affects those whose employees are engaged to work 'on or in or about a railway, factory, mine, quarry or engineering work,' and to those employing workmen who are working 'on, in or about any building which exceeds thirty feet in height, and is either being constructed or repaired by means of a scaffolding, or being demolished, or on which machinery driven by steam, water or other mechanical power, is being used for the purpose of the construction, repair or demolition thereof.'

If an accident is caused 'by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer, or of some person for whose act or default the employer is responsible,' the employee injured thereby may, at his option, either take proceedings under this Act or do so under the other statutes which apply, or at common law—that is, he may proceed as he could before this Act came into force. On the other hand, if the injury in question is attributable 'to the serious and wilful misconduct' of the workman so injured, no claim for compensation under this Act will be allowed.

Moreover, no employer is liable under this Act for any injury 'which does not disable the workman for a period of at least two weeks from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed.'

Compensation in Case of Death.

In a case in which the Act does apply, according to the foregoing conditions, the employer is liable to pay compensation in accordance with the following schedule :

(A) In case of death.

I. Where deceased leaves dependents wholly dependent upon his earnings :—

(*a*) A sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer in

whose service he was injured, during the three years immediately preceding the date of the accident ; or,

(*b*) If the employee was not engaged for three years preceding in the service of the same employer, then 156 times his average weekly earnings during the time he was employed by the employer in whose service the accident occurred ; or,

(*c*) At least £150 (about $750).

In no case, however, shall the amount exceed £300 ($1,500) or be less than £150 ; and any weekly payments made under other provisions of the Act are to be deducted from the amount that would otherwise be payable.

2. Where deceased only leaves dependents who are in part dependent upon his earnings :

Such sum as may be agreed upon or may be determined by arbitration to be reasonable, providing that the same does not exceed the limits mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

3. Where the deceased leaves no dependents, the employer is bound to pay the reasonable expenses of his medical attendance and burial, providing the total sum does not exceed £10 (about $50).

Compensation in Case of Disablement.

II. In case of total or partial disablement :

Where the employee is either totally or partially disabled by the accident in question, the employer is liable to pay him a weekly sum during the period of his incapacity, dating, however, only from the second week after the date of the accident. This weekly payment is not to be more than 50 per cent of the employee's average weekly earnings during the year preceding the accident, or during the whole period of his employment if he has not been in the service of that employer for so long a period as twelve months. Moreover, this weekly payment must not in any case be more than £1, and in arriving at the weekly amount to which the employee is entitled, it is necessary to take into account the difference between the amount the employee earned before the accident and that which he is able to earn after the accident.

As to Contracting Away Benefits.

It is also provided by the Act that employees cannot, by any arrangement with their employers, contract themselves out of the benefits conferred by the Act, unless the Registrar of Friendly Societies has investigated the scheme of compensation proposed by the employer and agreed to by the employees, and has given a certificate to the effect that, on the whole, such scheme of compensation is 'not less favourable to the general body of workmen and their dependents than the provisions of this Act.'

Liability in Case of Sub-contracting.

There is also another section of the Act making its provisions applicable to various cases of sub-contracting. The gist of this somewhat complicated clause may be briefly stated to be that if the employer (being one to whom this Act applies), would have been liable to pay compensation to the injured workman if he himself had directly engaged him, and if the sub-contractor is also in any way liable to the injured employee in respect of the accident, then the employer himself shall be liable to compensate the employee in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The work being carried on by the sub-contractor, however, must be one that is part of the trade or business of the employer, and not merely incidental thereto. For example (to take an instance quoted in a recent work on the subject), if a railway company contracted with a painter to paint one of its stations, and, during the course of the work, one of the painter's employees fell and was injured, the railway company would not be liable, as painting forms no part of the general business of a railway company, but is merely incidental thereto. And in no such case is the employer deprived of his recourse (if any he has) against the sub-contractor.

Duties of Arbitrators.

Where an employee is injured, an arbitrator or arbitrators are to decide whether the employer is liable to pay compensation under the Act; whether due notice of the accident has been given, and the other preliminaries prescribed by the Act have been complied with; what weekly compensation (if any) is to be paid the employee, or, in case of death, what is to be paid to those dependent upon him; how any money awarded to dependents as compensation is to be invested (the rendering of any decision on this latter point, however, being left to the discretion of the arbitrators); and various other points arising under the Act.

The arbitrator or arbitrators may be chosen in various ways. Thus, an employer and his employees may agree upon a committee to settle questions arising under the Act; and, in that case, such committee shall determine the matter unless either the employer or the employee gives notice in writing to the other party before the meeting of the committee that he objects to have the matter settled in that manner. Then, if either party so objects to the committee, or if there is no such committee, or if the committee fails to settle the matter within three months, it shall be determined by a single arbitrator agreed on by the parties; or, in the event of no such agreement being arrived at, by a county court judge or by a single arbitrator appointed by such judge.

The above rough outline of the scope and provisions of the Act will suffice to show that its terms are, perhaps, somewhat involved; and that this is so is proved by the amount of litigation between employers and employees which has taken place since the Act became law less than five years ago.

Some Recent Decisions.

The following summary of some of the recent decisions under the Act will illustrate the tendency of the courts in deciding some of the passages regarding the meaning of which there has not been unanimity of opinion.

The question as to what are 'average weekly earnings' has alone given rise to considerable litigation.

In a recent case it appeared that the employee had been engaged to work 11 hours per day for five days in each week and five hours on Saturday, and that he should be paid therefor at the rate of 15 cents for each hour of work. The employee was not engaged for any particular time, and he was liable to be discharged at an hour's notice. On the fourth day of his employment he met with an accident which proved to be fatal. As his weekly earnings would have amounted to $9, and as he had been employed for less than three years by the employer in whose service he was injured, the county court judge awarded those dependent upon him $1,404—that being 156 times $9. On appeal, this decision was held to be correct.

Ayres vs. Buckeridge (Nov. 6, 1901), 18 T. L. R., 20.

In a previous case the House of Lords had decided that it was not necessary (as had been contended on behalf of the employers) that an employee should have been in the employment in which he was injured for at least two weeks before the date of the accident in order that the 'average weekly earnings' might be calculated for the purposes of compensation.

Lysons vs. Knowles (1901), A. C., 79.

In cases where there is no fixed period of employment the court considers the facts so as to arrive at a decision as to the length of time for which it is reasonable to suppose that the injured employee would have been employed had it not been for the accident. Thus, where a 'casual stevedore's workman' was employed for one day for about 80 cents to assist in unloading a vessel, and was injured in the course of that day, it was held that there was no resumption that he would have been employed by the same employer after that day, and that

therefore the average weekly earnings should be considered to be 80 cents (and not six times that amount), and that the employer should pay one-half of the former amount weekly as compensation.

Bartlett vs. Sutton (November 8, 1901), 18 T. L. R., 85.

In another case an employee worked for six consecutive days, during which he earned over £2, and the county court judge therefore made an award of a weekly payment of £1, that being the maximum sum allowed by the Act. The employee was at all times liable to be discharged without notice; and, moreover, part of the six days above referred to formed a portion of one trade week (for the purposes of payment), and the other part came within the succeeding trade week. It was, therefore, contended on behalf of the employers that the amount earned by the employee during the six days was really the earnings of two weeks and that the calculation should be made accordingly. The Court of Appeal, however, maintained the county court judge in treating the amount made in those six days as the earnings of one week, the presumption, upon the facts of the case, being that the employment was continuing.

Watters vs. Clover (November 14, 1901), 18 T. L. R., 60.

Another interesting point arose in the case of O'Keefe vs. Lovatt (November 13, 1901—18 T. L. R., 57). There the employee was injured on February 1, 1899, and on September 28, 1899, an award was made for a weekly payment of about $3.75. This sum was duly paid until October 12, 1900, when the employee died as a result of the injuries received at the time of the accident. Those who were, under the Act, considered as being dependent upon him then applied for compensation on the basis of his average earnings for the three years preceding the accident, giving the employer credit for the total amount already paid under the weekly award.

It was first held that the matter had been finally disposed of by the award of September 28, 1899; but this decision was reversed by the Court of Appeal, which decided that, notwithstanding the previous award of weekly compensation, the court, on the death of the employee, had jurisdiction to entertain the claim of the defendants for compensation on the other basis.

In another case it was decided that the fact that a person who is considered, under the Act, to be a 'dependent' of the employee killed in an accident can support himself and his family without the assistance of the deceased, does not of itself prevent such defendant from recovering compensation under the Act.

Howells vs. Vivian (November 8, 1901), 18 T. L. R., 36.

The question of when a building is 30 feet high came up in the case of McGrath vs. Neill (November 8, 1901—18 T. L. R., 36). The building, which was in course of construction, measured more than 30 feet from the top of the footings above the concrete foundation; but if the measurement was taken from the basement floor, the height was less than 30 feet. It appeared, however, that no more than the level of the building at the top of the footings had been covered in, and it was held that the proper point to measure from was where it had been covered in.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during December, 1901:—

Workmen's Co-operative Societies.

Report on Workmen's Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom, with statistical tables, Board of Trade (Labour Department), 1901, 252 pp., King's Printer, London, Eng.

The report states that the progress made by co-operation in the United Kingdom of recent years has been continuous and remarkable. Between 1874 and 1899 the recorded membership of all classes of co-

operative societies increased from 403,010 to 1,681,342, or over 400 per cent, the percentage which co-operation formed of the population of the United Kingdom rising from 1·2 to 4·1. The total yearly transactions of these societies, which in 1874 amounted to about fifteen millions sterling, increased in 1899 to over 68 millions, exclusive of the banking transactions of the English Wholesale Society.

The distinguishing features of a workmen's co-operative society are held to be :

1.—Membership is open to all comers, veto, however, being reserved for undesirable members.
2.—The shares are invariably issued at par value and of small amount (usually £1), which may be paid up by weekly or quarterly instalments, or from the profits accruing from the society.
3.—The bulk of the share capital is withdrawable at short notice, a certain number of the societies, however, compelling each member to hold at least one transferable share (which can be realized only by sale).
4.—Each individual member, in almost all of these societies, possesses one vote, irrespective of the number of shares held by him. Other societies owning share capital are usually allowed extra votes in proportion to amount held by them.
5.—Proxy voting is almost unknown in these societies.
6.—In most cases the return on capital is limited to a fixed rate of interest (usually 5 per cent per annum).
7.—Publicity of accounts is a universal feature.
8.—The societies are, with few exceptions, formed under laws specially passed to meet the requirements of the industrial classes and not under the Companies' Acts, as ordinary joint-stock undertakings.

These societies are grouped in the report under the following headings :—

1.—Distribution in Great Britain by :—
Retail Distributive Societies.
Wholesale Societies.
2.—Production in Great Britain by :—
Retail Distributive Societies.
Wholesale Societies.
Associations for Production.
Corn Mill Societies.
3.—Co-operation in Ireland.
4.—The provisions of Dwellings by Co-operative Societies.
5.—Associations for Credit :—
Building Societies.
Co-operative Credit Societies and Banks.
Labour Loan Societies.
6.—Co-operative Insurance.
7.—Propagandist Organizations.

The total capital of these societies at the end of 1899 amounted to £22,282,473, of which £18,925,270 was share capital, £2,516,691 loans and deposits, and £840,512 reserve and insurance funds.

The Wealth of Co-operative Societies.

In recent years—owing to the increase of capital beyond immediate requirements—the interest on share capital has in many societies been reduced to 4 per cent, and in some even lower, frequently varying as between the different shareholders in accordance with the amount of their purchases The view that the society exists in the interest of the consumer, as such, and not of the investing capitalist is held so strongly in a number of societies that in these associations members who do not purchase goods up to a certain value are required to forego all interest whatever on their shares, or are even compelled to withdraw from membership.

The societies, as a whole, have considerable more capital than is needed for present requirements, and frequent conferences are held in different parts of the country to discuss the best method of utilizing the surplus. At the end of 1899 the retail distributive societies had invested a total of £9,850,140 otherwise than in their own business. Of this amount, £3,816,087 were reinvested in other co-operative societies, including the wholesale societies, the corn mills, and other productive societies, while £4,465,041 were invested in house property, partly let to members and partly held on mortgage as security for advances made to members, the balance being invested in various business enterprises.

The total sales in 1899 of the 1,429 retail distributive societies in Great Britain amounted to £44,985,490, upon which—after allowing for all expenses, but not interest in shares—there remained a profit of £7,021,534.

The average rate of dividends to members has for several years past been about 2s. 8d. in the £1. This dividend is usually paid out in cash, except as to the dividends of a member in arrears with the instalments upon his shares. The value of the

dividend system in encouraging saving has led committees of societies to keep selling prices at a level unnecessarily high in order to increase the dividend, much of which, experience has shown, will be capitalized by the members.

Work of Co-operative Societies.

During 1899, the sum of £21,471 was allotted out of the profits of retail distributive societies for charitable purposes, £6,565 was subscribed to the Co-operative Union for propagandist organization and defensive purposes, and £56,158 was devoted to educational purposes, such as libraries, lectures, classes, entertainments, &c.

Nearly 500 societies had, at the end of 1899, established 'penny banks' to encourage saving, especially among the children of members, the amount to the credit of depositors at the close of that year being upwards of £500,000. Interest at the rate of 4⅓ per cent per annum is usually credited upon the quarterly balances of depositors.

The technical and business part of the work is done by permanent employees engaged usually on salary or wages in the same manner as persons rendering similar services are remunerated by private employers. During the 20 years, 1880-99, 856 new retail distributive societies were formed, and 560 dissolved or amalgamated with others, or had ceased to exist.

The English and Scotch wholesale societies are federations (mainly of retail distributive societies) formed for the purpose of enabling co-operators to make their purchases in an advantageous manner. The English Wholesale Society, in 1870, was composed of 209 federated societies, with a capital of £44,164, and sales amounting to £677,734. In 1900, there were 1,078 societies federated with it, with a capital of £3,187,945, and sales amounting to £15,043,889. The Scottish Wholesale Society, in 1870, had a membership of 103 societies, as against 288 in 1900. Its capital, in 1870, was £12,543, with £105,250 worth of sales ; in 1900, its capital was £1,676,765, and sales £5,463,631. The interest in the wholesale societies is limited to 5 per cent per annum. The surplus, after paying this interest and all other charges, is distributed among the customers as a dividend upon their purchases. The English Wholesale Society has a banking department, with which, in 1900, 621 co-operative societies transacted their ordinary banking business.

Co-operative Production.

Co-operative production is carried on in the United Kingdom in various forms, which may be conveniently grouped into four classes, viz.: 1. In connection with retail distributive societies; 2. In connection with wholesale societies; 3. The association established mainly in the interests of the employees; and 4. The corn mill societies. The returns for 1899 show that there are 616 retail distributive societies, employing 13,810 persons in their productive departments. In the wholesale societies there were, in 1900, 12,131 productive employees. At the end of 1899 there were in Great Britain 162 associations, employing 8,011 persons, for production established mainly in the interests of the employees.

The report also deals with co-operation in Ireland, the provision of dwellings by workmen's co-operative societies, associations for credit (including building societies), co-operative insurance and propagandist organizations. It concludes by giving the general rules governing the formation of industrial and provident productive societies.

The Insurance of Workingmen.

By Horace G. Waldin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour (from the thirty-first annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Satistics of Labour), 180 pages. State Printers, Boston.

This report deals with the subject of insurance as confined to risks especially borne by workingmen, affecting their ability to labour, and not the ordinary risk of death to which everybody is subject and except incidentally, as in the case of death following an accident incidental to

the occupation, having nothing to do with life insurance.

Data and statistics are presented under the following heads :—

Section I.—General Review of Workingmen's Insurance.
Section II.—Summary of Provisions relating to Workingmen's Insurance in Europe.
Section III.—Employers' Insurance Schemes in England.
Section IV.—Employers' Accident and Annuity Schemes in France.

In section I. of the report the author defines the risks incurred as of two classes: (1) those inherent in the person of the workman, including sickness, accident, invalidity and old age; (2) those inherent in the nature of the work, including non-employment from causes independent of the workman, the first class leading to incapacity for labour, and the latter to the deprivation of labour. Chapters are devoted to insurance against sickness, accidents, invalidity and old age; to school children's mutual aid societies, employers' private pension funds, and insurance against death. Exhaustive tables are also given, showing the classification of receipts and expenses in connection with the administration of these funds. In speaking on the subject of insurance against sickness, in countries where, as in Great Britain and France, such insurance is not made obligatory by legislation, but where mutual aid societies have been founded by those interested, the report says: 'Notwithstanding the development of sickness insurance under voluntary systems, it is certain that the intervention of the law in the form of an obligatory requirement has alone been able to extend its benefits to all classes of workingmen.'

Risks for accidents are defined under two heads : (1) insurance for reparation, and (2) insurance for responsibility. Conditions as to workingmen's insurance in ome of the European countries are shown nd contrasted. Germany, with a popution of 56 millions, is stated to have 17 llions insured against accidents, while Austria, out of nine million wage-earn-, only two millions are insured against ccident. In concluding this section, the report mentions the influence of insurance on the condition of the population as a whole, and finds in this connection that workingmen's insurance has lessened the cost of public charity relief, and also that the number of persons assisted and the expense incurred have not shown the same rate of increase since the introduction of insurance.

In Europe.

Section II. summarises the provisions relating to workingmen's insurance in Europe. In legislation relating to the insurance of workingmen, Germany is shown to be in the lead, compulsory insurance, both as regards sickness and accidents, as well as old age and invalidity, being required. In Austria, insurance against sickness and accidents is compulsory, but no provision is made for old-age insurance, except for employees in mines, for whom such insurance is compulsory. There were in Austria, at the end of 1898, 246,050 establishments, with an average number of 2,200,-112 workingmen subject to the accident insurance law, as compared with 236,413 establishments and 2,077,473 work people the year before. In France, Denmark, Italy Norway, Finland, and in most of the other countries for which statistics are presented, sickness insurance is voluntary, being administered through mutual aid societies, but in these countries, as also in the case of others mentioned, compulsory accident insurance is usually the rule. While compulsory accident insurance is not completely in force in some of these countries, provision is usually made to cover that class of employment more immediately in need of this legislation. In England sickness insurance is voluntary, and is administered by mutual aid societies. The development of these societies has been very large in recent years. With regard to accident insurance, compensation is fixed by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, which applies to persons employed in or about railways, factories, mines and quarries. Provision is also made for settling any disputes arising

under the Act by means of arbitration or through the ordinary courts.

Section III. deals with employers' insurance schemes in England, and is devoted to a compilation of the various insurance funds initiated by employers, and supported either entirely at their own expense or by contributions from employers and employees jointly. The passage of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897 had the effect of dispensing with much of this class of insurance, so far at least as accident insurance was concerned.

Accident and Annuity Schemes.

Section IV. goes fully into accident and annuity schemes in France. The development of private funds and their method of operation is shown, the need which led to the passage of laws made manifest, and the general bearing which the statutes have upon the schemes fully appears.

In conclusion, the report goes into the methods best adapted for organizing and maintaining workingmen's insurance funds, and the manner in which the elements of solvency and permanency may be provided. In connection with this branch of the subject, the report says :—

'Whenever schemes are introduced by the employer, without the backing of a national fund, or without governmental supervision, there is always danger that a business depression, resulting in the suspension or insolvency of the firm, may affect the status of the fund or entirely extinguish it.....If any scheme is adopted to which employees are invited to contribute, there ought especially to be some provision for securing the permanency and solvency of the fund by deposits of the contributions in some responsible financial institution, under conditions which will preserve the funds intact for the benefit of the members in case the firm becomes insolvent, or in the event of terminating the scheme for any reason.'

The report concludes with an account of the workings of some of the benefit funds established by several large railroad systems in the United States, and gives summaries of the results achieved.

Agricultural Conditions in Ontario.

Annual report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, 1900, Vols. I. and II. of 688 and 532 pp., respectively ; King's Printer, Toronto.

Volume I. of the above contains reports of the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm; of the Agricultural and Experimental Union; of the Dairymen's Associations of Eastern and Western Ontario; of the Fruit Growers' Association ; of the Fruit Experiment Stations ; of the Inspection of San José Scale ; of the Inspector of Fumigation, and on Fairs and Exhibitions.

Volume II. covers reports of the Bureau of Industries (Agricultural Statistics) ; of the Entomological Society ; of the Beekeepers' Association ; of the Cattle Breeders' Association; of the Sheep Breeders' Association ; of the Swine Breeders' Association ; of the Registrar of Live Stock; of the Canadian Horse Association; of the Poultry Association; of the Sugar Beet Investigation, and of the Farmers' Institute.

The report of the *Ontario Agricultural College,* situated at Guelph, Ont., states, as regards the students in attendance :—

'The number of students registered for the regular course in 1900, was 259, which is 22 more than the largest attendance in any previous year ; and the number in the dairy course was 83, making a total of 342. Of this number, 286, or 83⅝ per cent (nearly all farmers' sons) came from Ontario, 7$\frac{9}{10}$ per cent from other provinces of the Dominion, 4⅛ per cent from other British possessions, and 3⅛ per cent from foreign countries—most of these latter (seven in number) having been sent by the Government of the Argentine Republic in South America.'

The report of the *Agricultural and Experimental Union* shows a membership, for 1900-1901, of 268, coming from all parts of Ontario.

The president, in his address to the Dairymen's Association, states :

'It may surprise you to know that we did not produce as much milk in 1900 as we did in 1899. While our export of cheese, from May 1 to November 1, was 2,077,000 boxes, and the stocks on hand, the make of 1900, were 323,000, making 2,400,000 available for export for the season, which will bring $2,500,000 more than in 1899 ; still our exports of butter will be $2,000,000 less than in 1890. That is only a gain of $500,000 on the season's make with the highest prices throughout the season on record.'

The president closed his remarks by stating that while they had 60 per cent of the cheese trade with the mother country, they only had 7 per cent of the butter trade, which he did not consider as a fair propor-

tion, and he expressed the hope that they would make a much larger quantity of butter in the future.

Wages of Farm Labourers.

The following statistical table of rates of wages of farm labourers in Ontario shows the rates from 1895 to 1900 :—

Farm Labourers.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Per year, in yearly engagements, with board	155 00	149 00	148 00	144 00	144 00	150 00
Without board	248 00	243 00	246 00	236 00	243 00	246 00
Per month, working season, with board	16 57	15 38	15 31	14 39	14 57	15 38
Without board	25 78	24 93	25 44	24 47	24 11	25 45
Domestic servants, per month	6 65	6 19	6 09	5 97	6 11	6 07

The president of the *Beekeepers' Association,* in his address, states that the past season has been very unprofitable for the production of honey. While a few localities produced an average yield, whole counties were a total failure. The results of this have been an advance of honey to its old-time price, and, with a cleared market and paying prices, the association has good reasons to be encouraged for some time to come. This association counts 88 members.

The report of the *Live Stock Association* shows a membership of about 2,000. They include the Cattle, Sheep and Swine Associations.

The Registrar of Live Stock gives details regarding the Dominion Short-horn Breeders' Association, the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, the Hackney Horse Society, the Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association, the Shire Horse Breeders' Association, the Saddle and Carriage Horse Breeders' Association, and the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association. This report gives the names of the prize-winning animals at the different fairs held throughout the year.

Details are given in the departmental report of the annual meeting of the *Poultry Association of Ontario,* held on December 13, 1900, at Guelph, during the Provincial Winter Fair.

The report of the *Farmers' Institutes* consists of a series of articles on corn growing, silos, the benefits of soiling cows in summer, and kindred subjects of interest to the farming classes.

Ontario Educational Statistics.

Report of the Minister of Education, Province of Ontario, for the year 1901, Part I, (with the statistics of 1900); 160 pp., King's Printer, Toronto.

This report shows, in part, the work done by the Department of Education of the province of Ontario. It presents valuable statistics relating to the attendance of pupils at the public and separate schools, the number of teachers and their salaries, the number of teachers in training at county model schools, Normal College, provincial normal schools, &c., the fork of the teachers' institutes, technical education, school and travelling libraries. The statistics given are those for 1900, and show that the school population of Ontario was 580,105, with an average attendance of 263,-181. The school age is between 5 and 21 years of age.

With regard to temperance and hygiene, the report states : 'It is also worthy of notice that the number of pupils receiving instruction in temperance and hygiene has increased from 33,926 in 1882 to 199,229 in 1900. Having regard to the great importance of the knowledge of physiology and the injurious effects of alcoholic stimulants on the human system, provision was made by the statutes in 1886 for placing

this subject on the course of study for public schools.'

The report sets forth that the kindergarten system, established in 1882, has met with encouraging success, and that there were 12 night schools in 1900, with an attendance of 795, exclusive of the attendance upon the classes established by mechanics' institutes and art schools. In 1900, there were 9,440 teachers in Ontario, of which 2,630 were males and 6,810 females. The highest salary paid teachers was $1,500 per annum, and the lowest $298. The average salaries of teachers in the province was : males, $404, and females, $298; the average salaries in counties : male $349, female $255 ; in cities : males $892, females $455 ; in town: males $624, females $309.

In the Roman Catholic separate schools there were 355 schools open in 1900, with 774 teachers and 42,397 pupils.

There were in Ontario in the year mentioned 131 high schools and collegiate institutes open, with a staff of 573 teachers and 21,723 pupils, and 1,045 teachers were in training at county model schools, normal college, provincial normal schools, &c. It is hoped that the reading habits of the community in the new and sparsely settled districts of northern Ontario will be developed by the introduction, in 1901, of travelling libraries. The superintendent of public libraries in his sub-report states that in 1901 there were 263 public libraries, (not free) in Ontario, 126 public libraries (free), art school libraries 7, scientific institutions, &c., 9, and 43 new libraries, and others which did not report before December 31, 1901.

In so far as technical education is concerned, the addition of domestic science to the school programme in 1899 marks another epoch in the development of education in Ontario, and this subject is already taught in the educational establishments of Hamilton, Toronto, Strafford, Kingston, Brantford Renfrew, Ottawa, &c. In other branches of technical education the attention given to the subject by the public is also encouraging, and the establishment of schools for learning manual training and practical science is urged in the report.

Quebec Factory Inspection.

General report of the Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of Quebec for the year ending on June 30, 1901 ; King's Printer, Quebec.

The sixth and last division of this report, in which the inspection of industrial establishments and public buildings by the officers of the department is dealt with, is of special interest to labour. The branch of the service having this duty in hand was re-organized by Order in Council, in December, 1900, and the former inspection divisions of the province continued with Mr. Louis Guyon, of Montreal, as chief inspector and president of the Board of Inspectors of the province. The reports of the different inspectors constitute the special section devoted to this subject.

Mr. Guyon at the beginning of his report draws attention to the increasing volume of the Bureau's business and the growing importance which it is assuming in the eye of the public. In all a period of 14 years has been covered since the enactment in 1888 of the first Factories' Act of Quebec, and during that time there has been a gradual adaption of legislation to the requirements both of the industries of the province and in favour, at the same time, of the just claims of the working classes. Since the latest amendment of the law in 1900, the contradictions between various provincial regulations and corresponding regulations of the city of Montreal have complicated matters somewhat for the Bureau. A final revision, however, is expected soon, which will materially facilitate the work of placarding the law in factories, &c., and the various other functions of the department.

Hygenic and other Conditions.

In relation to the year covered by the report, the chief inspector remarks the surprising vitality of Montreal as a manufacturing centre as demonstrated 'by the

astounding number of factories destroyed by fire and immediately rebuilt on a more spacious and better equipped scale, as well as by the large number of new structures intended to replace old factories, which had become too small.' In the matter of the employment of children in factories, it is advised that means be taken to establish some standard of elementary education, instead of the standard of age alone as the passport of admissibility to the factory, in order to reduce if possible the number of illiterate children in Quebec factories. The ten hour working day, obliging as it does children of 12 to 14 years to be afoot from half past six in the morning in the rigorous climate with no more than half an hour liberty at noon, in the opinion of the inspector, constitutes overwork. Under no circumstances, he thinks, should the elasticity as regards the hours of labour for adults be allowed to apply to the labour of children.

The hygiene and safety of factories is pronounced to be in a very satisfactory condition, great improvements in both respects having been made within the past few years. Although 168 accidents were reported for the Montreal district, examination of the figures showed that the more serious were caused by the imprudence of the victims themselves. Under this heading reference is made to the question raised by the Ottawa labour organizations relative to the manufacture of clothing at home in the city of Hull by workwomen in the employment of Ottawa manufacturers; and the work of the Quebec inspectors in this connection in conjunction with the Ontario officials, under the Ontario Factories' Act, is narrated.

Inspection of Boilers.

The value of the work of inspection of steam boilers is shown by the fact that no serious explosion was reported during the year in the Montreal division. As the municipal inspectors and the inspectors of insurance companies contribute an inspection service, the bureau has limited its work chiefly to the examination of boilers which are uninsured or situated in remote localities, and has therefore carried on its operations under circumstances of considerable difficulty. It is recommended in the report that boilers in creameries and in cheese factories should be added to the list of those coming under the provisions of the Act.

More attention to the ventilation of public buildings and the furnishing of the same with fire escapes is recommended, and the present situation in this respect is not considered satisfactory.

The Sweating System.

A main feature of the report of the Inpector for the eastern section of the Montreal division is the account of a thorough investigation into the conditions under which clothing is made in the district by contractors in their own homes with the assistance of outside help. Four alleged sweat-shops were visited in this connection and recommendations made in particular instances. On the whole, however, they were found to comply reasonably with the rules and the inspector could not find ground for disturbing them. The legislation of the state of Massachusetts on this very difficult industrial problem is explained in this connection and applied to the present case. On the whole, the inpector's conclusions are to minimize the evil, the only just cause for complaints being as regards the sanitary condition of certain of the work shops.

The paragraphs of the report dealing with industrial establishments, child labour, accidents, steam boilers, fire escapes, overtime, &c., report wholly satisfactory conditions.

Female inspectors for the same divisions, confining themselves to the condition of workingwomen in the factories, recommend a number of alterations and improvements in the treatment of women by employers, such as the providing of proper cloak-rooms, elevators, toilet rooms, &c., and the beautifying of work-rooms by plants, decora-

tions, &c. Reference is made to sub-contracts given out by manufacturers of ready-made clothing, and certain provisions of a law passed in Spain, in May, 1900, are quoted in reference to the degree of education that children should possess before being allowed to work in factories, and in regard to the standard that should govern employers of women in the matter of workshops. The female inspectors for the western section of the Montreal division adds the following statement :—

'As to morals, I wish to repeat what I said last year, namely : that from my observation, young girls are much less exposed in factories than the public seems to believe. The foremen and employers with whom I conversed seem to thoroughly understand their responsibility in this respect. The workwomen themselves have frequently corroborated these statements. Mothers can certainly send their daughters to factories with the same assurance as servants in families, or stenographers in offices, for the large number of persons employed in factories is a real element of safety.'

Other Features.

The bag system in force for the removal of organic dust in a number of the smaller shoe factories in the city of Quebec is severely censured in the report of the inspector for that division. Few cases, however, of infringement of the law relating to the age of children employed in industrial establishments came under his notice. There was one disastrous boiler explosion in the district, and an increase in the number of accidents, to be accounted for by the remarkable activity which prevailed among industrial establishments throughout the year. A number of public buildings are condemned as unsafe.

The inspector for the eastern division reports a very great increase in the manufactures of his division, a general tendency to comply with the age limit in regard to children employed in factories, a general improvement also in the sanitation and safety of public buildings, and a complete absence of boiler explosions and of fatal accidents in the division.

The information contained in each of the above reports is carefully tabulated at the end.

A separate section is devoted to a list of persons qualified to inspect steam boilers under the Act, and to a statement of the conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for the diploma of inspector of steam boilers, the duties of examiners, &c.

Manual Training and Manufactures in Illinois.

Eleventh Biennial Report of the Labour Statistics of the State of Illinois, 1900 ; State Printer, Springfield, Ill.; 282 pages.

This volume treats in 7 chapters of the manual training and kindergarten movement. Chapter I. is introductory and historical, tracing the development of child education from Plato through Bacon to Froebel, and chapter II. continues this phase of the subject in a 'history of Art and Trade Schools' as carried on in Europe and America. The 'Trade Union Objection' is dealt with in chapter III. and the opinion that manual training schools form recruiting stations for 'scab' labour is combatted in the following words 'manual training schools do not teach trades ; nor do they take the place of apprenticeships. They do develop physical as well as mental ability; in them 'the whole boy is put to school.' He learns the fundamental principles of all mechanical occupations, just as he learns the fundamental principles of mathematics and of language. He is not made linguist by high school Latin and Greek, neither is he made a mechanic by his training in the school shop.'

The remaining chapters describe the progress of the movement in favour of manual training and kindergartens in the Illinois schools, and contain special articles on legislation, enacted and proposed, bearing on the subject.

Part I., including the bulk of the report, is devoted to a 'limited consideration' of the subject of manufactures in Illinois. According to the United States census of 1890, there are in the State 20,482 establishments engaged in manufacturing. Information embodied in the report of the bureau is compiled from the returns furnished by about 6,000 institutions.

Connecticut Labour Statistics.

Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of Conn.;437 pp. Journal Publishing Co., Meriden, Conn.

The Connecticut Bureau divides its report for the year ending November 30, 1901, into eight parts, devoted respectively to a treatise upon manual training in the public schools, a record of the new construction of mills in the state during the year, a list of articles manufactured in the various towns of Connecticut, a description of the year's strikes and lockouts, an account of recently established free public employment bureaus, statistics of Connecticut manufacturers, a directory of the state's labour organizations, and a compilation of the labour laws of the Commonwealth.

The essay on the subject of manual training, which is presented in Part 1 of the report, is explained as the result of the impression produced by Professor Woodward's address at the meeting of the 'Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labour Statistics' at St. Louis, in May, 1901, and of the general agitation in favour of such training which has arisen among labour bureaus throughout United States. The history, objects, results and progress of manual training are described, and its relation to organized labour, and its true place in the general scheme of education dealt with.

The list of articles manufactured in Connecticut (Part 3), and the statistics of manufacturers (Part 6), are subjects primarily of local interest, as is also the section of the report devoted to local strikes and lockouts. In connection with Part 6, however, it is interesting to note that the average daily earnings of Connecticut workmen in manufactories were $1.50 for the past year as against $1.51 in 1900. The chief work of the bureau in the preparation of tabulated statistics is also represented under this heading. The statement appended to the section dealing with strikes and lockouts shows at a glance the condition of labour in this respect during the period covered by this report (January 1 to November 30). In all 11,250 employees were involved with a loss of time of 250,168 working days, represented in wages at $375,252, estimating the average wage rate at $1.50. The total number of strikes and lockouts was 96. Of these the great machinists' strike which affected the whole country in the spring of 1901, contributed a loss of $223,537 in wages. The statistics of new mill construction (Part 2) shows a continued preference for one story buildings of steel, brick or stone.

The free public employment bureaus described in Part 5, were established only in July of last year, and as yet have been forced to confine their attention largely to the work of organization and equipment. Already, however, some practical results have been arrived at by the five offices established under the terms of the new state law. 5,742 applications for employment and 3,870 applications for help were registered, and 3,140 positions secured. The methods of operation pursued are explained, with a number of particular illustrations in the reports of the superintendents of the different branches which are added in full to the general statement of the department.

Organized labour has grown rapidly in Connecticut during the past year. 340 separate and distinct labour organizations are reported for 1901, as against 270 in 1900, and 214 in 1899. 314 of these Connecticut organizations report a membership aggregating 32,256. A directory is added.

Part 8 of the report presents a complete compilation of the labour laws of Connecticut carefully indexed and admirably suited for reference.

Massachusetts Statistics of Manufactures.

The Annual Statistics of Manufactures, 1900; 15th report; State Printers, Boston, Mass., pp. 157.

Part I. of this compilation of the Massachusetts Labour Bureau is devoted to a complete industrial chronology of the state for the year 1900. The various towns and cities wherein manufactures of any

kind are carried on are arranged alphabetically, and the events of industrial importance occurred in each briefly chronicled. Following this is an arrangement of tables in which the same information is classified according to subjects and industries, with a concise recapitulation at the end. Tables of industrial dividends, stock price quotations and business failures are added, with a special article dealing with the industry of battleship construction in the state of Massachusetts. A notice of this section of the report will be found in the *Labour Gazette* of July, 1901.

Part II. of the volume contains the fifteenth report of the Annual Statistics of Manufactures prepared from the returns made by 4,645 identical establishments, covering each of the years 1899 and 1900. The returns are presented under five sections. The first shows the number of establishments controlled by private firms, corporations and industrial combinations, together with the number of partners and stockholders interested therein. Section 2 covers the amount of capital invested, the value of stock or material used, the value of goods made and work done. In section 3 is tabulated the number of persons employed, the range of the employed and unemployed of certain industries by months, the total amount paid in wages, average individual wage and classified weekly wages in the several industries. Sections 4 and 5 are devoted to a general summary or the work done and conditions illustrated by the returns from the identical establishments referred to.

Massachusetts Labour Statistics.

Thirty-first annual report of Bureau of Statistics of Labour; State Printers, Boston; p. 792.

Part III., comprising pages 251-792 of this volume, which gives a carefully prepared list of graded prices of commodities and graded rates of wages in a number of occupations, has already been received in separate form and noticed by the *Labour Gazette,* August 2, 1901. It supplies information necessary for a satisfactory comparison of the cost of living of workingmen in Massachusetts and in other states and countries, and of the present range of prices and wages as compared with those of past years. To part II., in which the subject of the insurance of workingmen is discussed from a variety of points of view, there will be found a special reference on another page of the present issue of the *Labour Gazette.* These are now bound together with part I. and form the complete annual statistical report of the Massachusetts Bureau. In part I. are reproduced the results of the Twelfth United States Census, taken in June, as regards Massachusetts, 'accompanied with such comparisons and analysis as are adopted to show clearly the present status of the population, and its relation to the industrial centres of the state.'

British Industrial Associations.

Directory of Industrial Association in the Uuited Kingdom; King's Printer; London; 170 pages; price 8½d.

In this publication of the British Labour Department of the Board of Trade will be found a complete directory of the various industrial associations of Great Britain and Ireland, including employers' associations, trades unions, trades councils, federations of trade unions and trades councils, conciliation and arbitration boards and joint committees, free labour associations, workmen's co-operative societies (distributive and productive), co-operative agricultural and credit banks, and certain centralized and affiliated friendly societies at the end of 1901. The name and address of the secretary is added in each instance.

UNIONS FORMED DURING FEBRUARY, 1902.

During the month of February, organizations were formed in the following crafts:—

St. John, N.B.—Shingle sawyers and Bunchers.

Sherbrooke, Que.—Printers.

Montreal, Que.—Bakers.

Kingston, Ont.—Draymen and Hotel and Restaurant employees.

Belleville, Ont.—Bartenders.

Peterboro, Ont.—Sheet metal workers.

Oshawa, Ont.—Woodworking machinists.

Bowmanville, Ont.—Woodworking machinists.

Brantford, Ont.—Builders' exchange incorporated.

Guelph, Ont.—Teamsters and Drivers.

Kamloops, B.C.—Trades Council formed.

Cowichan, B.C.—Fishermen (Indian).

Vancouver, B.C.—Federal Labour Union.

Victoria, B.C.—Plumbers, Steamfitters and gas fitters; Electrical workers. The Brewery workers and Marine Fishermen's Unions reorganized.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

(information supplied by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.)

During the month of February the Department of Marine and Fisheries awarded a contract for the construction of a wooden lighthouse tower, keeper's dwelling and outbuildings at Port Hood, N.S. This contract contained a schedule of minimum rates of wages to be paid to the different classes of labour engaged upon the work.

The following is a copy of the 'fair wages schedule' inserted in said contract :—

Construction of wooden lighthouse tower, keeper's dwelling and outbuildings, at Port Hood, N.S. Contract dated February, 1902.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Carpenters	$1.65 per day of 10 hours.
Painters	2.00 " "
Glaziers	2.00 " "
Masons	2.50 " "
Bricklayers	3.25 " "
Blacksmiths	2.00 " "
Builders' labourers	1.25 " "
Ordinary	1.25 " "

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

An important event in labour circles in Prince Edward Island during the month has been the organisation of a Trades and Labour Council at Charlottetown. The officers are as follows :—Mr. George W. Snelgrove, president ; Jas Edmunds, vice-president ; Harry Corcoran, secretary ; Robert Griffin, treasurer ; George Arbuckle, sergeant-at-arms.

Through the courtesy of Mr. George Snelgrove, president, the department has been supplied with a list of the local unions affiliated with the new Trades and Labour Council, together with the names of their principal officers. These are as follows :—

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 933.
President : Geo. W. Snelgrove.
Vice-President : Henry Chandler.
Rec.-Sec.: John B. Balls.
Fin.-Sec.: Harry Corcoran.
Treasurer : Geo. McEachern.

Federal Labour Union, Local No. 9474, Metal Workers.
President : John Hughes.
Vice-President : Jas. Innes.
Secretary : A. J. Miller.
Treasurer : D. D. Morrison.

Tobacco Workers Union No. 82.
President : Ernest Carroll.
Vice-President : Edward Burns.
Rec.-Sec.: Peter Martin.
Fin.-Sec.: James Doherty.
Treasurer : John Martin.

Labourers Protective Union, Local No. 2568.
President : James McNally.
Vice-President : Joseph Purcell.
Rec.-Sec.: C. W. P. Seale.
Fin.-Sec.: Ephraim Gallant.
Treasurer : Daniel Ferguson.

Typographical Union, Local No. 464.
President :James Clinton.
Vice-President : J. Dover.
Rec.-Sec.: John Burns.
Sec.-Treas.: C. J. Mitchell.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 447.
President : P. H. Trainon.
Vice-President : Geo. Prowse.
Rec.-Sec.: John Stentiford.
Fin.-Sec.; John C. Murphy.
Treasurer : Austin J. Trainon.

A monthly paper in the interests of labour organization in Charlottetown is being prepared under the supervision of the Trades and Labour Council.

The Carpenters' Union has notified contractors that after April 1 a demand for an increase of twenty-five cents per day will be made. The same demand has been made by the Labourers' Protective Union, which has a membership of over 200.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

ONTARIO CASES.

Infringement of Trade Mark Registered by Trade Union.

H. Robinson, secretary of the Journeymen Tailors Union, brought an action against one MacLeod, a merchant tailor, to restrain the latter from using or selling any clothing having attached or fastened to or upon it a certain label or mark which, it was alleged, was an imitation of the trade mark registered by the Journeymen Tailors Union. The case was decided purely on the questions of fact involved, and the Judge therefore did not give any opinion as to whether a trade mark registered by a trades union (as was the one alleged to have been infringed), came within the provisions of the Trade Mark and Design Act. He found on the evidence that MacLeod did not use or issue any fraudulent imitation of the trade mark of the union, and therefore dismissed the action with costs.

(Judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Britton, at Toronto, February 1, 1902.)

The Requirements of the Factories Act.

L brought an action for damages against the Toronto Biscuit Company, for injuries sustained by him when stepping on an elevator in use in the factory of the company. Section 20 of the Ontario Factories Act provides that the openings to elevators shall be kept in the manner therein stated, unless the government inspector directs otherwise. The jury found that the opening to the elevator in question was not kept in the manner required by the Act, but in answer to another question, the jury also stated that the government inspector had led the company to believe that the elevator complied with all the requirements of the Act. All the other questions submitted to the jury were answered in favour of L ; but it was contended that the fact that the jury decided that the inspector had led the company to think that the elevator was in accordance with the provisions of the Act absolved the company from any responsibility for any accident which occurred through the elevator being otherwise. The Judge, however, held that this was not so, and that therefore the plaintiff was entitled to obtain damages. L was therefore awarded $300 with costs.

(Leeder vs. Toronto Biscuit Co. Judgment given at Toronto, by Meredith, C. J., January 21, 1902.)

QUEBEC CASES.

Action brought by Widow of Deceased.

One Stevens was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and while engaged in his ordinary work was killed by the breaking of an emery wheel which belonged to the company.

Stevens' widow sued the C.P.R. Company for $20,000 damages, alleging that while the emery wheel was only guaranteed to make 1,050 revolutions per minute, it was, at the time of the accident, making 1,700 revolutions per minute, and that this excess caused the accident, and was a negligent act on the part of certain employees of the company, for the results of which the company itself was liable.

The company claimed that Stevens had no right to run the wheel, and that he had been forbidden to do so. It was found at the trial, however, that Stevens was competent to manage the wheel, and that the foreman had ordered him to run it. The jury awarded the widow herself $4,000, and also awarded $100 each to the father and mother of the deceased.

(John vs. C.P.R. Co. Judgment given by Mr. Justice Doherty, at Montreal, January 15, 1902.)

Employee disobeying rule of Employers.

C, who was employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, was sent to couple cars on a siding by means of a chain,—as the coupler was broken ; whilst he was doing so another train moved up against the cars and brought them together, thus crushing C's arm, which eventually had to be amputated.

C sued the company for $1,500 damages, alleging that the accident was occasioned by negligence for which it was responsible. The company contended that it had a general rule that when one of its employees was sent to do such work he should display a blue light at the end of the car ; that C had not done so, and that therefore the accident was caused by his own fault and neglect.

C replied that this was never done when cars were being chained, as the work only took a few minutes. The court, however, decided that C had acted in the most imprudent manner, and that the accident was the direct result of his violation of a rule of his employers, of the existence of which he was well aware.

C's action against the Company was therefore dismissed.

(Coutlee vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company. Judgment given by Mr. Justice Curran, at Montreal, January 16, 1902.)

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.—(*Concluded*).

THE directory of labour organizations in Canada, commenced in the September number, (1901), of the *Gazette,* is concluded this month. The present issue contains particulars of the names and addresses, together with the date of election of officers, localities and dates of formation of the organizations existing in the following trades which have been grouped under the head of 'Miscellaneous': barbers, broom-makers, laundry workers, bottlers, brewery workers, clerks, stenographers, machine and household workers. A directory is also given of the general labour unions in the Dominion, and the local assemblies of Knights of Labour, together with the names of their officers, &c.

In the preparation of this directory inevitable omissions have occurred, owing in part to the fact that this is the first time such a publication has been prepared, and that, consequently, not only the facts themselves but the sources from which these facts might be obtained had to be discovered. It is intended therefore to publish in the April number of the *Gazette* an index and *errata* in which information will be given to supplement that which has already appeared.

Organizations which have not already made returns, or which may desire to have any alterations made in regard to particulars which have already been published, are therefore again requested to notify the Department of their desires as soon as possible.

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.		
	Barbers.		
Quebec—			
.....	*Association des Barbiers de la Province de Québec...	.....	December ..
Montreal	Union Protectrice des Barbiers du Canada	Sept., 1894...	January ....
Quebec	Association Bienveillante des Barbiers.	April 2, 1888..	December ..
St. Hyacinthe	Union Protectrice des Barbiers, Coiffeurs et Péruquiers	Aug. 29, 1900..	September..
Valleyfield	Association des Barbiers de la Province de Québec ...	Aug. 1, 1899...	August.....
Ontario—			
Brantford	Barbers' International Union of America	May 23, 1901..	June & Dec.
Guelph	Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 310 ..	June 4, 1901...	January....
Hamilton	Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 131 ..	Oct. 20, 1900..	Quarterly...
Kingston	Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 292 ..	May 9, 1901...	Jan. & July.
London	Barbers' Mutual Benefit Association	June, 1893....	Jan. & July.
"	Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 366 ..	Dec. 17, 1901..	Jan. & July.
Ottawa	Barbers' Protective Association	1897.....	May & Nov.
St. Catharines	Barbers' Union, No. 1	Oct. 1, 1886...	June.. ....
St. Thomas	Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 222 ..	May 12, 1900..	Jan. & June
Stratford	Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 136 ..	Jan. 23, 1901..	June & Dec.
Sault Ste. Marie	Journeymen Barbers' International Union.	.....	.....
British Columbia—			
Greenwood	.....	.....	.....
Nelson	Journeymen Barbers' International Union.	Feb. 15, 1899..	Jan. & July.
Phoenix	Phoenix Local Barbers' Union	April 7, 1901..	January....
Rossland	Journeymen Barbers' Union	.....	.....
Vancouver	Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 120 ..	Aug. 28, 1899..	.....
Victoria	Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 372...	Dec. 1901.....	January....
	Broom Makers.		
Ontario—			
Berlin	Twin City Broom Makers' Local Union, No. 7.	April 2, 1900..	Dec. & June
Hamilton	International Broom Makers' Union, No. 9	May 15, 1900..	May & Nov.
London	International Broom Makers' Union, No. 74.	Sept. 24, 1901.	September..
Toronto	Broom Makers' Union, No. 55	Jan. 22, 1901..	July & Dec.
	Laundry Workers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Laundry Workers' Union, No. 69	June 1, 1901..	December ..
Ontario—			
Berlin	Laundry Wo kers' Union, No. 96	Nov. 29, 1901..	December ..
British Columbia—			
Nelson	Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, No. 68	July 26, 1900..	June & Dec.
Vancouver	.....	Jan., 1902	.....
	Bottlers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Aerated Water Bottlers' Union, No. 8147	.....	.....
	Brewery Workers.		
British Columbia—			
Victoria	Brewery Workers' Association	August, 1901..	.....
	Clerks.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Retail Clerks' International Protective Association..	Jan., 1902 Feb	.....
North Sydney	Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 50	.....	.....
Quebec—			
Montreal	Grocery Clerks' Association	.....	.....

* L'Association des Barbiers de la Province de Quebec operates under a charter issued by the Quebec they have served the required apprenticeship, and also the making of regulations in regard to sanitary the association certifying to his competency.

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
J. T. Fontaine	1846 Notre Dame, Montreal	U. Michaud	Quebec.
O. Laferrière		H. Champagne	
Alex. Jean	40 St. Jean St	Homer Desplats	429 St. Jean St.
Willie Joyal	St. Hyacinthe	Denis Rainville	St. Hyacinthe.
E. D. Dumouchel	Valleyfield	O. J. Leroux	Valleyfield.
James Rice	5 George St	Harry G. Soule	218 Colborne St.
August Mogk	Wellington Hotel	W. H. Fairley	Macdonell St.
William Fulton	Hamilton	Harry Halford	Hamilton.
T. J. Flanigan	377 King St	F. J. Corkey	357 Princess St.
M. J. Donoghue	521 Richmond St	Jas. Wilkins	264 Dundas St.
C. T. Chrysler	472 Elizabeth St	W. B. Milloy	5 Victor St.
Fred Lanctot	31 Sparks St	Albert Bouthillier	220½ Sparks St.
William Rand	St. Catharines	Adam Haynes	St. Cathtrines.
E. W. Compton	96 Manitoba St.	Jos. W. Lodge	Box 546.
William Logan	21 Wellington St	Hector Wade	15 Market St.
Elie Sutcliffe	Nelson	J. H. Matheson	Nelson.
Charles Schalm	Phoenix	J. A. Vansickle	Phoenix.
		M. C. Schalin	Rossland.
Geo. Isaacs	Vancouver	A. G. Liggatt	Vancouver.
Geo. Wood	46 Broad St	John P. Gropp	56 Quadra St.
Elias Kuhn	Berlin	A. J. Voege	Box 507.
E. Norton	60 Wentworth St. N	F. Vallée	30 Wood St.
William Hea	11 Oxford St	Charles Eggett	721 Princess Ave.
Jas. Pigion	236 Simcoe St	Jas. M. Lang	205 Victoria St.
A. C. Lapierre	990 Berri St	Albert Tessier	246 Beaudry St.
Alvin E. Shantz	Care of Pearl St'm Laundry	James F. McBride	Waterloo, Ont.
Chas. Smith	Nelson	Mrs. J. M. McLeod	Box 625.
		J. T. Goulet	159 Panet St.
N. Maynard	Victoria	W. H. Stewan	Victoria.
A. M. Hoar	18 Mitchell St	Burpee A. Layton	93 Barrington St.
		Wm. Rogers	
		C. Migneron	372 St. Hypolite St.

Legislature, which gives the Association power to license barber shops, examine candidates for the trade after conditions. Every barber, before being allowed to follow the trade, must be provided with a certificate from

TRADES

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	Clerks—*Continued.*		
Ontario—			
Berlin	Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 28	April 10, 1901.	Jan. & June
Brantford	Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 134	Oct., 1901.	January
Guelph	Retail Clerks' Union		
Ottawa	Commercial Union, No. 1	1891	Mar. & Oct.
Windsor	Retail Clerks' Union	Jan. 28, 1902	
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Retail Clerks' Union, No. 1	1899	August
British Columbia—			
Greenwood	Clerks' Union, No. 151	May 4, 1901	Jan. & July.
Nelson	Retail Clerks' Association, No. 129		
Phoenix	Clerks' Union, No. 153	April 2, 1901.	Jan. & July.
Vancouver	Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 279	April 1, 1899.	Jan. & July.
	Stenographers.		
Yukon District—			
Dawson City	Stenographers' Association		
	Musicians.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Alliance des Musiciens		
Ontario—			
London	Musical Protective Association.	Feb. 1, 1902.	
Ottawa	Musical Protective Association	Dec., 1901.	
Toronto	Musical Protective Association, No. 149.	Dec. 2, 1887.	January
British Columbia—			
Nelson	American Federation of Musicians, No. 94.	July, 1901.	
Vancouver	Musicians' Mutual Protective Union	April 21, 1901.	January
	Household Workers.		
Ontario—			
Ottawa	Household Workers' Association	1901	Jan. & June

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Henry Peters	Care of A. Welsh & Co.	S. Clemments	Berlin.
J. G. Wood	Care of Grafton & Co.	H. D. Smith	108 George St.
Napoleon Mercier	263 Water St.	Adolphe Leclerc	277 Clarence St.
John Reynolds	Windsor	A. E. Ouellette	Windsor.
W. H. Wilson	Winnipeg	J. Paul	566 Main St.
D. A. Mackenzie	Greenwood	E. B. Dill	Greenwood.
		W. McNichols	
Geo. S. McKenzie	P. O. Box 42	Bert. Detcher	P. O. Box 42.
D. McLean	851 Hornby St	W. J. Lamrick	248 Princess St.
		Joseph A. McGill	Dawson City.
R. Greenwald		J. Ratto	
St. J. Hyttenrauch	London	Chas. N. Perrin	London.
John E. McGillicuddy	86 Water St	Geo. J. O'Connor	26 Botleier St.
Edward Jarratt	48 Euclid Ave	Claude L. Keay	69 Vanauley St.
Isidor Juimer	Box 675	J. B. Pollard	Nelson.
F. W. Dyke	Care of Dyke, Evans & Calaghan	Chas. Frey	Care of Cope & Frey.
Not given		A. Doris	7 First Avenue.

TRADES

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	GENERAL LABOUR UNIONS.		
Nova Scotia—			
Truro	Federal Labour Union, No. 9400		
New Brunswick—			
Moncton	Intercolonial Federal Trades and Labour Union, No. 1	1898	January
Stellarton	Federal Trades and Labour Union, No. 3		
Prince Edward Island—			
Charlottetown	P.E.I. Ry. Federal Trades and Labour Union, No. 2	Dec., 1899	January
Quebec—			
Hull	Protective Association	Oct. 10, 1899	October
Quebec	Union Protectrice et secourable des ouvriers de Stadacona		
"	Union secourable et protectrice de Québec	1894	
St. Hyacinthe	Union protectrice des ouvriers	April 15, 1899	Feb. & Aug.
Valleyfield	L'Union Ouvrière Fédérale, No. 7387	June 15, 1899	Jan. & July.
Ontario—			
Berlin	Federal Labour Union, No. 17	April 9, 1901	January
Brantford	Federal Labour Union, No. 7370		
Brockville	Federal Labour Union, No. 8656	Aug. 31, 1900	June & Dec.
Carleton Place	Federal Labour Union, No. 9293	July 5, 1901	December
Cobourg	Federal Labour Union, No. 9185	May, 1901	June
Collingwood	Federal Labour Union, No. 9047	May 1, 1901	July
Guelph	Federal Labour Union, No. 8913	March 7, 1901	June & Dec
Hamilton	Federal Labour Union, No. 11	January, 1900	January
Hawkesbury	Federal Labour Union, No. 22		
Kingston	Labourers' Protective Union, No. 8663	Sept. 19, 1900	July & Jan.
Peterborough	Federal Labour Union, No. 9240	June, 1901	June & Dec.
Rat Portage	Federal Labour Union, No. 2		January
St. Catharines	Labourers' Protective Union, No. 9030	April 24, 1900	April
St. Thomas	Federal Labour Union, No. 8329	April 30, 1900	Jan. & July.
Thorold	Federal Labour Union	Feb., 1902	February
Windsor	Federal Labour Union, No. 8019		
Yukon District—			
Dawson	Yukon Labour Protective and Improvement Union	June 1, 1901	June
Cariboo, Dominion Creek	Labour Union		
Grand Forks	Labour Union		
Hunker, Hunker Bruk	Labour Union		
30 below Lower Discovery, Dominion Creek	Labour Union		
British Columbia—			
Kamloops	Federal Labourers' Union, No. 18	April 13, 1901	January
Nanaimo	Amalgamated Association of M. and L.	May 4, 1901	January
Nelson	Labourers' Protective Union, No. 8121	Feb. 4, 1900	Jan. & July.
Phoenix	Labour Union, W.L.U., No. 155	May 5, 1901	July
Vancouver	Firemen's Protective Union, No. 21	Aug. 1, 1901	August
"	United Federal Union, No. 23	Jan. 11, 1902	January

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
.....	.....	G. C. McDowell.....	Walker St.
Milton Cove	St. George St.....	N. A. McLellan.....	Box 370.
.....	.....	Alexander Grant.....	Stellarton.
Geo. H. Worthy.....	Charlottetown.....	John W. Sutherland	Charlottetown.
Jos. Tessier.....	Alma St.....	J. Wilfrid Potvin.....	Corner Bridge & Main Sts.
Not published	.....	.....	Salle St. Hilaire, Stadacona
Oct. Bois.....	Quebec	J. B. T. Menard.....	45 Carillon St.
Pierre Girouard	St. Hyacinthe.....	J. A. Rouleau.....	St. Hyacinthe.
Etienne Léger.....	Valleyfield.....	Clement Taylor.....	Valleyfield.
Henry Schutz.....	Berlin.....	Geo. Robertson.....	Berlin.
.....	.....	W. F. Lyle.....	215 Darling St.
W. H. Boon.....	George St	A. C. Bakon.....	Park St.
James Loftus.....	Carleton Place.....	James Bain.....	Carleton Place.
John Flesh.....	Cobourg.....	F. McGuire.....	Perry St.
William Dagget	Collingwood.....	Albert Houghton	Collingwood.
William Chapman	Guelph.....	John Laybourne.....	Guelph.
Laurence Clark.....	55 Napier St.....	Robert Atchison.....	52 George St.
.....	.....	Joseph Joly.....	Hawkesbury.
John O. Saunders.....	159 Nelson St.....	Walter S. Shufflebotham ..	466 Montreal St.
William Henry	Peterborough.....	John Raper.....	.....
Peter Archdekin.....	Rat Portage.....	J. E. Alcock.....	Box 318.
William Barrions.....	Henry St.....	Frank Clark	North St.
Geo. Burny.....	5 McIntyre St	Courtland L. Shaw.....	5 Miller St.
Albert Fisher.	Thorold	Hiram Dell.....	Thorold.
.....	.....	William F. Porter.....	34 McKay Avenue.
H. Bracken.....	Dawson City.....	D. H. Dick.....	Box 454.
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
J. C. Bambury.....	Kamloops.....	Alister Thompson.....	Kamloops.
John K. Kickman.....	Nanaimo.....	Jos. H. Parkin	Milton St.
Geo. Douglas.....	Box 237	Alex. Mackenzie.....	Box 237.
G. S. Couper.....	Phoenix.....	John Goupil.....	Phoenix.
Arthur Clegg.....	No. 1 Fire Hall.....	James Davidson.....	Fire Hall No. 2.
Thomas Reid.....	Box 37.....	Ernest Marchallsay.....	1918 6th Ave., Fairview,

TRADE

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	KNIGHTS OF LABOUR ASSEMBLIES.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Dominion Assembly, No. 2436	Jan. 12, 1893.	June & Dec.
"	District Assembly, No. 18	April 19, 1890	January
"	Assemblée Plessis, No. 3227	Nov. 15, 1897	June & Dec.
"	Fur Fleshers, Shavers, Pluckers, No. 1923		
"	Wall Paper and Machine Printers, No. 6292		July
"	Black Diamond		
"	Carters and Freight Handlers, No. 525		
"	Granite Cutters, No. 1959	April 9, 1899	Jan. & July.
"	Carpenters and Joiners' Assembly, No. 2311	June 22, 1900	June & Dec.
"	Garment Workers' Assembly, No. 2377	Nov. 13, 1900	July & Jan.
Quebec	Assemblée Cap Rouge, No. 2508	July 20, 1890	Quarterly
"	District Assembly, No. 20	1891	June & Dec.
"	Maple Leaf Assembly		June & Dec.
"	Mechanics' Assembly	April 18, 1887	June & Dec.
"	Montgomery Assembly		June & Dec.
"	Assemblée Papineau, No. 713	1887	Jan. & July.
"	Sillery Assembly, No. 1007		June & Dec.
Ontario—			
Hamilton	Hamilton Assembly, No. 2455	May 4, 1901	December
Kingston	Golden Fleece Assembly, No. 2411	Feb. 8, 1901	June & Dec.
Ottawa	Capital Assembly, No. 5222		
Toronto	District Assembly, No. 180	May 6, 1900	February
"	Maple Leaf Assembly, K. Teamsters, No. 1969.	April 15, 1899	June & Dec.
"	Mayflower Assembly, Longshoremen, No. 6564.	April, 1886	June & Dec.
"	Stephens Assembly, No. 3491		
"	Victoria Assembly, No. 2138	Dec. 30, 1899	July & Dec.
"	Excelsior Assembly, No. 2305	1882	June & Dec.
"	Primrose Assembly, No. 2454	May, 1901	June & Dec.
	INDUSTRIAL BROTHERHOOD OF CANADA.		
Ontario—			
London	Industrial Brotherhood, Directory No. 1	August, 1891	June & Dec.
	UNITED WAGE EARNERS OF CANADA.		
Merritton	United Wage Earners	November, 1898	Jan. & June.

UNIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
A. Jacques	814 Montana St	Henry Goodrick	1548 St. Denis St.
Honoré Gravel	381 Papineau Avenue	J. H. Dodds	52 Brondson St.
Jos. Lapointe	723 Hippolyte St	Honoré Gravel	381 Papineau Avenue.
		A. Piché	5 St. Lambert Hill.
Wm. Taylor	134 Dorchester St	J. Taylor	134a Dorchester St.
		H. McCamly	11 Belmont St.
		J. Long	5 St. Lambert Hill.
Arthur Lecavalier	1978 St. James St	Napoléon Lahaie	524 Huntley St.
Joseph Houle	147½ Atwater Avenue	Vital DeGrandpré	1363 Ontario St.
P. Levy	162a St. Urbain St	H. Faigleson	22½ St. Chs. Borrommé St.
Joseph Brousseau	Cap Rouge, Que	Pierre Gauvin	Cap Rouge, Que.
Ed. Little	21 St. Real St.	Ed. Little	21 St. RealSt.
		Jos. Moyer	114 Boisseau St.
William Guthrie	4 Burton St	Edward Little	21 St. Real St.
Ed. Jackson	8 St. Patrick St	Thos. Enright	28½ St. Stanislas St.
		F. X. Trépanier	192HermineSt.,St.Sauveur
George Philip	2 D'Artigny	Wm. McHugh	Bridgewater Cove, Que.
R. Woolby	203 Macauley St. E.	Robt. Gu	Huron St.
J. P. Bremner	British America Barber Shop	H. S. Elliott	93 Bay St.
Isaac H. Sanderson	26 McCaul St.	Patrick Shea	216 Bathurst St.
J. G. Macdona'd	15 Mitchill Avenue	J. K. Dick	13 Dorset St.
Samuel Stafford	27 Hamilton St	D. S. McCartney	127 George St.
			Occidental Hall.
Edward Hand	264 Queen St W	William R. Ward	235 Elizabeth St.
John Francis	19 Caer-Howell St		
John Gavin	33½ Dalhousie St	David Millson	61 Blair Avenue.
T. C. Thornhill	402 Talbot St	Joseph Marks	427 Grey St.
H. Speers	Merritton Advance	James Carroll	Merritton.

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. II—No. 10. APRIL, 1902 Price Three Cents

The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

Department of Labour, Canada,
Ottawa, April 15, 1902.

During the month of March, an important labour deputation waited upon the Dominion government to present the views of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on subjects of legislation of concern to organized labour in the Dominion. The deputation was received by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and the Honourable the Minister of Labour, and during an interview lasting some hours the respective attitudes of labour and the government on some of the subjects discussed were clearly presented. In the present number of the *Gazette* an account is given of this interview, and regard being had to the limitations of space, the topics discussed and the representations on both sides have been given as fully as possible. In publishing this account, the *Gazette* must not be understood as endorsing in any way the views expressed either by the representatives of labour or the government. It publishes simply a record of fact on matters which are of immediate concern to employers and employees and to persons interested in industrial questions generally, and to whom it is of the first importance that as complete an understanding as possible of the exact situation should be had, more particularly in respect to those matters of industrial policy concerning which a difference of opinion may exist.

This statement also applies to the account of the report of the Royal Commission on Chinese and Japanese immigration, which constitutes a main feature of the present issue. The *Gazette* has endeavoured to set forth the main facts embodied in the report, which covers nearly 1,000 foolscap pages of type-written copy, and which, although it has been recently laid on the table of the House, has not, up to the present time, been printed in a form making it accessible to the general public. As a document dealing with one of the most important and intricate industrial and social problems of the Dominion, the report of the commission is an exceptionally valuable addition to the economic literature of the country, and it is to the main economic facts set forth therein that the *Gazette* has in its review attempted to direct attention. The findings of the commission are also set forth.

At the sessions of the Provincial Legislatures of Ontario and Manitoba, concluded during the month, a number of Acts containing provisions of general interest to employers and employees were passed, and the *Gazette* in its present issue has attempted, in as concise a manner as possible, to set forth the nature and contents of those provisions in special articles dealing

with the subject of legislation of these respective provinces affecting labour. A special article is concerned with the amendment to the Ontario Conciliation and Arbitration Act, in which some comparisons are made with the Conciliation Act of the Dominion. To permit of the publication of these articles the series of special articles on labour legislation in Canada has been temporarily interrupted.

A feature of the month has been the number of trade disputes, most of them having special reference to the adjustment of wages and prices in those trades whose activity is especially affected by the commencement of spring. A review of these disputes, in so far as the department has been able to obtain reliable information in regard to them, appears in the article under the title of 'Trade Disputes,' which is a regular monthly feature of the *Gazette*. Special mention, however, in a separate article, is made to the dispute between the employees of a local furniture factory in Berlin, Ont., and the company, which was settled through the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1900.

It has been found desirable, for purposes of greater accuracy, to leave till the May number of the *Labour Gazette* the publication of the appendix to the directory of labour organizations in Canada which was to have appeared in the present issue.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING the month of March Mr. Joseph Ainey, of Montreal, was appointed one of the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* for the city of Montreal and district.

General Review.

The circumstance which chiefly affected labour conditions in Canada during the month was the opening of the spring season at least ten days to two weeks earlier than the corresponding season of last year. The amount of extra employment thus thrown forward into the month of March has been very considerable. Preparations for the opening of navigation have, in many localities, given work to large numbers of shipwrights, caulkers, dock-hands, &c., who would otherwise have remained in comparative idleness throughout the month, and the improvement thus effected in the demand for labour, and for common labour in particular, has been very generally experienced. In the cities, operations on municipal works of various kinds have commenced. The building and allied trades have been among the earliest to respond to the stimulus of the fine weather, and this circumstance, taken in conjunction with the exceptionally large amount of building projected for the coming season, makes the present outlook in these trades very encouraging. It will be seen that, with two or three exceptions only, the March reports of the local correspondents of the *Gazette* lay special emphasis on the exceptionally favourable prospects with which the present season of activity is opening for these industries.

Demands for Increases of Wages.

A noticeable feature of the month, following on the opening of the spring season, has been the feeling of unrest experienced in many of the trades and industries chiefly affected by this renewed activity. Generally speaking, the situation has taken the form of demands on the part of workmen for new scales of wages to govern the coming season. Although the difficulty has manifested itself chiefly in Montreal, Toronto, and other of the larger centres of industry, it is by no means of local application, and almost every trade at one place or another in the Dominion has been affected by it. Thus, at different points during the month, masons, bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, moulders, sheet metal workers, working jewellers, stonecutters, plasterers,

painters, plumbers, steamfitters, roofers, telegraphers, longshoremen, dock-hands, tinsmiths and many others have asked for new schedules of wages, and the demand has been presented in one form or another in the local labour markets from Halifax to Vancouver. The large showing of the month in the number of strikes is to be traced, to a considerable extent, to these circumstances, fully two-thirds of those recorded in the present issue of the *Gazette* being caused by difficulties arising out of a demand for an increase in wages.

Commencement of Immigration.

Another important incident of the month has been the beginning, on a scale unprecedented, considering the season of the year, of the influx of immigrants into Canada. It is estimated that upwards of 3,000 British and foreign emigrants for this country left the ports of Glasgow and Liverpool alone during the month, and large shiploads of these have already landed at Halifax and St. John, the great majority being destined for Manitoba and the North-west Territories. The season is thus opening fully two months earlier than last year, and the proportions of the movement may be judged from the fact that the number of inquiries received at the Canadian office in London is already double that of last year. Supplementary to this, the exodus of settlers from the Western States to Western Canada has recommenced on a scale equally as extensive as that of the previous season. A large number of Ontario farmers have further increased the numbers of immigrants to the unoccupied lands of the west, though the stream of the latter has been partially diverted into the farming districts now being opened up in New Ontario, these districts being also benefited industrially by the activity with which the pulp wood resources of that section of territory are at present being developed.

Activity in British Columbia.

In British Columbia, the opening of the spring season has given employment to large numbers of labourers in preparing the various canning industries, &c., for the summer's operations. The trade in lumber for export has also been particularly active, and the scarcity of logs created by the exceptional demand is giving trouble to a number of lumber and saw-mills. The shingle manufacturing industry of British Columbia also continues very active. The shipping industry has begun the season's operations under very favourable conditions, and the opening of the spring trade with the Yukon, of which the bulk is now with Canada, has created a considerable demand for labour, both directly on the docks and indirectly in the various industries which supply the demands of this trade.

The wheat blockade still engages a considerable amount of labour over a large area of Manitoba and the Territories, and grain from these localities is still forcing its way into the eastern markets. The question of elevator capacity and transportation facilities in connection with this question was the subject of a debate in the House of Commons during the month.

Other Industrial Features.

Trade conditions have, on the whole, been favourable throughout the Dominion. The millinery openings of the month report good buying. The trade in woollens has been good, but the fluctuations in the raw cotton market during the earlier half of the month kept back quotations for fall orders. The prospects for the development of Canadian trade with the Orient and the West Indies are reported very encouraging.

The piece-work question has arisen in one or two localities during the month.

The movement in favour of manual training and technical education is gaining ground in Nova Scotia, and in some quarters of the province a demand for a provincial technical school has been strongly expressed during the month. Nova Scotia is also preparing to deal with the tourist trade that is expected during the coming summer.

Special Reports.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month of March has developed a number of important features in the labour field. While the general condition has been about the same as during the previous month, so far as labourers are concerned, there has been exceptional activity among the different branches of organized labour. The *Stonecutters' Union* has demanded an increase of 6 cents per hour on its present rate of 30 cents, to take effect on May 1, 1902. The *Plasterers' Union* has presented a similar demand, that its present rate of 28 cents per hour shall be increased to 36 cents on May 1, 1902. The *Longshoremen's Union* has submitted a scale of wages to take effect on April 2, 1902, in which it is proposed to raise the day scale to 20 cents and the night scale to 30 cents per hour, and to bind employers to employ only union men. As a part of the general movement, the *Retail Clerks' Association* has presented a bill to the legislature of Nova Scotia, similar to the measure in force in Toronto and Winnipeg, for early closing of shops. A new association, the *Waiters' Alliance,* has been formed, and will become affiliated with the Trades and Labour Council at the next meeting.

Carpenters report inside work fair ; outside dull.

With the *coopers* work continues good.

Boilermakers continue busy.

Printers have experienced a slight relaxation in demand, but conditions continue fair.

Machinists are busy.

Electrical workers continue busy.

With *horseshoers* work is fairly good.

Shoe workers report conditions unchanged.

Coal workers continue busy.

The *building trades* are quiet.

District Notes.

George's River, Cape Breton.—Men are wanted to work at quarrying and steam drill operations.

Sydney.—All branches of labour are reported to be busy.

Table Head.—It is understood that the towers for the operations of the Marconi wireless telegraphy system are to be erected here, of corrugated steel, to cost $30,000. Two hundred men will be employed on the work of construction.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Business during March improved greatly, nearly all the trades having plenty of work. The early opening of the St. John river furnished employment for carpenters and painters in getting boats ready for summer traffic, and business generally assumed an activity unprecedented at this early season. The schooner trade on the Bay of Fundy has taken on a summer appearance, and prospects are bright for a good freight business during the next few months. The winter port business increased largely, no less than twenty-five steamers having arrived during the month.

On March 12, the steamer *Lake Michigan* docked for the purpose of fitting up to carry horses to South Africa. Many carpenters were ready to go to work, but the wages did not suit. The men wanted 25 cents per hour for day work, 27½ cents for night, and 50 cents for Sunday. This the mechanical superintendent was not willing to give, but offered 20, 30 and 40 cents. The men refused to work, and the vessel remained idle one night, but on the following morning the superintendent's figures were accepted. Including carpenters, machinists and others, about one hundred men were employed.

The *shingle sawyers and bunchers* in Cushing's mill, Pleasant Point, demanded an increase in pay on the 24th. This being

refused, the men quit work, and are still out. It has been the custom to reduce wages during the winter months, the rate being $1.50 for sawyers and $1.25 for bunchers. The men now ask for the regular summer rates of $1.75 and $1.50.

The *employees on the ferry steamers* plying between East and West St. John threatened to strike during the month if their pay was not increased. The sub-committee on ferry affairs decided to recommend a sliding scale, giving captains, on appointment, $50 per month ; after 5 years' service, $55 ; and after ten years', $60. Mates, on appointment, $40 per month ; after five years' service, $45. Engineers, on appointment, $70 per month ; deck-hands, on appointment, $35 per month ; after obtaining a mate's certificate, $40. Collectors, $42 per month ; gatemen, $36 per month ; night watchmen, on appointment, $35 per month ; after five years in city employ, $38.50. Firemen, $42 per month. Machinists and spare firemen, $50 per month.

Broom-makers report work good.

Brush-makers are still working overtime.

Bookbinders' work is fair.

Carpenters and joiners report work plentiful.

Cigarmakers continue employed.

Freight handlers say work is plentiful.

Machinists' work is improving.

Masons and plasterers say work is improving as the season advances.

Painters and decorators report work active, and have given notice to the employers that they will demand $2 per day on and after April 1.

Printing business is only fair.

Ship labourers' work has been good.

District Notes.

St. George.—The stonecutters have organized a union at this place.

Esdraeton.—A new saw-mill at this place, situated in Carleton county, is rapidly nearing completion, to take the place of one recently destroyed by fire.

Harcourt.—A lath mill is now in course of construction at Beckwith Corner, Kent county, and when finished, will have a capacity for cutting between 40,000 and 50,000 laths per day.

Moncton.—A federal trades council was organized on the 26th.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month in Quebec has been a fairly good one, with the exception that in the shoe and leather trades work has fallen off fully 40 per cent. The factories have not been working either full-handed or full time. In the building trades there has been a very decided improvement, the Bricklayers' Union having all of its members working, and the several other trades interested also reporting renewed activity. This is largely due to the very fine weather we have had since the beginning of the month.

An interview between the Harbour Commissioners and the representatives of the Carpenters' Union (International) took place during the month, and the question of wages to be paid to carpenters and joiners was discussed. The decision was arrived at, that on and after May 1, 1902, carpenters and joiners employed by the Harbour Commissioners should receive the union rates, viz. : 20 cents per hour.

In the *iron-working trades* work is plentiful, and the fitting up of boats, both tug and passenger, is being pushed forward rapidly.

The builders' labourers (Société protectrice et secourable des journaliers) on January 13, 1902, notified their employers, 70 in number, that they had adopted a new scale of wages, to come in force on April 1, 1902. The existing scale being 12½ cents per hour, they demanded an increase to 15 cents.

Some six replies were received, stating that the increase would be granted, and six more from other employers stating that they would not adopt the changes, the remaining 58 employers failing to reply. There are about 300 men belonging to this particular class of labour. An effort is being made to bring the matter before the provincial bureau of conciliation and arbitration.

A difficulty occurred during the month in connection with the building for the new fire station. Of the bricklayers employed upon the work two did not belong to the Bricklayers' Union. The seven others refused, on Thursday 28th inst., to work with them. Subsequently four of these returned to work, making six bricklayers at work upon the building.

A difficulty of a similar nature occurred in one of the boot and shoe factories of the city on Wednesday, the 26th inst., when fifteen of the shoe machine workers went on strike, refusing, according to the report made by the office, to work with a new hand who did not belong to the union. This man was a painter, and had obtained employment in the factory upon the sole-beating machine. On the following morning the hands in the stock room also went out, making a total of twenty-nine. The men state that the threat of the manager to dismiss one of the employees was the reason for their action. The factory is still working, and has a sign up outside the door calling for men. At the present writing there are seven working in the machine department and two in the stock room, a total of nine replacing the twenty-nine gone out.

Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

March has witnessed an improvement on the previous month, especially in the building trades. The anticipated early opening of navigation will make conditions favourable for labouring men who follow shipping.

The first number of the workmen's newspaper, *Le Bulletin du Travail* (*Organe des Ouvriers*), was issued by La Compagnie d'Imprimerie du Bulletin du Travail on the 22nd inst., and will be issued weekly hereafter.

The *printing* business, which was quite active during the earlier part of the month, fell off on the close of the legislature on the 26th inst., and a number of printers are now out of employment.

Bricklayers are all working.

Carpenters report work fair.

The *Barbers' Association,* which had been seeking for amendments to their Act of Incorporation before the legislature, had their bill thrown out by the Private Bills Committee.

There are twelve *cigarmakers* still out on strike here.

The waterworks department is preparing to continue work on the new city water works, which was interrupted by the severe snowstorm that visited the city last month. A number of men have been engaged on the Dalhousie street section covering up the pipes.

A large number of labourers belonging to Point Lévis and the surrounding district, who have been working at Sault Ste. Marie, arrived home on the 9th inst., well pleased with their winter's earnings.

Work is progressing favourably in the Louise dock on the pier which is to replace the Lower Traverse lightship. Mr. E. Dussault, the contractor, has a large number of men engaged on the job. The structure is to be 150 feet long by 53 feet wide, and when completed will be towed down to the Lower Traverse.

Quite a number of river craft have come out of winter quarters, the lightships and buoys are also being got in readiness, and when the lake ice passes down, they will be placed on their stations for the summer months.

Schooner *Marie Flora,* from Murray Bay, in ballast, arrived in port on the 21st inst. The captain reports no difficulty from ice

in coming up the river. This was the first arrival in port this spring.

On the 24th instant, a petition was on the table of the Quebec legislature on behalf of a local printer, complaining that those of his own and other crafts are being seriously injured by the competition of certain religious communities, who are able to do printing and other work at starvation rates by the employment of unpaid female labour, and by the fact that they are exempted from the payment of taxes imposed upon ordinary business houses, and requesting that the Committee of Industries make an inquiry into the subject.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The open weather experienced during the month of March allowed a good deal of preparatory work to be done in connection with the various buildings which will be erected here during the coming season, and as a result common labour has been in good demand. The relations between employers and employees continue good, the slight dispute which occurred between the weavers in the Paton mill and the employees at the Powder mills, Windsor Mills, having been settled amicably. All other branches of industry are working to full capacity.

The *building trades* have a bright season ahead. The contract for a $40,000 hotel has just been awarded to a Sherbrooke firm, and the provincial government will call for tenders for a $75,000 court house in a few days, so that work may be begun as early as possible in May. In addition to these extensive buildings there will be a new city hall erected during the summer, and a number of private residences.

The *cigar trade* is very good, with no hands idle.

In the *iron trades* business is very good. *Machinists* are fully employed, and a good deal of overtime is being put in. Interest in the local union is reviving, and within the past month a considerable addition has been made to its membership. *Moulders* are very busy. They have a splendid organization here, and there are no non-union moulders at work in the city to-day.

Custom tailors are very busy on spring orders.

The demand for labour at Brompton Falls, in connection with the erection of the large *pulp and paper mills* there, still continues. About 250 men are now employed, and as the season advances, the demand will be even greater. When the foundation and dam works are completed, it is estimated that $100,000 will have been spent.

A preliminary survey of the road between Sherbrooke and Brompton Falls was begun on the 18th instant, with the object of preparing plans for the proposed electric railway to connect the two places.

Printers are fully employed.

The *woollen mills* continue to be busy, and there are plenty of orders ahead.

The *mines* at Black Lake and Thetford are offering $1.50 and $2 a day for miners.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market here has continued in a steady condition since the last report, especially in certain industries.

Messrs. Paquet & Godbout, sash and door manufacturers and manufacturers of church and other ornaments, have had more orders this year than in former years. In this establishment 65 hands are employed, who work 60 hours per week. Everything promises an abundance of work in this factory during the coming summer, contracts being on hand for the interior finishings of a couple of churches. Wages are not very high.

April and May will, in all probability, be quiet in the *boot and shoe trades,* as spring orders have nearly all been filled. Already

the manufacturers are preparing samples for their commercial travellers, who will soon start out for fall orders. The union lasters have asked their employers to grant the same rate of pay as last year and to recognize the union in all classes of this work, that is to say, that a union worker who has not followed their constitution will not be allowed to work as long as he has not become a member in good standing. The employers accepted, and signed a contract to this effect.

In the city, work will be plentiful for several classes of labour, day labourers, masons, bricklayers and others of the same classes having on hand several buildings which must be begun in the spring.

The architects are preparing plans for a drill-shed, which will cost several thousand dollars, as also for a building, part of which will be reserved for a technical school, this latter to cost about $15,000. These buildings are to be finished this fall.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph Ainey, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Conditions of the labour market in Montreal indicate considerable improvement for the current month. The building trades in particular will benefit by a very active season.

Carpenters and joiners are in greater demand than in preceding months ; nevertheless the supply is equal to the demand.

Plasterers are demanding new concessions from their employers from May 1 next. This demand consists of a nine-hour day and a minimum wage of 28 cents per hour, extra time to be paid 40 cents per hour, and 60 cents per hour on Sundays. An answer to this demand is expected within a few days.

Printers are satisfied with conditions in their trade.

Custom tailors are very busy.

Bookbinders are experiencing a very busy season ; in many establishments extra time is being made.

Tobacco workers report renewed activity in trade conditions.

Cigarmakers working in union factories are very busy. One new firm expects to open a new factory and only to employ union labour, the demand for cigars bearing the union label increasing all the time.

The *clothes pressers* formed a union on March 24. This union will be affiliated with the 'United Garment Workers of America.'

Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Trade continues good in most branches of industry, with an increasing demand for skilled and unskilled labour in the building trades.

The *Federated Association of Street Railway Employees* have decided to make a demand for an increase in wages.

Electrical workers report trade good, but wages low.

There is plenty of work in *carriage building and repairing,* with a steady demand for labour at fair wages.

The *printing trade* continues brisk. Some of the newspapers and job offices complain of a scarcity of hands.

The *bakers and confectioners* report trade brisk, with wages low.

The *tailoring trade* is very active, and prospects for the future are very encouraging.

The *rolling mills* are running day and night.

In the *cotton factories* the employers are asking for more help. Wages are very low.

Leather workers have steady employment at higher wages than last year.

Tanners and curriers report trade very active, with a fair demand for labour, showing an improvement as compared with this time last year.

Granite cutters report trade fair.

Marble polishers report trade brisk, with wages low.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

After three months of almost continuous lack of employment, there is now opening for the workingman a season of which the prospects are exceptionally favourable. Several large building contracts have been let of late, and the building trades will be kept busy constructing stone, brick and wooden structures. A church, to cost in the neighbourhood of $30,000, a registry office to the value of about $10,000, a power-house, numerous private buildings, a school, &c., are among the buildings projected. The corporation, further, is to spend $75,000 in completing the aqueduct, the city hall, the power-house and waterworks which were begun last year, and which employed a large number of stonecutters, masons, bricklayers, carpenters, sheet metal workers, machine setters and others.

Boat builders and caulkers have steady work in the Ottawa Forwarding Co.'s yards here.

Labourers have been kept pretty busy all winter and more work is in prospect. Gilmour & Hughson's and Eddy & Co.'s sawmills are starting operations at once, or more than three weeks earlier than last year, when the former started on April 24.

Several bridges are being built and projected by the Quebec government and the interested municipalities. Work has already been begun on Alonzo Wright's bridge, at Chelsea, and on the bridge over the Lièvre river at Masson. The bridge over the Ottawa river, at Portage du Fort, and that over the Gatineau river, at lake Ste. Marie, will be proceeded with at once.

The saw-mills at Aylmer have closed down indefinitely, the proprietor having assigned. Few men are out of work.

Good prospects, however, are reported from Templeton, Buckingham and Papineauville, where the saw-mills are all in readiness to start.

The cheese-making industry of the county is increasing. The annual reports from the factories at Papineauville, l'Ange Gardien and Eardley show a marked advance in production over last year. The industry employs about fifty men in the county.

Shantymen are coming down in large numbers, while as many others are on their way up. The former have chopped all winter ; the latter are going to float the logs. A gang of 42 drivemen left recently for Petewawa. Wages average $39 per month. Another gang of 50 will leave early in April.

There is no prospect of labour difficulties.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. F. Leggatt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Spring has opened in Ottawa about two weeks earlier than usual, and the activity which always marks the beginning of the warm season has been evident in all avenues of business. Trade is brisk and the city merchants report sales numerous, prices fair and money somewhat easier than for some time.

All classes of *mechanics* in the city, with the exception of the *moulders,* are busy. The *tailors* struck work during the month for a day and a half, but the difficulty was speedily settled. The painters have been on strike for some days, and about one hundred men are affected, directly and indirectly.

On March 17 a delegation representing the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress interviewed the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Minister of Labour, the Hon. Wm. Mulock. The delegation was introduced by Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., president of the Congress, and brought to the atten-

tion of the government a number of subjects which have engaged the attention of the Congress.

The early opening of the spring season was not expected by a number of architects and contractors, and consequently several plans for buildings were not far enough advanced to enable work to be begun as early as the season permitted. Some of the contractors say that a couple of weeks have been lost in this way. Many buildings, however, have been begun, and there was plenty of employment for general labourers in excavating for foundations. *Teamsters and quarrymen* have had all they could do to supply the demand for building stone. The *building trades* will have an active season, and at present there are no prospects of further strikes.

The *printing trades* are busy and there is a demand for first-class linotype operators.

The *moulders* are the only mechanics among the metal workers who report slack times.

This is the busy season for *merchants,* and there is plenty of work for clerks, bookkeepers and others in mercantile pursuits.

The union *tailors* had a strike during the month which lasted less than two days, and affected about eight shops and forty-seven men. The union asked for an increase in wages amounting to about ten per cent. A revised time bill was drawn up and out of thirty-nine changes the merchant tailors agreed to thirty-two. However, the strike was speedily settled and the men accepted a compromise and went back to work.

The union *barbers* are considering a plan to have the shops close at seven o'clock each night, except Saturday nights. The shops close now at eight o'clock each night, except on Saturdays.

The trouble between the union *painters* and some of the master painters of the city began with a demand on the part of the former for an increase in the minimum wage of twenty-five cents a day, bringing the wage up to $2 a day for nine hours work ; and for an increase of the same amount for the *paper-hangers,* bringing their daily wage up to $2.25 a day of nine hours. The employers were told that the new rate would go into effect on April 15, but a number of the employers announced at once that they would not pay the scale to all union men, because there were a number who were not worth that wage. In one of the shops a man was employed as a painter, although, it is said, he was a bricklayer by trade. The reason given for his employment as a painter was that he owed his employer money and was working out the debt. The union made efforts to get him to quit work, and a strike was ordered on March 11. The next day another of the employers locked out his union men and took on non-union men, and on the 13th the employees in two other shops quit work. Thirty-four union men were now idle as a direct result of the strike and about seventy-five others were affected. Some of the other employers accepted the new scale and had no trouble with the men. The fight is now to get the scale adopted and secure recognition of the union. The union painters have opened a co-operative shop and say they are doing a good business. The employers who have union men on strike say they can get all the men they want.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The end of a very severe winter finds the Kingston labour market in a healthy and hopeful condition. The harbour is a busy scene just now, and has been for some weeks past, with vessels which wintered here being fitted out for the season's work. Plumbers, carpenters, upholsterers, painters, etc., are employed at the work.

Work in the *building trades,* on account of the open weather, is beginning under favourable conditions. Already a number of private residences and other buildings are well under way. A few mechanics have

secured jobs, and are leaving for Montreal and other outside points.

Employers in the following lines have been notified by the unions that after April 1, 1902, the scale of wages will be :—

Masons' labourers..	$1 50 per day.
Quarrymen..	1 75 "
Coal heavers	1 25 "

The good condition of the roads is giving the bicycle business an early start. Dealers report being unable to secure more than sample orders as readily as desirable. Prospects are good for a revival of former successful seasons in this industry.

A number of communications looking to the establishment of new industries, asking for exemptions, bonuses, etc., have been received by the city. They are under consideration by the committee on industries. A company, headed by residents of Kingston, was recently incorporated as the New York and Ontario Gold Mining Company, Limited, with a share capital of one million dollars, and head office in Kingston. The mine at present being operated is situated 140 miles north of Fort William.

Carpenters report inside work plentiful, with a considerable amount of outside work as well. The past winter has been the best in years. Good mechanics have been in demand at high wages. Contractors corroborate these statements.

Caulkers and ship carpenters are in good demand just now. Wages are only fair.

Coal-heavers are fairly busy, and are arranging a new scale of wages.

Cigarmakers report good business, and improved wages and conditions. The goods of the union factory are meeting with a ready purchase, many thousand having already been disposed of.

Broom-makers report fair business, with slight increase in sales.

Barbers report only fair conditions.

Butchers report good Easter sales at fair prices. Recently the city council amended the by-law fixing the butchers' license at $50 instead of $2. The practice of handling fresh meat in the corner or outside groceries has greatly increased.

Boiler-makers are in great demand, with wages and hours of labour satisfactory.

Dock labourers are very busy, the early opening of navigation causing much work. Rates of wages and conditions are fairly satisfactory. The longshoremen, carters and labourers are on friendly terms with the employers.

Draymen report plenty of work. Recently they issued new rates, which, of course, while slightly advanced, are within the limits prescribed by the city by-law, and are satisfactory.

Engineers are fully employed at good wages. The various companies recently selected their marine engineers for the season.

Electrical workers are very busy, and have been for some time past, with conditions fairly satisfactory.

Furniture dealers report great activity in their lines, at good prices. The local work consists largely of repairs and alterations, little or no manufacturing being carried on.

Harness-makers report splendid business, with good prices and wages.

Iron moulders are all employed at good wages, with plenty of work ahead.

Linemen have had a busy time lately, and expect it to continue well on into the year. The installation of the new electric railway through this district will cause much extra work.

Masons report a good winter and spring, with exceptional prospects for the season proper.

Machinists and expert mechanics are in demand at high wages.

Painters and decorators are very busy, and are looking forward to an increase of wages.

Plumbers report plenty of work ahead. Recently a conference was held between the

employers and the men to arrange a new scale of wages. A feature of the proposed arrangement was that it should come into effect at the beginning of January and cover the entire year, in order to facilitate the work of contracting. The scale agreed upon has not been published, some matters of detail being yet to be settled.

Printers are very busy. Recent efforts to prevent the giving of contracts to outside firms have been fairly satisfactory, and better results are following.

Plasterers have already commenced work, and report good prospects.

Quarrymen have resumed operations, and are rushed.

Railwaymen are busy. Along with the general traffic a large contingent of young farmers is going to the North-west, to New Ontario and elsewhere, and the handling of their effects, hay, stock, furniture, etc.. is making extra work. There is also much ore, etc., being moved at this time.

Real estate dealers report large sales and good prices, with a large demand for comfortable homes of medium size, with good educational facilities, etc.

Stonecutters report a good winter, with good wages and fair prospects for the coming season.

Shipbuilding is very brisk. Several new craft of various kinds are under way.

Tailors report a large spring trade. Some new shops have recently been opened. The new scale of prices recently obtained has not had a deterrent effect. The union is in a prosperous and satisfactory shape. The sales of ready-made goods are also large.

Tinsmiths are busy, with conditions satisfactory.

Unskilled labour has been well employed during the month. Recently the board of works of the city council, notwithstanding the fact that the taxes have gone up to 20 mills on the dollar, decided to considerably increase the rate of wages paid to *corporation labourers,* and gave the city engineer power to do so. Very few cases of idleness are noticed.

Woodworkers of almost every kind are in demand, and report fair wages and conditions.

Tanners and curriers report steady employment and fairly satisfactory wages and conditions. A new tannery is being contemplated.

There have been no labour disputes, strikes or lock-outs during the month.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Conditions in the local labour market during the month of March have shown an appreciable improvement over those of February. Trade has been better and there is increasing activity in various circles as the warm weather advances.

Vessel owners are getting their crafts in readiness for the opening of navigation. A considerable number of *carpenters* and other labouring men have been employed for some weeks on this work.

The W. W. Chown Co., Limited, manufacturers of many lines of tinware, held their annual meeting on March 18 and declared a dividend for the year of 7 per cent. They report the past year the most successful in their history.

Machinists report a good month with plenty of work in sight.

Moulders also report favourable conditions, with prospects for the future encouraging.

The stone quarries at Crookston have recently been reopened,and the owners expect to be able to find employment for 150 men after April 1. The wages for *stonecutters* will be $3.50 per day.

Cigarmakers report an improvement in trade, and the local factory is busy filling orders.

Tinsmiths have had a busy month. One firm has recently received an order for

3,000 dozen of lanterns to be manufactured here.

Bricklayers report conditions favourable at present. All that is wanting is fine weather.

The Deering Implement Manufacturers, of Chicago, have purchased a site in this city and are erecting a brick warehouse which it is expected will take some time to complete.

Carpenters in this locality report prospects good for the season.

Printers report a good month with plenty of work on hand.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

General labour conditions continue good, and reports from the unions indicate a marked activity in most lines and an active demand for labour. The most noteworthy features of the present situation are the movement in several trades to secure an increase in wages or shorter hours of labour, and the number of new labour bodies being organized.

The most important controversy over the wages question has arisen between the *painters and decorators* and their employers, negotiations for a readjustment having been in progress for some time. The painters have been getting 25 cents per hour for a working day of nine hours, and now demand 30 cents and an eight-hour day. The employers offered to compromise at 27½ cents an hour for an eight-hour day, and state that they will close their shops on Monday, March 31, if this proposition is not accepted. At the time of the present writing the situation remains uncertain.

The *Bricklayers' Union,* the members of which have been receiving a minimum wage of 35 cents per hour for an eight-hour work day, have demanded an increase to 45 cents, and threaten to strike on May 1 unless it is conceded. The employers have offered to concede the increase provided they are not forced to sign an agreement. The matter is still under consideration.

The *Working Jewellers' Union,* which has been considerably strengthened by the accession of new members, has asked for a nine-hour day with a Saturday half-holiday, commencing May 1.

The *Sheet Metal Workers' Union,* numbering 300 members, has forwarded an ultimatum to the employers demanding a minimum wage of 30 cents, time and a half for overtime up to midnight, double time after midnight, and a week of 50 hours. At present the scale is from 22½ cents to 30 cents per hour, and work nine hours per day.

The *Iron Moulders' Union,* on the 14th instant, appointed a committee to wait on the employers and ask for an increase of wages from 25 cents to 27½ cents per hour, with time and a quarter pay for overtime and a Saturday half-holiday. At a meeting held on the 26th instant it was announced that no answer from the employers had been received.

The *Bakers* are making a strenuous endeavour to abolish night-work. A conference between the Master Bakers' Association and representatives of the union was held on the 19th instant when the proposition was discussed. The employers say that the matter rests entirely with the public and that they are willing to comply with the request of the union provided the consumers will be satisfied with bread baked the day before delivery.

The *pattern-makers* employed in the shipbuilding department of the Polson Iron Works recently demanded a considerable increase over their present pay of $2.75 per day. On the company refusing to accede to their demands a number of the men quit work and secured employment in Cleveland, Chicago, Toledo and other ship-building centres. The Polson Company has experienced some difficulty in securing men to fill their places.

The *Carpenters* have demanded an increased wage-scale of 30 cents an hour and an eight-hour day. They now get about 25 cents per hour for a day of nine hours.

The *Architectural and Structural Iron Workers' Union* which now gets a scale of wages varying from 22½ to 30 cents an hour and work nine hours a day, has asked for a small increase, to take effect when its present agreement expires, about the middle of May.

The *plumbers, steam and gas-fitters* have an agreement entered into last May for three years, under which they receive 32½ cents per hour, but they want a readjustment of the scale, and have asked for a minimum rate of 37½ cents. The matter is still pending.

The *Electrical Workers' Union,* whose members now receive 22½ cents per hour, has decided to ask for a slight increase in pay.

The *Amalgamated Wood-working Machinists* will demand the same rate as the carpenters have asked for, viz., 30 cents an hour and an eight-hour day. An *Action Key and Board-workers' Union* has been organized in affiliation with this body.

The recently organized *Barbers' Union* is trying to bring about a reform in the hours of work. The employers have been asked to close their shops at 8 o'clock every evening except Saturday. A majority of the employers have consented to the proposal.

The striking *stove-mounters* are still out, with the exception of ten who have secured employment, most of them in the United States. Only three men who struck went back to the Gurney establishment, where they were employed as furnace-workers. Thirteen of the stove-mounters are still unemployed, and the ten or twelve polishers who were locked out have not gone back.

Cigarmakers report trade good. Several new shops have lately been started.

The *Typographical Union* has formulated a new scale of wages for newspaper work exclusively, changing the basis from the 'bonus' or piece system to a time system. If adopted it will mean a substantial increase for hand men engaged on advertisement setting, &c. The members of the union are well employed.

Tailors (*custom*) are busy and prospects in the trade encouraging. Some employers complain of a scarcity of men.

Machinists find the demand for labour brisk. Members of the union are practically all at work.

The *building trades* are looking forward to another prosperous season, owing to the great demand for dwelling houses and the numerous factories which are to be erected, but much depends on the result of the agitation over wages and hours.

The *Bartenders' Union* is making headway and has a membership of about 150.

Boot and shoe-workers report trade a little slack as the factories are now getting out samples, but the prospects are favourable for next month. An increasing demand for stamped goods is noticeable.

An organization of *retail clerks* was effected on the 20th instant in affiliation with the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

On March 10 the *Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union* was organized and has been put upon a strong basis, having a membership of over 200.

The *Meat Cutters' and Butcher-workers' Union* was organized on the 5th instant.

The *Marble-workers' Association* was organized on the 24th instant.

The *street railway men* anticipate a busy summer. A number of new cars are being built for the line.

The *shipbuilding industry* is likely to be active this season. The Polson Iron Works are adding four acres to their present yards, which will give them accommodation to construct four full size canal steamers simultaneously.

On the 7th instant a deputation from the *Building Trades Council* wated upon Hon.

F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works, and requested him to see that the contracts for the new science building in connection with the university included a clause providing for the payment of union wages. They were promised that the matter would be fully considered.

District Notes.

Toronto Junction.—Pugsley, Dingman & Co.'s soap factory is being enlarged to double its present capacity, enabling it to produce an output of a couple of car-loads a day. Four new iron mills have been installed in the Wilkinson Plough Factory. The Gurney Foundry Company will erect a $30,000 building and employ 75 men here.

Aurora.—The new boot factory now employs nearly 100 hands, and, though working overtime, is two months behind with orders. The daily output is 600 pair.

Markham.—Building operations promise to be more than ordinarily brisk.

Richmond Hill.—Farmers in this neighbourhood report hired help very difficult to obtain ; wages are higher than for many years past.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The customary spring activity in labour circles has begun with the opening of the season. Civic and other construction work has been commenced, and building operations will soon be under way. The building trades and general working crafts are not making the customary application for an increase in wages, or reduction of hours, with the exception of the moulders, who are asking that an old rate lost some ten years ago be restored.

Several accidents to workingmen resulting in death occurred during the month.

Broom and brushmakers are having a fairly busy month, several new men being put on for the busy season.

Building operations are considered very dull in this district, with poor prospects in sight. Many reasons are ascribed for this, but the reaction from last year's great building operations is the chief one. The mortgage held by the Dominion Government on a large tract of land in the centre of the city is staying some operations that would otherwise take place. Many bricklayers will, nevertheless, secure work on sewer construction.

The wholesale and retail *butchers' trade* in the city is improving with the opening of the season, and a number of new retail stores are being erected and fitted up on the American plan. Butchers' wages are very fair, both market and store. The retail price of meat has advanced two cents per pound during the month.

The *Trades Council* and others have concluded a successful campaign against non-union cigars which are sold here, and made outside of the city.

Cigarmakers are all well employed, and receive an average of $10 per week of 44 hours. During the month a Cigarmakers' Blue Label League was organiezd.

The two local *cotton mills* are running full capacity, although only a few of the better skilled workers receive very good wages. Some newly posted rules have caused considerable discussion. The rules are to the effect that any employee coming late to work is dismissed. The case was presented to the Trades Council, but the council decided that it was outside of its jurisdiction to interfere.

Work in the *custom tailoring* trade is very brisk with the opening of the season. The *Journeymen Tailors' Union* has decided not to appeal against the decision of Judge Britton in the union label case of Robinson vs. McLeod.

The members of the city fire department have applied to the city council for an increase in salary. As a result of the death of one of the firemen in the discharge of his duty recently, the council is consider-

ing the advisability of insuring the men for $1,000 against death. The members of the department do not approve of this as an alternative to a raise in wages, as most of them already hold a personal, fraternal or other insurance policy of from one to three thousand dollars. The question is still under consideration.

Although there is only one *hat factory* in the city, besides a few small repair shops, the hatters' trade is picking up again after a slack winter.

Trade among the *horseshoers* has been brisk all winter, and the spring season is opening with plenty of work. Good wages are paid, and first-class men are scarce.

Labour conditions among the *moulders* are very encouraging after considerable idleness during the winter. Good moulders are in demand.

The early opening of spring is favourable to *labourers*. Already large numbers are employed by the city and on private works. The city council had at first intended purchasing a trenching machine for sewer construction, but the idea was abandoned.

Work among the *dock-workers* is usually very slack in winter, when the men resort to ice cutting, coal wagon drawing, etc., to support themselves and families. The longshoremen complain of many of the skilled crafts seeking employment in their slack season on the dock, etc., thereby depriving men who have no other means of support of a situation, and having a tendency to lower wages. The local smelting works have decided to bring their ore over the Grand Trunk Railway from Point Edward and Sarnia, instead of direct by boat to Hamilton, *via* Welland canal. This will mean less work for dock workers.

There was a danger of an open breach between Division 107 of the *Amalgamated Street Railway Employees' Association of America* and the Cataract Power Co. during the month over the misunderstanding of a verbal agreement. After a number of conferences, the matter was amicably adjusted. The men receive 15 cents an hour and 20 cents for overtime, and have an agreement signed for three years. The company recognizes the union.

Coal and ice teaming being over, the *teamsters and carters* will again receive their share of civic work. The railway cartage companies give work to a large number of men at fairly good wages. The waterworks department had the watering carts out in the early part of March. The city owns the carts, while the teamsters furnish drivers and horses.

The new wire plant in the east end is going ahead, and prospects are that many skilled mechanics will find employment. The Greening wire works are being enlarged—new buildings are being erected. When these buildings are completed, the whole works will be rearranged. Some new machinery will be put in, and the already large staff of employees will be considerably increased. The wages received in the wire-working trades are very good.

District Notes.

Dundas.—Trade here is brisk in the different lines, wood-workers, tailors, machinists, etc., being fairly well employed.

Thorold.—A large amount of work has been already done on lock 24, new canal. The weather has been quite right to push forward this work, and every effort will be made to have the work done in time for the opening on April 20. The Thorold basket factory is again in full operation.

Merritton.—The *Pioneer Wage Earners' Assembly* has taken a charter from the American Federation of Labour, and is now Federal Labour Union No. 9661. The few men thrown out of work by the fire at the wheel works have secured employment elsewhere.

Port Dalhousie.—During the latter part of the month about 35 or 40 men have been employed by the N. St. C. and T. Railway Co., repairing tracks, moving freight sheds, &c. The rubber factory shut down on

March 28, and operations will be suspended until April 24.

St. Catharines.—Tenders are being advertised for the construction of concrete sidewalks. Whether a local or outside contractor secures the contract, many local men will be given employment. The Trades Council opposed the receipt of $20,000 grant by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for a library. The city council, nevertheless, accepted the offer.

Welland.—During the month, a Federal Labour Union was formed here, composed of all classes of workers. They have been granted a charter from the A. F. of L.

Grimsby.—The ratepayers of Grimsby voted on a by-law to grant a bonus of $2,500 to the Grimsby agricultural works. It was carried by a vote of 140 to 32. Under the terms of the by-law, the establishment has to be run for ten years, giving employment to a number of men.

Winona.—Labourers were in great demand about the middle of the month, 50 men being advertised for by the Smith nurseries.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been a steadily increasing demand in this district for skilled and unskilled labour throughout the month. Several of the factories have been working overtime, and the number of employees has in some instances been increased. In the building trades, operations were commenced towards the end of the month, and a number of men engaged in preparing foundations. Amicable relations between employer and employees have continued ; wages in many cases have advanced as much as 10 per cent, while prospects in all branches of industry are most encouraging. The condition of the labour market during the past month has been all that could reasonably be expected.

For all classes of *blacksmiths* trade during the month has been good.

Bricklayers and masons have been idle, but building operations are commencing, and if the weather continues favourable, employment will soon be plentiful.

Barbers report a satisfactory month.

Bakers and confectioners have had steady employment.

Moulders, machinists and coremakers have had a busy month, and a number of machinists have worked overtime.

For *painters and decorators* trade was satisfactory during the latter half of the month. Those employed in factories have been working full time.

There are still a few unemployed *buffers and polishers.*

Pattern-makers have been working overtime, and a full complement of *millwrights* has been employed.

Cigarmakers in some of the factories have been idle nearly half of the month; in other factories trade has been fair.

In the *woollen mills* the *spinners* have been working overtime,a nd the rest of the atives full time.

In *the binder twine factories* work has been steady during the month.

For *tailors,* trade is better than it was last month. A new scale has been drawn up and signed by the master tailors after some modifications had been made. The increase in wages will be about 10 per cent.

For *tinsmiths,* trade has been only fair.

Teamsters have had a good month.

As is customary in Brantford, none of the large factories were closed on Good Friday.

The *Malleable Iron Works Co.* expects to add 150 feet to the length of its shops, as it is impossible with the present facilities to fill all its orders.

Five apprentices from one of the local cigar factories appeared before the police magistrate for refusing to obey 'the reasonable commands of their employer.' The boys promised to obey in future, and were allowed to go.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been little change in the condition of the labour market during the past month. Certain lines of business are beginning to improve with the promise of an early spring. On the whole, every indication points to a good summer season, with plenty of work in all classes of employment.

The *building trades* are quiet as yet, the season's work being only fairly under way. There will be more than the average amount of dwelling houses erected during the year.

The early advent of spring has made plenty of work for *tailors, milliners, dressmakers,* etc.

Printers have been very busy, but are returning to the normal level. During the month about 700 hours of overtime were put in by one job staff.

Cigarmakers have had a fair month.

Machinists, wood-workers and sheet metal workers are all steadily employed.

Ironmoulders are fairly busy. Some little time ago a new scale of $2.25 was put into operation by the local union. One firm, employing about 40 or 50 iron moulders, desired that some of their work should be done on a piece system. The matter threatened for a time to cause trouble, but was settled by a joint conference, with the result that all the work in question will be done by day work. In addition, it was decided to allow a system of moulders' labourers in the shops.

Carriage workers are very busy.

Weavers report trade good.

A local union of *painters* has been organized during the month.

The *Federal Labourers' Union* has been reorganized under the Dominion Trades Congress.

The *Organ and Piano Co.* have recently expended in the neighbourhood of $30,000 in purchasing the buildings which at present separate their factories, with a view to extensions.

The $125,000 donated by Sir William McDonald for new buildings at the Ontario Agricultural College has been paid in, and the plans are under consideration. Work will shortly be started, and the buildings are expected to be completed and occupied by next year.

The *rolling mills* will shortly be consolidated with another business owned by the same firm, and the plant will be removed to London.

A new *carriage wood-working* business is expected to locate here, and to employ about 50 hands.

District Notes.

Berlin.—The work of erecting the new buildings for a sugar beet factory is now under way. Contracts have been made with the farmers to grow 5,000 acres of the sugar beets. The plant of a large factory in Michigan has been purchased for $350,000, and is to be moved to Berlin. A siding is also being constructed from the Grand Trunk railway. The erection of these buildings, and the work in the factory will give employment to a large number of men.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. M. H. Westbrook, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this district shows no marked change since last month, the only men unemployed being those connected with the building trades. Most of the carpenters have found work earlier than usual on account of the number of alterations being made to the local stores. There is every indication of a prosperous season ahead for all classes of labour.

The *carpenters* have asked for an increase of 16 per cent over last year's prices, making the minimum wage 18 cents per hour. It is expected that the increase will be granted without any disturbance of the pleasant relations that have always existed

between the master builders of this district and their men.

A by-law is to be submitted to the ratepayers granting certain concessions to the 'Globe Wernicke Company,' of Cincinnati, for the establishment in Stratford of a Canadian branch of the industry for the manufacture of office furniture and specialties. The by-lay, it is expected, will carry and the factory will probably be in operation by fall, employing at the start about 30 hands.

A strong and influential Board of Trade has been organized in Stratford, consisting of upwards of a hundred of the leading merchants and manufacturers, its main object being to encourage the establishment of branch factories of large American firms. The president is Mr. J. McLagan, and the secretary, Mr. Jas. Steele.

Dressmakers and milliners are busy, with plenty of work ahead.

Carpenters report much work in view, though several are still unemployed.

Bricklayers and stonemasons are preparing for a busy season.

Cigarmakers report prospects good with employment for all.

In the *custom tailoring* trade business is becoming brisk much earlier than in previous years.

The *ready-made clothing factory* has large orders ahead and is working full time. Clothing with the union label of the garment workers is being well patronized all over Ontario.

The employees of the *Mill Building Company* are working 60 hours per week, and will be kept busy for a long time on present contracts. The company is commencing the manufacture of gas engines of all sizes.

In the *bicycle industry* the 'Emperor' factory is kept busy, and has experienced no falling off in the demand for wheels, having made as many for the coming season's trade as for any previous year. It is expected that the company will increase its staff next month.

The *Grand Trunk Railway shops* are very busy running full time of 55 hours per week with Saturday afternoons off. This affects about 700 employees.

Train service hands all report a busy month with prospects good for some time to come.

Work for *labouring men* seems plentiful, all being employed who are desirous of working.

The *flour milling company* is running double shifts and exporting much of the product.

The *furniture manufacturing* industry is now running full time with good business prospects ahead, but with no demand for extra men.

Painters, decorators and paper-hangers report plenty of work, this being the commencement of the busy season.

Plumbers are very busy.

The *printing trade* is experiencing a slack period, though all printers are employed.

The *woollen mills* are running full time.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The past month has been one of great activity among the labour unions of this city, a revision of the scale of wages occupying the attention of a number of them, while others have been busy adding to their membership. The outlook is bright for another busy season in the building trades. Already several buildings are under construction, several of them being of considerable size. The city council is advertising a large number of local improvement by-laws, which include a number of cement sidewalks, and will provide a season's work for several workmen as soon as they are commenced.

Brass-workers are very busy. The London Brass Works will commence the con-

struction of a large addition to their foundry in a few weeks.

The *Brickmakers* have a few hands employed in getting the yards in readiness, and will put on their full staffs and commence making brick in a short time.

Bricklayers are all working again, and are expecting a good summer. The agreement between the bricklayers and contractors expires on June 1, and it is expected that a new agreement, with very few changes in it, will be signed without trouble.

Broommakers report business as better than it was throughout the winter months. A committee has been appointed from the Trades and Labour Council to wait on broom manufacturers and urge them to use the union label on the product of their factories.

Builders' Labourers have all commenced work again after the winter's idleness.

The *Carpenters* have held meetings every Wednesday night during the month, with the result that the membership of the Amalgamated Society has been doubled.

Cigarmakers report trade good. The firm of McLeod, Nolan & Co. are moving to much larger quarters.

The *Coal Employees'* busy time has ended for this season, and a number of the extra men are being laid off.

The *Firemen* employed by the city petitioned the council to grant them a raise in wages, but their request was refused.

Metal Polishers, Moulders and Stove Mounters are busy. McClary's moulders lost a few days' work through a shortage of coke, with which to keep their fires burning.

Painters are all working again. They have asked for a raise in wages from 20 cents to 22½ cents per hour, to take place on April 1.

Printers are not as busy as during the winter months, although, with one or two exceptions, all hands are working. Another attempt was made to have the union label placed on the Board of Education printing, but unsuccessfully.

Tailors are rushed with spring work. A new scale of prices has been adopted, by which all members of the Tailors' Union receive an increase of from 10 to 12½ per cent on their work .

Both of the local *Biscuit and Candy Factories* are erecting large additions to their places of manufacture.

The employees of the *Canada Packing Company* are working only five days a week. There has been a drop in the price of pork in the English markets, and very little is being shipped there in consequence.

The *Grand Trunk Car Shops* changed from the winter (48) to the summer (55) hours on March 18. They now work ten hours a day, excepting Saturday, when they work five. Work is brisk in the shops, but quite a number of the hands are leaving to take situations in town, where the wages are higher.

The city furnished employment to a gang of men during the last two months, breaking stone for the use of the city streets. For this work wages from $1 to $1.25 per day were paid.

The *Columbia Handle Factory* was burned early in the month, throwing seventy hands out of employment. They have placed some machinery in temporary quarters and have employed about half their hands finishing up work that was saved. Contracts have been let for the rebuilding of the factory.

A rolling mill now operating in Guelph will remove to this city in a short time.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market during the past month continued in a healthy condition, so far as manufacturing is concerned, all factories and foundries being busy. There has been, however, a considerable falling off in the numbers of crews in the traffic department

of the railways, caused partly by a decrease of traffic owing to shippers withholding freight for the opening of navigation, and also largely to mechanical changes which are being carried out on the railways themselves, such as improvements to the roadbed, installation of locomotives of greater hauling capacity and cars of greater burden, necessitating fewer men to handle the same tonnage. Over a dozen crews are reported laid off.

During the month the M.C.R. Co. endeavoured to introduce the piece work system into the car shops. It is claimed by the company that under the piece work system the men's wages will be increased from 15 to 25 per cent. It was proposed to commence the new system in the car department, in which about 180 men are employed, making an average at present of 16 cents per hour. The company states that its object is to get cars built faster, as there is practically no limit in sight to the number of cars required, and it prefers building its own cars to buying them. The piece work system, however, is objectionable to the employees, and they are inclined to scout the idea that the result of its adoption would be to raise their wages. They claim that the system is pernicious, owing to the fact that the young man in the vigour of youth would under it become the pace-maker so far as prices for work were concerned, and that the workman might, as it is claimed, takes place sooner or later in many piece-working concerns, be subjected to continuous cuts in rates proportionately as they become more speedy by strenuous effort. The proposal to introduce the system accordingly met with resistance. So far nothing definite has been done beyond the asking and the refusal of the men to accept the system. The company state that they wish to give the men time for reflection before pressing the matter. The shops have begun running ten hours per day, instead of nine hours, as during the winter.

The *building trades* remain comparatively quiet, considering the fine weather. A good deal of building is in prospect, but the trade has not opened up to any extent beyond jobbing. Unskilled labour is in easy demand.

The inside work on the armoury is now being resumed.

The *car wheel foundry* reports a busy month, with prospects of an increased output during the summer.

The *general machine foundry,* under a contract to build the 'American Underfeed Stoker' for the Upper Provinces, is busy filling orders for these machines.

The *bending and handle-turning industries* report increasing business. The large consumption of timber by these concerns is causing an ever increasing difficulty in the obtaining of a supply, and timber is being imported from as distant points as Southern Ohio and Arkansas.

The *Street Railway Company* has completed a preliminary survey for the extension of its road to Port Stanley.

Tailors and paperhangers report that they are busy.

The *printing and cigarmaking trades* report normal conditions.

Farmers are finding difficulty in securing sufficient men for the spring farm work.

The *Machinists'* Union has passed a resolution disapproving of the proposition to accept a gift for the establishing of a Carnegie library in the city.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Labour conditions have improved somewhat during the past month, and the prospects for a busy season in this district are favourable, the leading branches of industry showing a degree of activity seldom equalled before at this time of the year.

There is a scarcity of houses of moderate size and rent. The building of a large wheel factory, the contract for which has been let to a local firm of contractors,

which, when finished, will give employment to a large number of hands, will increase the demand, so that in all probability *building operations* will be very active this season.

Carpenters are fairly well employed. A branch of the International Union of Carpenters and Joiners has been formed here, with a present membership of forty-five.

The *Printers' Union* reports several accessions to its numbers.

Coopers report trade very good.

Blacksmiths are all busy.

Cigarmakers report trade very good.

Painters and paper-hangers are all fairly well employed.

Printers say they have plenty of work.

All local *factories* are running full time with all hands employed.

A large addition has been built to the Milner Carriage Works.

District Notes.

Dresden.—A beet sugar factory is in course of erection, which is to be ready early in the fall, and which will give employment to a large number of hands. Owing to the demand for houses building prospects are good.

Rondeau.—The L.E. and D.R.R. are making extensive improvements, the construction of a large coal dock and coal hoist being now under way.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. David Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows—

A very extensive building boom has begun in Windsor, Walkerville, and Sandwich, and there are already a number of houses in the course of erection. A building promoter from Michigan has been in Windsor, negotiating for land for the erection of no less than 60 houses. They will consist for the most part of frame cottages and two-story buildings situated in the south-east section of the city.

The plans for the new public library have been accepted and the board is receiving tenders for the erection of a $20,000 building donated by Mr. Carnegie.

The committee of the City Council having in charge the erection of the city hall has decided to receive plans for a building to cost $40,000. Plans also are already made for a number of fine residences on Ouellette and Victoria Avenues, and a new parochial residence will be built in connection with St. Alphonsus Church, to cost $7,000.

Carpenters and woodworkers are all employed.

Painters and paperhangers are very busy and report plenty of work ahead.

Plumbers and tinsmiths are working short time yet, but expect to be on full time by the beginning of April.

Bricklayers and stonemasons are all fairly well employed.

Tailors are all busy with their spring trade.

The *Teamsters Union* reports no teams idle. Teams are getting $3.60 a day for 9 hours work.

Plaining Mills and Lumber Yards are very busy filling orders. A number of them have extra teams employed at present in order to meet the press of work.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

March employment was exceedingly good with the slight interuption caused by severe storms. This year the large influx of immigration does not appear to cause as much anxiety as hitherto to the resident manual labour. Indeed the demand promises to exceed the supply in all lines with the exception of work in the city; more particularly such regular work as the operation of street cars and warehousing. For such employment there always seems to be an abundant supply. The great demand will be for men willing to undertake

work on railway construction and maintenance and agricultural work. Men are always available for work in the city itself and centres of population. This should be born in mind by those who are looking to the west for employment.

Building Trades. The various unions concerned have been holding meetings and discussing conditions relative to rates of wages and conditions to govern during the ensuing season, but as yet there is no reason to believe that any change will be agreed to by both employers and workmen. The auspicious outlook indicated last month is materialising very rapidly and will no doubt exceed the most sanguine expectations. Rents are rising very rapidly and the effect of this will have a very salutary effect on building and kindered trades.

Railroad Construction. Employment agents still report their inability to fill orders for men. Some agents stated that the companies were importing large gangs of Italians from eastern Canada. These are preferred on account of their being able to keep them together. Contractors complain of the great inconvenience they suffer through the men moving from one camp to another. This does not apply to the Italians.

Civic Works.—The customary spring clearing has brought into requisition large gangs of workmen. Sewer construction has already commenced, and as soon as the weather permits other street improvements will commence. Recently the city awarded a large contract for the supply of cement. It is estimated that for the work projected upwards of 20,000 tons will be required. A United States firm secured the contract in question.

Custom Tailoring.—Business is in a particularly healthy condition. All hands seem to be at work.

Cigarmaking continues to maintain its steadiness and absorbs all labour following that vocation.

Railroad employment.—All classes are working to their full capacity. Traffic seems to be unusually heavy, and will be accentuated by the opening of navigation.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Great activity prevails at present throughcut the shipping sections of the district, and the grain blockade is engaging every effort of the railways. On all branch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and along the main line as far west as Indian Head, grain is being moved at the rate of one hundred thousand bushels per day. There is a steady movement, also, of trains over the Soo line to Duluth, which will give relief to the North-west Territories. Reports from Indian Head say that two million bushels will be shipped from that point. The branch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway in this district are sending a large amount of grain by way of Gretna, over the Great Northern to Duluth. It is hoped, from the efforts being made by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the C. N. R., that there will be a minimum of loss to farmers from damaged grain. As fast as it is shipped from local elevators farmers are hauling it in, and in a short time the entire crop will be in warehouses or elevators. The active movement of grain throughout the district is being felt in all lines of business.

Merchants say that the prospects of a good spring trade are assured.

The rush of *settlers* has commenced, several hundred having already arrived from Ontario. They are for the most part in good circumstances and intend taking up land in time for spring seeding. Large numbers are also coming in from the States, on special excursions, and the Soo line is bringing many who are for the most part going into the Territories and taking up homesteads there.

The new railway from Prince Albert to Edmonton will, it is reported, open up one hundred and twenty-five thousand farms of one hundred and sixty acres each. The

land is said to be excellent. Spring wheat, barley, oats and rye will be easily grown in that district and the climatic conditions are good.

Sash and door factories and planing mills are running full time.

The *Cigar Factory* is fairly busy.

The *Flour Mill* has been running steadily day and night. The annual shut down for repairs usually comes at this time of the year, but owing to the rush of orders the mill will be kept running for some time yet.

Elevators are doing a rushing business, receiving and shipping grain. The branch lines of railway are bringing in train-loads of grain every day. Some delay, however, has been occasioned by the blockade of snow which fell on the 15th of the month, stopping traffic on the main line and branch line for a few days. Contracts have been let for two additional elevators for the city, and as soon as spring opens work will be commenced on them. Another company intends to erect a large grain warehouse, an evidence that the city is maintaining its standing as a grain-shipping centre.

In the *Building Trades* there is no work doing at present, but the prospect of a good season is assured, judging from the number of plans and specifications which have been submitted to the city architect.

Plumbers are fairly busy.

Tinsmiths report work slack.

Good *Blacksmiths* can find steady employment at $2.50 per day.

Custom Tailors report trade good.

There is a steady demand for good *machinists.* The railways are paying from 27c. to 29c. per hour, and cannot secure all the men they require. Quite a number of men have left this province and have gone to the United States on account of the alleged high wages paid there. The same statement may be applied to *boilermakers,* and the same rate of wages is paid to good men. It is useless for inferior workmen to come out here. Quite a number of such have been discharged owing to their incompetency, and have been obliged to seek employment in other lines.

The *machine shops* are running full time. One firm has received orders from a local company for $6,000 worth of work; and another order has been received to the amount of $4,000, both contracts being for work which was formerly done in Winnipeg.

Business has never been better with the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the passenger and freight services alike. All employees have been kept busy, in the locomotive department especially, where the men are working overtime in order to keep up with the repairs. The same condition of affairs exists on the Canadian Northern.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the past month there has been a marked improvement in the demand for labour, both at this point and throughout the district. Several new contracts have been signed for buildings, both for residential and for business purposes.

Extensive improvements are being carried out in connection with the local brickyard. A branch to connect with the tramway company's line is being built, and alterations made which will mean an expenditure of not less than $30,000. Orders are now on hand to deliver a million and a quarter of brick in Vancouver, and there are good prospects of exceeding the three million mark. Nine white men are steadily employed and some juvenile labour.

A new *can factory* has been started for the manufacturing of tin cans of various patterns. At present employment is given to ten men, but the staff, it is expected, will be doubled before long.

The Great Northern Railway Company has completed extensive additions to its wharf, and intend to tranship its cars of

freight to Vancouver and Victoria in unbroken cars, by means of a gulf ferry. A great saving of both time and cost of handling will be attained.

Work on the new B.C. Electric Railway car building shops is well under way, and, when completed, will be the means of maintaining a large staff of employees at this point.

Several new tugs are being built for the *fishing trade.*

Cannery operations will commence in the north early this year, and already a large number of men have left for their season's labours.

The first batch of young sockeye salmon trout from the Bon Accord hatchery has been put out in Harrison river, at the same place as in previous years. So far three and a half millions of young salmon have been released this year, but that does not represent one half the number in the hatchery.

Work on provincial *roads and bridges* is being pushed forward. The two new bridges on the North Arm are nearly completed, and will be ready for traffic in the course of two weeks.

The respective trades report work brisker than during the past month.

Carpenters report business good with some few men idle.

Cigarmakers are more in demand and at steadier employment than during the last two months.

There are not many *bricklayers and masons* in town. When here they are kept busy jobbing. No new work has yet been commenced.

Millmen are working full time, with a demand for outside help. A couple of the larger mills have recommenced after undergoing their annual overhauling.

Printers report a busy month.

Painters report work fairly good, spring cleaning having commenced.

River work is good. Steamboats are already busy, a good freight trade being carried on.

Plasterers find work dull at present, with better prospects in view.

Shipwrights and Caulkers are well employed, but there is no demand for outside help.

A meeting of the fishermen operating on the Fraser River in the spring salmon fishing, was held recently in this city, and a schedule of prices drawn up for spring salmon to prevail until April 5. The prices fixed were seven cents a pound for red spring salmon, four cents a pound for white spring salmon and four cents a pound for steelheads.

District Notes.

Work has been started on the extensive breakwater for the Chilliwack Valley dyke, and operations are being pushed with all possible speed so as to have it completed before the spring freshet, if possible. This breakwater, which is part of the Chilliwack dyking contract, is being built along the bank of the Fraser River, at the upper end of the dyke, and will be over two miles long. It will be for the purpose of protecting the banks from the inroads of the strong currents during the freshet, and to keep the dyke from being washed away thereby. Thousands of tons of rocks will be used in the work, and it is being hauled from the mountains close at hand by the engine and cars on a special railway built for the purpose.

A number of farmers with their families have arrived to settle in the district from North Dakota, bringing their farming stock and settlers' effects with them. They report that a large number will follow them and move into this district.

Several buyers from the American side have been here and throughout the district, buying up potatoes at a good price.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The City Council has passed an early closing by-law, whereby all barber shops must be closed at 8 p.m., excepting on Saturdays, when the hour is extended to 12 o'clock, and on nights preceding legal public holidays, when 10 p.m. is appointed as the hour for closing. Barber shops are also to be closed all day Sunday. Union shops charge 15 cents for shaving and 25 cents for hair cutting. There are a few places, chiefly on the water front, where the price is 10 cents for a shave and 15 cents for a hair-cut.

A resolution was passed by the City Council providing that the union label be made a condition in all municipal printing and tailoring contracts.

The Vancouver City General Hospital Act places the control of the civic hospital under a new management. The old one was the city Board of Health. The new comprises three members of the City Council, one representative of the provincial government, one of the medical staff of the hospital, and ten elected by all those subscribing not less than $10 a year to the hospital funds. The average number of patients is seventy. The city contributes about $10,000 a year to the hospital, and the provincial government in the neighbourhood of the same amount.

The *Boilermakers' Union* is protesting against the practice of the British Columbia Iron Works of Vancouver tendering for contracts here and sending the work over to the Albion Iron Works at Victoria to be done. The two institutions are owned by the same people.

The Trades and Labour Council has passed a resolution against the proposal to subsidize the Canadian Northern Railway Company to construct a railroad about 400 miles long across the northern portion of the province. The subsidy is to be a cash bonus of $1,800,000 and a land bonus of 8,000,000 acres of land.

It is alleged that girls in certain millinery stores in this city are working for 50 cents a week.

The following are the articles of the new agreement entered into by the masters and journeymen painters :—

Article 1. That the hours of labour shall be between 7 .m. and 5 p.m., with one hour for lunch, between 12 m. and 1 p.m., where practical, but in any event nine hours shall constitute a day's work.

Article 2. That the minimum rate of wages shall be 33½ cents an hour.

Article 3. That all work done after 5 p.m. shall be paid at the rate of time and a-half ; Sundays and holidays double time.

Article 4. That one week shall be allowed for non-union men to work in the city, but if they fail to join the union, or make application to join in the said time, we, the employers agree to discharge said non-unionists.

Article 5. That in case of grievance between employer and employees, the grievance committee of the Union shall meet the employer and endeavour to adjust the grievance.

Article 6. That any boy hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of three consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule and is 19 years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

Article 7. That all wages be paid weekly in full.

Article 8. That these regulations shall take effect and come into force on the 2nd day of April, 1902, and remain in force for the period of one year from date, and no alteration shall be made at the end of that period without thirty days' clear notice by the party desiring the changes. If no notice be given then these regulations shall be kept in force for another year, and so on from year to year.

Article 9. We, the undersigned, Master Painters and Local Union, No. 138, of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, do hereby agree to fulfil all the requirements herein contained.

The corner-stone of the new Carnegie library building was laid on Saturday, March 29. A large number of people were present.

Carpenters report work being held back by wet weather, but prospects generally good.

Plasterers find conditions unfavourable at present.

Bricklayers are fairly busy.

Printers report a fair amount of work on hand.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been a decided improvement in the condition of the labour market during the month. Activity has prevailed in some lines, notably shipbuilding, where mechanics were in demand. Anticipating a development in trade, a large amount of new machinery and equipment has recently been installed in the shipyards, and several firms have large consignments on the way. The resumption of work on the Esquimalt fortifications and the commencement of civic improvements has provided all surplus labourers with employment.

Work continues good for all mechanics in the *building trades.* The carpenters' union and the contractors of the city held a conference with a view to arranging for an eight hour day. The matter was fully discussed, but no action has yet been taken.

The *cigarmaking trade* is good and all hands are fully employed.

Carriage-makers and *general blacksmiths* are kept busy.

A big list of improvements during the coming season has been announced by the City Council. The force of corporation workmen, laid off last month, has resumed work.

The *Custom Tailoring* trade has improved slightly, but is still far from being satisfactory.

In repair and machine shops trade is good and *metal workers* find constant employment.

Painters are fairly well employed. The new schedule of wages of the *Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators* came into operation on the 10th inst., without opposition. The scale is now 33⅓ cents per hour.

Printing Trades.—Business has greatly improved during the month, and at present all printers have steady employment.

Plumbers report trade fair.

In the *shipbuilding industry* business was unusually active during the month, and at times the demand for *shipwrights, caulkers* and *ship carpenters* was greater than the supply. The scarcity of mechanics is accounted for by the fact that many have gone north to overhaul river boats before the opening of navigation. Amongst the *iron ship builders* activity also prevails. All mechanics in this line find steady employment. One shop is working a night force.

Stone-cutters report trade good.

The *Victoria Shipmasters' Association* is conducting a vigorous campaign against aliens, who have been in the habit of making false declarations of citizenship in order to secure masters' certificates entitling them to ply their calling on Canadian waters.

The contract for the erection of the building for the Pacific cable station at Bamfield Creek has been awarded, and work will soon be commenced.

A large number of labourers and mechanics, who were temporarily laid off the fortification work at Esquimalt, have all resumed work, and it is expected that in a short time the force will be greatly increased.

Several large shipments of general merchandise were sent to the Yukon from this city during the month.

A meeting of foundry men was held here on the 17th inst., for the purpose of discussing the advisability of amalgamating the various foundry interests of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. By forming a combination the foundrymen hope to more effectually close out all foreign competition. It is said the proposition is not favoured by a number of the small concerns.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general conditions of the labour market in this district for the month have

shown a gradual improvement over the month previous, with prospects in some branches of trade of a fairly good season.

In the *building trades* there is a marked improvement, as the fine weather is causing new buildings to start up.

Painters report business as improving.

Cigarmakers report business as fair.

Teamsters report plenty of work on hand, and prospects fair.

Blacksmiths report business as improving.

In the *Lumber Trade* business is improving in the local trade, with work in the woods steady.

In the *Quartz Mining* industry things are quiet as yet, and will continue so until the weather is settled.

In the *Fishing Business* trade is quiet. A shipment of salted herrings has been made from here to Australia on trial, which, if it proves satisfactory, will start a new industry in this district, as herring in their season are very numerous here.

In the *Coal Mining* industry work was more satisfactory than last month, but there is still a large number of idle men.

The work of getting out the bodies from the Extension mines was completed in the beginning of the month, and work is being resumed in the mines as fast as they can be got into shape.

At Cumberland conditions are improving, as No. 4 mine, which was flooded on account of fire, is nearly ready to resume work, and some of the other mines are improving.

The Act respecting the examination of miners and others in the coal mines came into effect this month, and the different boards of examiners have been busy examining the men and issuing certificates of competency to those entitled to them.

Extensive improvements are being made to the *Waterworks System,* which was bought by the city last year, which is giving employment to a number of men.

LABOUR CONGRESS INTERVIEW WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

ON Monday, March 17, 1902, an important deputation of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, composed of representatives of the provincial executive committees of the congress, waited upon the government, and submitted for consideration a number of resolutions passed at the seventeenth annual session of the Congress, held at Brantford, Ont., from the 17th to the 20th September of last year. Suggested amendments to the Alien Labour Act and the Conciliation Act, 1900, were also submitted, and the insertion of 'fair wage' schedules in all government and public contract work (as prepared by the fair wages officers), specially urged. From the point of view of numbers and localities represented, the deputation was perhaps the most significant labour delegation that has ever presented to the government the objects sought by organized labour through the state. Each province of the Dominion had a delegate present, and some of the provinces were represented by several delegates, and in addition to the regular committee, there was a special committee of the letter carriers and another representing the Union Label Law Committee from Toronto.

The deputation was received by the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, and the Hon. William Mulock, Minister of Labour, in the office of the former. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., who stated that the delegation was the largest and most representative ever introduced to a Premier of Canada, and represented all the provinces of the Dominion. Its presence indicated the interest taken in these questions by the labour unions, and showed the earnestness of their members in favour of legislation. Mr.

Smith thought that the delegation was as great and as important as any body of men which might approach the government at any time in favour of their interests.

To facilitate proceedings the Congress has prepared in advance a printed booklet containing the resolutions and suggested amendments to be submitted to the government. These were presented in the order set forth by delegates specially designated, and at the close of the remarks of the latter, were replied to by the Premier and the Minister of Labour.

Chinese and Japanese Immigration.

Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., dealt with the question of legislation regarding Oriental labour. He spoke on the resolution of the congress to have the poll tax on Chinese entering Canada increased to $500, and his remarks were based on the report of the Royal Commission which was laid on the table of the House of Commons during the present session, and which strongly advocates this increase.

The resolution in question was as follows :—

That, whereas the Chinese and Japanese Exclusion Acts passed by the British Columbia Legislature have been disallowed by the Dominion Government, and as a result of such disallowance white labour is being driven out of that Province by this class of cheap foreign labour, be it therefore

Resolved, that this Congress demands the imposition of a $500 capitation tax upon all Chinese entering Canada, believing that this will remedy the evil to some extent, while realizing that the true solution of the problem is the enforcement of a minimum wage per hour, which will force employers of labour to pay the same wage to all working men, irrespective of race or colour.

The Premier, in reply to this resolution, and Mr. Smith's remarks, stated that the commission had been appointed with a view to examine thoroughly into all sides of the question of Chinese and Japanese immigration into Canada and its economic and social effects; that the report of the commission was an extremely important one, and should receive as wide a circulation as possible in order that the public generally might become familiarized with the situation, which, while it affected more immediately the interests of one of the provinces, namely, British Columbia, was not, in consequence of the great extent of the Dominion, as fully appreciated or understood in other parts. If no legislation were introduced during the present session of parliament, as was likely to be the case, it was that the country generally might have a better opportunity of understanding the exact situation in view of the important work done by the commission, before legislative enactment was introduced.

Remuneration of Letter Carriers.

Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress, dealt with the letter carriers' request for a 20 per cent increase in their present scale of wages and pointed out in the course of his remarks, the changes which of late years have come in the ratio between fixed incomes and living expenses, claiming that there was a large increase in the latter.

The resolution of the congress on this subject was as follows :—

That the Letter-carriers of the Dominion having, by petition, requested the Honourable the Postmaster-General to consider the advisability and justice of granting an increase of 20 per cent in the present scale of wages, and as the Letter-carriers have not as yet received the consideration which their petition merited, be it

Resolved, that it be an instruction to the incoming Executive Committee of this Congress to immediately, by petition or otherwise, draw the serious attention of the Postmaster-General to the fact, that the increased prices of the various necessaries of life, such as food, rent and fuel, render it necessary that this urgent and important question should receive immediate and favourable consideration and settlement.

The Minister of Labour, as Postmaster General, stated that it was his intention to submit at the present session of parliament a measure designed to meet the demands of the letter carriers in this regard. The Postmaster General also explained the reason why such a measure had not been introduced at an earlier date.

Government Ownership of Public Utilities.

The resolution of the congress in regard to government ownership, which was sub-

mitted by Mr. A. W. Puttee, M.P., and Mr. Hugh Robinson, Hamilton, Ont., apart from its enunciation of the general principle of government ownership, dealt specially with the Intercolonial Railway and the Printing Bureau.

The resolution was as follows : —

That this Congress places itself on record as earnestly in favour of the principle of public ownership and operation of all such public utilities as the Intercolonial Railway and other public services, as by their conditions and tendencies are natural monopolies, or are likely in private hands to become private monopolies, such as steam and electric railways, or other transportation franchises, and the telgraph and telephone services.

And as we are all anxious for the success of Government ownership wherever introduced and remembering the criticism in parliament and by some newspapers regarding the delay of reports, and believing that it is not the fault of the Bureau, but rather that of the Departments, in not sending in copy promptly, therefore this Congress requests the Executive to bring before the Government the need of having the several Departments arrange their orders for printing so that copy may be sent in more regularly and thereby avoiding the suspension of employees as much as possible.

In his remarks Mr. Puttee stated that the congress stood for day labour, the direct employment of labour by the government and for public ownership of public utilities. He referred to the rumour that the Intercolonial might pass into the hands of a private corporation, and stated that such a transference would be strongly resented by the congress. He thought that by owning its own coal supplies the government might be in a position to wipe out the deficit which had arisen in connection with the management of this road as a government road, and which deficit he believed was mainly attributable to this cause. He also urged government ownership of telegraphs and cables, and the insertion in Bills at present before the House of provisions making it easy for the government to take over any portion or all of the telephone system of the Dominion.

Mr. Hugh Robinson pointed out the necessity for increased facilities at the Government Printing Bureau to permit of all government printing to be done there. He thought that with increased facilities and careful arrangement, work might be done without the delays now complained of, or the suspension at times of part of the staff, and this at a cheaper cost than if the work were performed outside.

The Premier held that the question of public ownership was of such deep magnitude, and involved so much of exceptional concern in the policy of Canada, that he could not say that it was a question of early consideration. In regard to the Printing Bureau, however, he told the deputation that the government was about to make provision for its enlargement and more efficient equipment with a view to all requirements being met.

Eight-Hour Day.

Mr. John A. Flett, Hamilton, spoke on the resolution of the congress demanding an eight-hour day for government railway employees. He emphasized particularly the arduous nature of the duties of railway employees, and also the importance of the government, as a model employer, setting an example in the matter of the eight-hour day.

The resolution of Congress on which Mr. Flett spoke was as follows :—

That the Executive Committee of this Congress request the Honourable the Minister of Railways for Canada to grant an 8-hour day to employees on government railways.

In reply Sir Wilfrid said that the eight hour day was becoming more and more general in private concerns and that he would acquaint his colleague, the Minister of Railways and Canals, with the nature of the arguments which had been presented with a view to having this matter receive his favourable consideration.

Immigration.

The resolution of Congress in regard to the immigration policy of the Dominion government was as follows :—

That this Congress assembled questions the wisdom of the government in respect to its immigration policy, inasmuch as results do not justify the expenditure of nearly half a million dollars yearly, tending as it does to flood the labour market with the cheapest labour, subjecting the labouring classes to intensified competition, and thus tending to reduce the wages to the lowest possible level.

This resolution was presented by Mr. W. Henderson of Toronto, who pointed out particularly wherein the working classes felt that the immigration policy of the government was leading to possible overcrowding of the labour market. It was to the importation of mechanics and labourers in the cities and towns that the Congress, as representing organized labour, was particularly opposed. The Premier assured the delegation that it was anything but the desire of the government, through its immigration policy, to in any way intensify the struggle among the wage earners of the cities and towns. He said that the strictest instructions had been given to agents abroad to induce to come to Canada as settlers only such people as were desirous of settling on vacant lands belonging to the government, and that the government would see in view of the representations made by the Congress, that every care would be taken to see that the restrictions were fully observed.

Technical Training Schools.

Messrs. D. J. O'Donoghue, and A. W. Holmes, (Toronto), spoke on the following resolution of the Congress in regard to technical training in schools :—

> That, as the development of Canadian industries and the extension of our trade abroad makes it imperative that our native population should be more thoroughly trained in the arts and sciences underlying the theory and practice of our trades and manufactures,
>
> Therefore, be it an instruction to the incoming executive to use every means within its power to promote the early establishment of a system of technical training schools, adopted to the several requirements of the localities where situated, under the auspices of the federal government or otherwise.

Each of these gentlemen spoke of the importance of technical education in schools and of the success as well as the public endorsation which had followed the work done in Toronto. Mr. O'Donoghue contended that the reasons which justified the establishment of a military school at Kingston, and the experimental farms by the Dominion, would justify the Federal government taking up the subject of technical education under the jurisdiction of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The Premier maintained, however, that the subject of education was one which had been assigned by the British North America Act to the Provincial Legislatures and that it would be beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal parliament to deal with the matter.

Competition of Government Employees.

Mr. V. H. Annable, of Ottawa, drew the government's attention to the resolution of the Congress in reference to alleged competition of government employees with unemployed labour.

This resolution was as follows :—

> The attention of the Congress has been called to the fact that civil servants and other government employees, both federal and provincial, are in the habit of securing and taking holidays during such times as they can obtain employment in commercial or other pursuits—particularly during provincial industrial exhibitions, jockey club horse races, rifle association matches, &c.—and in that manner unfairly competing with otherwise unemployed labour ; therefore,
>
> It is an instruction of the ongress to the incoming executive to direct the serious attention of the federal and provincial governments to this injustice, with the object of putting a stop thereto.

In reply to Mr. Annable's remarks the Premier informed the deputation that this was the first intimation that the government had of any unfair competition of its employees with other labour, but that if such in fact did exist the government would see that every precaution was taken to prevent it in future.

Alien Labour Act.

Mr. John O'Donoghue, M.A., LL.B., Toronto, laid before the government the views of the Congress in regard to alleged inadequacies of the present Act for securing the deportation of aliens brought into Canada under contract and submitted a suggested amendment to provide for a more speedy and effective means of deportation. It was pointed out that as the law now stands an alien could not be deported by the government until the Attorney General was satis-

fied by conviction obtained upon an action taken by a private party, that there had been a breach of the law. The nature of the amendment submitted was, in fact, to do away with the requirement of a preliminary action under the Act and to give power to the Minister of Labour, to make investigations of complaints and on the report of one of the officers of the Department of Labour, to make deportations as the result of such investigations, but without preliminary judicial proceedings.

The Premier in dealing with the proposed amendment pointed out that such a course would involve an apparent departure from one of the oldest and best established principles of British law, which refuses to allow any man to be taken into custody or in any way deprived of his personal liberty, or freedom of action, without due process of law.

Conciliation Act, 1900.

Mr. Puttee, M.P., submitted suggested amendments to the Conciliation Act, 1900, prepared with a view to make the operation of the Act of more effect. These amendments were in fact to have the law so worded as to avoid the necessity of an application being received from either party to an industrial dispute before a conciliator is appointed by the Minister of Labour, inasmuch as application by one of the parties is often taken as a sign of weakness on the side which makes it, and may in consequence affect the settlement. Also, instead of it being necessary that both sides make application to have an arbitrator appointed, it was desirable that an arbitrator might be appointed at the request of one of the parties, and the arbitrator should have power to take evidence under oath and make an award which would be published in the *Labour Gazette,* though it would not be compulsory. It was also desirable that it be enacted that no employer could exact the abandonment of labour union membership as a condition of settlement of labour disputes. The amendments submitted to the government by Mr. Puttee are the same as have already been introduced by him in the House of Commons in the form of a Bill.

Fair Wages in Public Contract Work.

Mr. C. Marsh, Toronto, expressed the views of the congress in regard to the insertion in all government contracts of fair wage' schedules, as prepared by the Fair Wages Officers, as the most effective means of carrying out the Resolutions of the House of Commons, of March 17, 1900. He expressed satisfaction at the extent to which the resolution had been carried out by several departments of the government, in particular the Departments of Public Works, Post Office, Militia and Defence and of late, the Department of Marine and Fisheries. He stated, however, that Congress was particularly anxious that in the contracts of the Department of Railways and Canals fair wage schedules should appear, this being more effective than the mere insertion of a clause requiring payment of current rates of wages in localities where work is carried out.

The resolution of the Congress in this connection was as follows :—

> Every contract of every department of government should contain a fair wage schedule prepared by the Fair Wage Officers, and other conditions such as will secure the carrying out of the contract in a manner which will protect the interest of the wage-earners.
>
> The Department of Labour should have full authority to investigate every complaint which might arise as to the non-fulfilment of conditions relating to wages, &c., and the report of its officers, as approved by the minister of that department, should be carried into execution by the department which had awarded the contract.
>
> Legislation should be enacted making the insertion of such clauses compulsory, and also the publication of them at the time at which the contract was awarded.

The Minister of Labour spoke of what had been already accomplished in consequence of the Fair Wages Resolution and of the steps taken by the government to carry it into effect. He strongly endorsed the principle and the utilization of the most effective means to secure its being efficiently carried out. The premier stated to the deputation that he would present to the Minister of Railways and Canals the views of the congress as set forth.

Union Label.

The important interview was concluded with remarks in regard to the efforts which had been made of recent years to secure the passage of a Bill making provision for the registration of the Union Label under the Trade Mark and Design Act. It was pointed out that a measure, as approved by labour organizations of the Dominion, had passed the House of Commons on two separate occasions, but on each occasion had been rejected by the Senate. The deputation stated that another effort would be made during the present session to have a Bill introduced and passed.

ONTARIO LABOUR LEGISLATION, 1902.

SEVERAL of the Acts passed at the session of the Ontario Legislature concluded during the month of March, contained provisions of immediate or general interest to labour. The most distinctive labour measure, viewed from the exclusive nature of its provisions, was the *Act to amend the Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration.* This Act, inasmuch as it presents interesting features of comparison with the Conciliation Act of the Dominion Government, is reviewed as a separate article in another part of the present issue of the *Gazette.*

Ontario Government Railways.

A measure in some respects of even greater importance to labour, both because of the principle of public ownership which it involves and the economic results which are expected to follow from the carrying out of its provisions, is *An Act to authorize the Construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Railway.* This Act makes provision for the construction and operation, under the direction and control of the province, from a point at or near the town of North Bay, on Lake Nipissing, to a point on Lake Temiskaming, or one of the townships adjacent thereto. It is expected that this road will have the effect of opening up that district of Ontario which lies between Lake Nipissing and Lake Abitibbi, and northwesterly from Lake Temiskaming, which recent exploration has shown to contain large areas of arable land, well fitted for settlement, and extensive tracts of merchantable pine and other valuable timber, as well as deposits of ore and minerals. At the present time this district is difficult of access from the lack of railway communication, and it is hoped that by the construction of the new road, and bringing the district into communication in this way with existing lines of railway, an increasing number of settlers may be induced to take up land in a portion of the district, and its present resources developed to the advantage of the province as a whole.

The operation and construction of the railway is put in the hands of a board of commissioners, of not less than three nor more than five persons, to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Power is given to the commissioners to construct the railway, together with electric telegraph and telephone lines, and such branches and works as may be necessary for the railway's efficient and convenient operation. Also to make traffic arrangements and necessary agreements with other railway companies.

To meet the costs of construction, equipment and maintenance of the railway, provision is made for the setting part from time to time, out of ungranted lands of Ontario, a tier of townships on either side of the railway, and other lands in the district of Nipissing, to an extent not exceeding in the aggregate 20,000 acres for each mile of the line.

Special Protection to Labour.

The Act contains important clauses for the protection of labour. It is stipulated

that the railway shall be constructed, built, equipped and operated with railway supplies and rolling stock purchased in Canada, provided these supplies can be obtained as cheaply and upon as good terms in this country as elsewhere. No person is to be employed in the construction of the railway and works in contravention of the Alien Labour Act or the provisions of the Railway Act of Ontario respecting the employment of alien labour. Workmen, labourers or servants employed in the construction and operation of the railway and works, are to be paid such rates of wages as may be currently payable to workmen, labourers and servants engaged in similar occupations in the district in which such railway and works are constructed and operated.

Labour Conditions Binding on Subsidized Railways.

Another Act also concerned with railways and containing very important provisions in the interest of labour is *An Act respecting Aid to Certain Railways,* which provides for the granting of a subsidy to railways mentioned therein, subject to certain conditions inserted in the interest of labour. To be entitled to the subsidy these companies shall, in so far as practicable, equip and operate their lines with supplies and rolling stock of Canadian manufacture, if the same can be procured upon as good terms in Canada as elsewhere. A further provision stipulates that rails, structural iron and steel, &c., used in the construction of the railway, shall be manufactured in Ontario, if practicable. Workmen employed in the construction of said railways shall be charged fair and reasonable prices for any provisions or clothing supplied by the railway. Upon penalty of a loss of a portion of the subsidy, proper sanitary conditions must be maintained at the works and camps during construction, and a tent and stove provided for the isolation, in case of emergency, of a patient suffering from any contagious disease. The Act is made subject to the provisions of the *Act to Secure Payment of Wages for Labour Performed in the Construction of Public Works,* of the *Act respecting Subsidies to Railways and to encourage the Manufacture of Railway Steel and Iron in the province of Ontario,* and of *The Ontario Railway Act.*

Fire Escapes on Factories.

An Act to amend the Ontario Factories Act repeals the section of the former Act relating to fire escapes on factories, and substitutes for it a provision compelling a sufficient number of uninflammable escapes to be placed on the outside of the building, such fire escapes to consist of stairways with railing or (in case the special approval of the inspector is given in writing) then of iron ladders, and every such stairway or ladder shall be connected with the interior of the building by iron or tinned doors or windows with iron shutters, and to have suitable landings at every story, including the attic, if the attic is occupied as a workroom, and the said stairways to start at a distance of not more than eight feet from the ground or pavement.

Protection of Agriculturists.

An Act to amend the Ontario Game Protection Act allows the wood hare or cottontail rabbit to be taken or killed in any manner by the owner or occupant, or any member of his family, or any person holding a written license to that effect, of any land upon which the animal can be proved to be the cause of damage to trees and shrubs.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Barberry Shrub—The Act of 1900 respecting the barberry shrub prohibited the planting of the shrub upon any lands in the province used for farming purposes, or within 100 yards of such land, under a penalty not to exceed $10 and costs. The present amendment abolishes the 100-yard limit, and forbids the cultivation of selling of the plant under any circumstances whatever. Further amendments also add to the stringency of the regulations for the extirpation of the plant where already grown. Compensation for such destruction to the owner

of the lands in question is now allowed out of the revenue of the province, instead of the municipality, as formerly.

An Act to amend the San José Scale Act makes additions to the Act of a number of sub-sections compelling action on the part of the owners of plants infected, to eradicate the evil, and providing for the appointment of local inspectors, with regulations under which the latter shall be appointed and governed.

Other Statutes.

An Act to amend the Mechanics' and Wage-earners' Lien Act provides that a contractor's lien may be registered within the time mentioned in the Act or within seven days after the architect or engineer in charge of the work being done has given his final certificate.

An Act to amend the Statute Law defines the word 'holiday' as including 'Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the birthday or the day fixed by proclamation for the celebration of the birthday of the reigning sovereign, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, and any day appointed by proclamation of the Governor General or Lieutenant Governor as a public holiday, or for a general fast or thanksgiving.'

POPULATION OF CANADA BY RELIGIONS, SEXES, ORIGINS AND NATIONALITIES.

DURING the latter part of February and the month of March, Bulletins 5, 6 and 7 of the 4th Census of Canada were issued. They contain classifications of the population of the Dominion and the several provinces according to the religions of the people, sexes and conjugal conditions, and origins and nationalities respectively. In each case the figures of the census of 1891 are added for purposes of comparison.

Classification of Religions.

The number of religious denominations and sects specified in Bulletin 5 of the Census is 142, embracing a population of 5,326,716. Besides these there are 30 other sects represented by one or two individuals in the provinces or territories, and numbering in all 149. The balance of the population, amounting to 44,186, is classed as unspecified, and for the most part is comprised in the returns from the unorganized territories. The rank, according to numbers, of the leading denominational bodies in Canada is as follows : Roman Catholics, 2,228,997 ; Methodists, 916,862 ; Presbyterians, 842,301 ; Anglicans, 680,346; Baptists, 292,485 ; Lutherans, 92,394 ; Congregationalists, 28,283 ; Free Will Baptists, 24,229.

The territorial distribution of these may be briefly indicated. The most powerful religious body in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and the North-west Territories are the Roman Catholics with 129,578, 125,698, 45,796, 1,429,186, and 8,446 adherents respectively. In Ontario the Methodists number 666,360 and are numerically the strongest religious body in the province, the Presbyterians coming next with 477,383, and the Anglicans, third with 367,940. In Manitoba the Presbyterians with 65,310, the Methodists with 49,909, the Baptists with 44,174, and the Roman Catholics with 35,622 are the leading religious bodies in point of numbers, while in British Columbia the Anglicans with 40,672, the Roman Catholics with 34,227, and the Methodists with 25,021 head the list. The Presbyterians with 30,750 and the Methodists with 13,403 rank second to the Roman Catholics in Prince-Edward Island, while in Nova Scotia the Presbyterians with 106,319, and in New Brunswick the Baptists with 65,444 are also second to that body. In Quebec the Angli-

cans have 81,345, the Presbyterians 57,952, and the Methodists 42,014.

Classification by Sexes and Conjugal Condition.

Bulletin 6 gives by census districts the population of Canada classed according to sexes and conjugal condition, "the latter term being used to express the relation of the population to the social institution of marriage." It is explained that the excess of married males is to be accounted for by the fact, revealed in the schedules, that "in certain lumbering and mining districts married men have been counted, whose families at the time of the enumeration were living in the United States, Newfoundland and other countries." In all Canada there were, at the time that the census was taken in 1901, 2,751,473 males and 2,619,578 females ; subdivided in the returns into 1,747,622 single males, and 1,563,549 single females ; 929,915 married males, and 905,031 married females ; 73,597 widowed males and 150,766 widowed females, with 339 divorced males and 322 divorced females. Comparing these figures with the corresponding returns of the census of 1891 it will be found that there has been an increase during the decade of 291,002 males and 246,810 females ; of 146,081 single males, and 111,608 single females ; of 133,762 married males and 113,129 married females ; of 10,820 widowed males and 21,751 widowed females. The record of divorced persons appears in the census of 1901 for the first time.

Regarding these statistics from the standpoint of the separate provinces it will be seen that in Prince Edward Island alone is there a loss shown over the figures of 1891, there being a decrease registered in that province of 2,922 males during the decade and of 2,897 females. The highest gains proportionately are recorded in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia.

Classification by Origins and Nationalities.

A classification of the population of the Dominion according to origins and nationalities is contained in Bulletin 7. Among whites, it is explained, the racial or tribal origin is traced through the father, and among Indians through the mother. "A person whose father is English and whose mother is Scotch, Irish or French, is therefore classed as English in origin ; but a person of mixed white and red blood, commonly known as a 'breed', is classed as Indian, with a description of his white origin to denote the 'breed.' Proceeding upon this principle it was found that the French and English, with 1,649,352 and 1,263,575 respectively, contributed the largest items to the population of the country according to origins. The Irish with 989,858, the Scotch with 798,986, the Germans with 309,741, the Indians with 93,319, the Dutch with 33,839, the Russians with 23,586, and the Negro, French-Breed Indians, and Chinese, with about 17,000 each, follow in order.

According to provinces the dominant races are : In Nova Scotia, English and Scotch ; in New Brunswick, English and Irish ; in Prince Edward Island, Scotch and English ; in Quebec, French and Irish ; in Ontario, English and Irish ; in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia respectively, English and Scotch.

Using the term 'Canadian' to denote persons whose home is in Canada and who have acquired rights of citizenship in it, there are 5,236,109 Canadians according to the census now in the Dominion. The following statistics represent the leading foreign nationalities also present : Americans, 43,398 ; Russians, 20,014 ; Austro-Hungarians, 19,207 ; Chinese, 16,379 ; Germans, 6,486 ; Italians, 5,180 ; Japanese, 3,607 ; French, 3,028 ; Swedish, 2,962 ; Dutch, 2,927 ; with Norwegians, Turks, Belgian and Roumanians ranking in the order named.

A third division of Bulletin 7 gives the numbers of aliens who have taken the oaths of residence and allegiance, and have applied for certificates, but who have not become fully naturalized citizens of Canada.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON CHINESE AND JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

ON the 27th of February, Part I of the report of the Royal Commission on Chinese and Japanese Immigration was laid upon the table of Parliament. It contains the finding of the Commission and the general expression of its opinion as to the significance of the evidence taken on the subject of Chinese Immigration into Canada. Briefly stated, the commission's finding is that the immigration of Chinese labourers ought to be prohibited; that the most desirable and effective means of attaining this end is by treaty supported by suitable legislation; and that in the meantime, and until this can be obtained, the capitation tax which at present is $100 should be raised to $500. The report covers 940 foolscap pages of typewritten copy. Every interest and industry affected by the presence of Chinese in British Columbia, has been considered, and the commission bases its decision on evidence taken from every class of employer of Chinese labour and from as many as possible of those whose interests, it was thought, might be in any way affected by its diminution or exclusion. The verdict of the Commission is unanimous. The portion of the report relating to the Japanese side of the question was to be presented at an early date.

Appointment of the Commission.

The circumstances which led to the appointment of the Commission have already been briefly described in the *Gazette*,* but the information contained in the report under this heading is so complete that an additional reference may be made here. The immigration of Chinese into British Columbia began in the early sixties at the time of the discovery of gold in Cariboo and Cassiar. The census of 1881 gives 4,383 Chinese in Canada, of whom 22 are credited to Ontario, 7 to Quebec, 4 to Manitoba and the rest to British Columbia. The period of the construction of the Canadian Pacific followed, and in 1891 there were 9,129 Chinese in Canada. From 1895 to 1898, the average immigration of Chinese was 2,100 per annum. In 1901, the number of Chinese ni Canada amounted to 16,792, of whom 14,376, according to incomplete returns, belong to British Columbia. Thus while the white population of British Columbia has increased from 49,459 in 1891, to 157,815 in 1901, the Chinese have risen in numbers from 4,350 to 16,000 (estimated), while the Japanese, who are not represented at all in the census of 1881 or of 1891, are now 4,578 strong in the province.

For over ten years British Columbia has been endeavouring to restrict further, or exclude altogether, the immigration of Chinese into the province. In 1891 over seventy petitions to the Dominion government, representing nearly every trade or calling in British Columbia, asked for the prohibition of the importation of Chinese labour. In 1892 a still larger number of petitions demanded an increase in the capitation tax from $50 to $500; an almost continuous stream of requests to a similar effect has followed ever since in the shape of addresses of the local legislature to the Lieutenant Govenor in Council, and of Acts of the legislature. The final move on the part of the legislature came in 1900, when, during the session of that year, a resolution was adopted declaring that the capitation tax of $100 was ineffective to prevent Chinese immigration into Canada, and expressing the opinion that the only adequate way of dealing with the question of the restriction of Mongolian immigration would be to increase the tax to $500 or pass an Act based on the lines of the 'Natal Act' of 1897. In May also of 1900, two numerously signed petitions of the residents of British Columbia drew attention to the fact that between the 1st of January and the 1st of April of that year, a space of four months, nearly 6,000 Mongolians had landed in the province. The peti-

*See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. 1, pages 52 and 508.

tions went on to point out the detrimental effect to this immigration of an undesirable and a non-assimilative class of people on the wage-earning community, and on the general economic condition of the province, owing to the low standard of living of the Chinese and Japanese, which enabled them to work for a very much lower wage. It was also alleged that the extensive immigration of Orientals constituted a menace to the health of the community. In the interest of the Empire, according to the petitioners, the Pacific province of the Dominion should be occupied by a thoroughly British population. The immigration of Japanese as well as of Chinese, it was also pointed out, ought to be made the subject of investigation.

On September 21, 1900, accordingly, the Dominion government appointed a commission for the purpose of investigating the situation to which the above statements and representations had reference. Mr. R. C. Clute, Q.C., of Toronto, Ont. ; Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., of Vancouver, B.C., and Mr. Daniel J. Munn, of New Westminister, B.C., were appointed to act as commissioners, with Mr. F. J. Deane, of Kamloops, B.C., as secretary. Mr. Smith, subsequently resigned and Mr. Christopher Foley, of Rossland, B.C., was appointed in his place. The Commissioners were given power to summon witnesses and take evidence on oath, and they were instructed to report to the Secretary of State, the result of their investigations, together with the evidence taken before them and any opinions they might see fit to express thereon.

Sittings of the Commission.

The work of the Commission began with a visit to Washington in October, 1900, in order to obtain information with regard to the Chinese and Japanese immigration question as it existed in the United States, and the facts upon which the United States legislation excluding the Chinese was based. On the 6th of March, 1901, the British Columbia sittings were begun with a preliminary meeting at Vancouver. Due notice of its sittings was invariably given by the Commission in the various local newspapers of the province, and the public and press were admitted. On March 13, 1901, the first evidence was given before the Commission, at Victoria, and 114 witnesses were here examined. On April 9, the Commission moved to Nanaimo, where 32 witnesses were heard. At Union, 14 witnesses were called. On April 20, the Commission returned to Vancouver and took the evidence of 77 witnesses. Proceeding to New Westminister on May 13, the evidence of 37 witnesses was taken. Kamloops, Vernon, Revelstoke, Rossland, Nelson, Sandon, Kaslo, were visited in turn and 62 more witnesses were listened to. Operations were then transferred to the United States, and at Seatle, Whatcom, Fairhaven, Portland and San Francisco interviews were solicited with the mayors, immigration officers, Presidents of Boards of Trade, Labour Commissioners, &c., of the different cities. In order to elicit the fullest possible information during the British Columbia sittings, and to indicate to witnesses the scope of the inquiry, the Commission drew up and published in the press of the province a list of 34 questions enumerating the points upon which information was specially desired. The list may be read in full in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* of May, 1901. It included within the subjects to be investigated by the Commission all facts obtainable as to the number of orientals at present in the country, the quality of the Chinese and Japanese immigrant, his standard of living both in his own country and in Canada, his object in emigrating, how far, if at all, he is a menace to health, and his relation to the development of the province and its various trades and industries.

The report proper of the commission is presented under twenty-seven chapters, fifteen of which are devoted to an exhaustive examination of the effect of the presence of Chinese upon the separate trades and industries of the province. The six introductory chapters are concerned, in the main, with the status of Chinese as members of

the community, their methods of living, sanitary conditions, criminal statistics, moral and religious conditions, &c. In the concluding chapters, the subject is approached from a more general point of view; trade with China, and the result of anti-Chinese legislation in other countries, are taken up, and the summing up of the evidence and finding of the commission set forth.

Chinese as Immigrants.

The Chinese, who make up the great body of oriental immigration into Canada, come with very few exceptions, from the province of Kwang-tung, in the vicinity of Canton, and are mostly of the coolie, or farm labourer class. Kwang-tung has an area of about 90,000 square miles, with a population of 20,000,000. The coolie emigrant in his own country earns from 3 to 7 cents a day of our money, upon which commonly a family of from two to five people have to be supported. Rice forms their staple diet, and it is easy to believe that their condition is always bordering on the line of want. Their houses cost from $5 to $15 to build, and the farms on which they labour vary from one-half acre to ten acres in extent. Skilled labour in China earns from 10 to 30 cents per day. Marriage is the almost universal rule. Life under these conditions is made possible only by the fact that an abundant quantity of wholesome food may be obtained at a cost for each individual of not more than 2 cents a day.

The report of the commission points to the great preponderance of males as the most patent characteristic of the habits of living of the Chinese in British Columbia. In the city of Victoria, for example, out of a Chinese population of 3,273, 3,132 are adult males, of whom only 92 have wives in Canada; and as representing the whole Chinese population of British Columbia there are only 122 children in attendance at the public schools. The significance of this will be readily understood. The white population of British Columbia is, by recent returns, 161,272, of which 54,500 are adult males, and 23,615 are children in attendance at the public schools. If a similar ratio is applied to the Chinese in British Columbia, their total number, without increasing the number of adult males, should reach to the neighbourhood of 48,000, and they would have 5,500 children in attendance at the public schools. Thus the 3,000 Chinese of Victoria represent, under normal conditions, a population of from 10,000 to 12,000, or half the present population of the city. 'It is rather a startling fact to consider,' says the report in this connection, 'that what ought to be a mixed population of men, women and children of, say, 10,000 or 12,000 souls, is represented by some 3,000 adult males, with no family life, no homes, no wife or children, taking no part in civic government nor interest in our laws and institutions.'

Overcrowding and a persistent disregard of sanitary conditions and regulations on the part of the Chinese, seem, on the evidence of the medical men, health officers and sanitary inspectors examined by the commission, to constitute them an undoubted menace to the health of any community in which they may settle, and the opinion of the commission to that effect was confirmed by personal inspection of a number of Chinese boarding houses and manufacturing concerns. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that tuberculosis is especially prevalent among them. The evidence presented in the report is most emphatic in describing conditions in the various China-towns of British Columbia as favourable to the spread of epidemic diseases, though in two instances only have epidemics been traced unequivocally to that quarter, namely, an outbreak of small-pox at Victoria and of typhoid at Rossland. The medical evidence, however, regards the prevalence of consumption among them as the feature of greatest danger.

The criminal statistics of the province prove that the Chinese compare very favourably with other portions of the population in respect to crime, though, in the opinion of the commissioners, the difficulty of con-

victing a Chinaman owing to his utter disregard of the obligations imposed by an oath, undoubtedly influences the showing in their favour. Thus, in Victoria, for the year 1900, there were 596 whites convicted, 116 Indians, but only 37 Chinese. Out of 1,596 cases in the police court of Vancouver, for the same year, there were 223 convictions of Chinese, and of these, 133 were for breaches of the city by-law. The same proportions hold good, approximately, for the rest of the province.

It is a fact of considerable interest that missionary work among the Chinese of British Columbia meets with much less success than that carried on in China itself. The clergymen who gave evidence before the commission were almost without exception opposed to further immigration of Chinese. The difficulty of making a comparison between the morality of the Chinese and that of white men, however, is very great, and is emphasized in the report. Their standards are different. They have their peculiar virtues and vices, they are sober, but addicted to opium; thrifty, but inveterate gamblers. It is a remarkable fact that there was only one case of assault with intent to commit rape, and one of indecent assault. At the same time the consensus of opinion, from the moral and religious aspect of the case, was overwhelming against permitting the further immigration of Chinese. Their lack of family life, schools and churches, and the fact that the presence of Chinese in an occupation degraded it in the eyes of the whites, are referred to as exceedingly bad influences upon the community.

Chinese as Taxpayers.

It was found difficult to obtain full information as to the proportion of taxes paid by the Chinese, but the general result of the inquiry of the commission is to the effect that Oriental immigrants do not contribute anything like their fair share to the taxation of the country, whether municipal, provincial or Dominion. Evidence is quoted to show the general untruthful character of the Chinese, and the success with which they manage to evade or cheat the tax collector. In Victoria the revenue derived from Chinese during 1900 amounted to only $15,496.36; that is to say, with a population of about one in eight, they contributed to the tax fund of the community in the proportion of one in twenty-two. There is not a single Chinese taxpayer in Nanaimo. In Vancouver, with a population of 26,133, of which 2,053 are Chinese, the latter are only assessed for real property to the amount of $67,255 out of a total assessment of real property amounting to $16,513,135. In New Westminster out of a total assessment of $3,299,920, only $36,950 is assessed as against Chinese residents; that is, the whites pay $49,234.01 and the Chinese $699.80 into the revenue of the city, although the Chinese number 748 out of a total population of 6,499. These are quoted as typical instances. In Rossland the proportion of adult Chinese males to adult white males is approximately one in four or five, while the proportion of taxes paid by the Chinese of that city is less than one in one hundred. In this connection, the report again lays stress upon the fact that if the Chinese mode of living were normal, they would represent a population three or four times as great as it is at present, requiring probably ten times the house room, and increasing the amount derived by the community from taxes to that extent.

Agriculture and Market Gardening.

The great difficulty of clearing land in British Columbia, owing to the enormous growth of the timber, would seem to make an abundant supply of cheap labour a primary necessity for the rapid settlement of the country. The prevailing opinion, however, expressed by those who gave evidence before the commission was that the use of machinery and explosives by white labour would be a much more efficient means to this end; and the farming classes were, in addition, opposed to the immigration of Chinese on the ground that they fill the market for unskilled labour, and thus di-

rectly enter into competition with the farmer-settler, who is struggling to pay for his small holding. The presence of the Chinese was found to retard settlement and promote isolation, thus preventing the establishment of schools, churches and the various conditions of civilized life. Further restrictions or total exclusion is the policy that would commend itself best to the agricultural interest in British Columbia.

Market gardening, the natural adjunct of farming, is peculiarly suited to Chinese, and is almost entirely in their hands. The report described the operations of a number of the larger Chinese market gardeners. There are in all about 600 Chinese engaged in this business in British Columbia. These should represent a population of at least 3,000, contributing to the schools, churches and social life of the province, but the commission only heard of one who had his family here. Though they pay very high rentals for their land, their control of this branch of industry severely cripples the small white land holders who while clearing the land, might otherwise look to their market gardens to assist them in supporting their families. 'It is our firm conviction' says the report in reference to agriculture and market gardening 'that this great interest will never be developed to its true proportions as long as it is blighted by the presence of these people.'

The Mining Industry.

Coal mining, as is well known, constitutes a leading industry of British Columbia, with an output for 1900 of 1,590,179 tons. Of this the Vancouver Island Collieries contributed 1,383,376 tons, and the Crow's Nest Pass Colliery, 206,803 tons. No Chinese are employed in the latter. In the collieries of Vancouver Island, 3,701 men find employment, of whom 568 are Chinese and 51 Japanese. Two companies, the New Vancouver Coal Company and the Wellington Coal Company, do not employ Chinese under ground on account of the alleged increased danger caused thereby to the miners. They are made use of, however, under ground at the Dunsmuir Mines at Union and elsewhere. The commission found that the managers of the companies which are the chief exporters of coal and which compete in the foreign market are uniformily favourable to the exclusion of Chinese. The present supply of Chinese labour, the commission holds, is sufficient to meet the demand both for the time being and for years to come, and further restriction or even total exclusion would not cause any appreciable inconvenience or loss to the coal mining industry of the province.

In 1900, the yield of the Placer Gold fields was $1,278,000, chiefly from the Cariboo and Atlin lake districts. The 3,500 men engaged in mining at Atlin lake are all whites. In the Cariboo district, there are 150 mining companies, employing 1,200 men, of whom one-half are Chinese. The Chinese engaged in the placer mining industry, however, have been chiefly employed in working the abandoned claims of the white miners, who left the diggings after the richer claims had been worked out. They have sent most of their earnings to China, and it is a question, in the opinion of the commissioners, whether it would not have been better for the country if these abandoned claims had been left to be worked out at a later stage by machinery and white labour. In Cariboo under the present conditions of the labour market which at present prevails, the Chinese appear to be a necessity, but the number on the ground at present and trained to the business is sufficient to meet any demand that is likely to arise.

Lode Mining, in British Columbia, has increased in value of output since 1887, from $26,547 to over $10,000,000, and in 1900 there were between 7,000 and 8,000 men engaged in the industry. No Chinese are employed in the interior of the province, and very few on the coast, and the question of their restriction or exclusion is one that effects this industry to a comparatively slight degree.

The Lumber and Shingle Industry.

In the lumber industry of British Columbia, unlike the coal mining industry, it is the principal exporting mill that is the only one employing oriental labour to any extent, and the question is one that relates rather to Japanese than to Chinese. The total cut of lumber in British Columbia for 1900 was 232,831,982 feet, or an increase of 59,000,000 feet over that of 1889. Of this product 84,210,553 feet were exported, the Chemainus mills contributing 38,365,833 feet ; the Hastings mills, 23,873,782 feet ; and the Moodyville mills, 19,312,482 feet ; or the three in conjunction over 97 per cent of the total export trade. With the exception of the first named, the mills engaged in the export business employ very few Chinese, except as cooks, and the manager of the Chemainus mill is in favour of a policy of exclusion. The witnesses examined by the commission, consisting of mill-owners, mill-managers, and prominent lumbermen, pointed out that the American industry had not been injured by the exclusion of Chinese, though the opinion was not unanimous that the presence of Chinese was not of benefit to the lumbering industry. The commissioners find, however, that the present lack of white labour will only be remedied by the exclusion of the Chinese, and that white people would, if the Chinese had not already preempted the field, move in with their families and supply the market. Unskilled labour in this industry is paid from $35 to $45 a month. On the American side it commands, in the mills which are the chief competitors of the Canadians, from $1.75 to $2 per day. The cost of logs at the mills appear to be about the same in each case, namely, $6 to $6.50 per thousand feet. Further reference to the conditions of the lumbering industry is promised in the part of the report reserved for discussion of the question of the immigration of Japanese.

In the case of the mills engaged in the local and eastern lumber trade it is the Japanese, again, rather than the Chinese, who would be affected by any measure of restriction, or exclusion. In the mills of the interior Chinese are not employed at all, and on the coast only to a very limited extent. They are not employed in the woods in any considerable numbers. Chinese and Japanese unskilled labour is paid in this industry from 85 cents to $1 a day, and semi-skilled as high as $1.25 per day, while white unskilled labour obtains $1.50 and semi-skilled $2 a day, skilled labour commanding from $2.25 to $3.50 a day. In this branch of the industry a sudden deportation of Chinese and Japanese would undoubtedly put the owners to serious inconvenience and loss, but the commission is of the opinion that if no more Chinese are permitted to come in, the supply already on hand is ample, and the change in conditions would be effected so gradually as in nowise to impair the successful carrying on of the industry.

The shingle and bolt business of British Columbia employs over 1,000 men, of whom about 183 are Chinese and 364 Japanese. The former are employed chiefly in bringing the bolts from the water's surface to the mills, in cutting them up, and in packing. The exclusion of Chinese from participation in this industry might, in the opinion of one of the principal witnesses called, cause temporary inconvenience, but the situation on the same authority, would regulate itself in time. White men and boys who now refuse to do 'Chinese work' would, if the orientals were excluded, be available, and would be greatly superior to Chinese labour. The Chinese, however, have become very expert as packers, and at present this branch of the industry is almost exclusively in their hands, but there is no reason, except the presence of Chinese and Japanese, why white labour should not perform this work. Oriental labour, according to the report, is convenient and available, but not by any means essential to the success of this industry.

The Canning Industry.

The salmon canning industry of the world is practically confined to the North Pacific

coast of America, and the number of Chinese and Japanese engaged in it in British Columbia greatly exceeds that in any other industry in Canada. To illustrate the exceedingly rapid growth of the industry, it may be noted that the 3,553 licenses which were granted in 1896 had in 1901 increased in number to 4,722, and the number of employees engaged from 14,227 to 20,262 during the same interval ; while the value of the plant went up from $2,197,248 to $2,839,904. In 1894 the total output for the province was 494,371 cases; in 1901 it amounted to 1,205,037 cases. Of the 20,000 employees mentioned, 6,000 are Chinese.

It is through the medium of Chinese contractors that canners are furnished with the necessary labourers, these contractors assuming the responsibility of securing a sufficient supply. The contractor also supplies the provisions on which the workmen live. The canners are thus relieved of considerable trouble, and a sufficient number of skilled workmen, under a boss of their own nationality, who can secure the maximum return from them, is assured. 'Without an exception,' says the report, 'the canners stated that the industry at the present time, and under existing conditions, could not be carried on successfully without the aid of Chinese. * * * * All the available labour-saving machinery known to the trade is in general use by the canners, and has reduced the Chinese labour by more than one-half. But they state that its introduction has not lessened the cost per case of Chinese labour. The Chinese are reliable and industrious, and are willing to work long hours when the fish are in supply.'

This simplification of the problem of cheap and efficient labour for the canners is fully insisted upon in the report of the commission. Until recently, it is also pointed out, the Chinese made all the cans. Introduction of machinery, however, is lessening the number of Chinese required, and the commission, notwithstanding the considerations detailed above, hold that those already in the province are quite sufficient to meet the demand, both present and future. Moreover, the overcrowding on the Fraser river, owing to the presence of Japanese, is increasing the cost per fish to the canners. The commission, therefore, finds for the reasons given above, and in view of the experience of the Puget Sound canners under the exclusion law of the United States, that the restriction or exclusion of Chinese immigration would not seriously affect the canning industry of the province.

Domestic Service and Laundry Business.

Under present conditions it is exceedingly difficult to obtain white domestic servants in British Columbia, and a large proportion of those who employ such help are dependent upon the Chinese for the supply. The cause of this exceptional scarcity is, according to the report, not far to seek. Domestic servants are, as a rule, drawn largely from the families of unskilled labourers. If, therefore, the work of unskilled labourers is done by Chinese and Japanese who take the place of fathers of families, the supply is cut off at the source. The Orientals thus, in the first place, create the scarcity of white servant girls, as well as entering into direct competition with them. The extent to which this competition is felt is defined in the report. In Victoria there are employed as cooks and domestic servants 530; in Vancouver, 262; in New Westminster, 65; in Nanaimo, 42; in Rossland, 120; and in Kamloops, 30. Lumber companies and steamboats also engage them, and they find employment to a greater or less extent all over the province, except in the towns of Phœnix and Sandon, where they are not permitted to come. Their wages range from $10 to $30 per month in private families and from $25 to $45 in hotels. As a rule, Chinese make efficient domestic servants, although this depends to a great extent upon their instructions when first engaged, as it is very difficult to get them to change or to adopt new methods. In addition to doing all kinds of housework, such as is performed by the ordinary white ser-

vant girl, they can be employed to do much of the work about the place that is usually done by a man servant, such as sawing wood, attending to the garden, &c. On the whole, they give general satisfaction, and the evidence taken before the commission goes to show that as servants the majority of Chinese are honest, obedient, diligent and sober.

From 800 to 1,000 Chinese are engaged in the laundry business in British Columbia, and they have practically entire control of this class of work. No complaints were registered of the way in which they do the work, the objection against them being that they take the place of poor people, who would otherwise find under this employment an addition to their slender means. There is probably paid out in wages to Chinese laundries in British Columbia over $200,000 a year, and of this only a small portion returns into circulation. Further, the wash-houses occupied by the Chinese are usually situated in tenements, which are unfit for anything else, and which, owing to the careless habits of the Chinese, soon become under their occupancy, a public nuisance and a constant menace to the health of the neighbourhood. Their average wage is $8 to $18 per month, a price at which white labour, having regard to the cost of living, cannot enter into competition with them.

Merchant Tailors.

As tailors the Chinese have gradually assumed a position of more and more importance. The situation, as it exists at present, makes it practically impossible for white tailors to compete with them without reducing wages below what, with a family, they could live upon and properly educate and support their children. In Victoria especially has the effect of Chinese competition been felt. In 1891 there were 18 tailor shops in this city, employing 150 white men and women, with a yearly wage of $109,000, and no Chinese were engaged in the trade. In March, 1901, only 21 white men and 30 women and girls, with yearly wage receipts of $22,464, were employed in the tailoring business of Victoria, while 14 firms of Chinese merchant tailors, employing 84 hands in the manufacture of clothes for white people, and two firms manufacturing only Chinese clothing, had come into the field. The result has been that many journeymen tailors with their families have been forced to leave the country.

In the wholesale manufacture of clothing certain parts of the trade are also entirely in the hands of Chinese. The work is let by contract to Chinese bosses, who sub-let or engage their men by the month. Women are said to earn from $20 to $30 per month; apprentices $10 a month. Under Chinese competition a sufficient supply of white women and girls is not obtainable, and one manufacturer stated, that if the Chinese were deported he would have to go out of business. All, however, agreed that the present supply was ample, and that no injury would be done to the trade if no more Chinese were admitted.

Other Trades and Industries.

Other industries into which the commission conducted investigations in relation to the influence of Chinese upon the business of the country were the manufacture of boots and shoes, cigarmaking, lime burning, fruit canning, sugar refining, cordwood cutting and freighting.

In the boot and shoe industry it has been found impossible, even with Chinese labour, to compete against the eastern trade. At one time there were about 80 Chinese employed in the industry; now there are 16, and the leading manufacturer in Victoria stated, that he had formed the decision to attempt the manufacture with white labour, as an experiment, or not at all.

Victoria is the only city in British Columbia in which the Chinese are engaged in *cigarmaking*, and the cigars manufactured there are said to be chiefly for consumption by Chinese.

From 85 to 90 per cent of the labour employed in *brickmaking* in British Columbia

is Chinese, where at one time white labour was exclusively employed. The work is chiefly done through Chinese contractors, who pay the men and supply them with provisions. 'The Chinese,' says the report, in describing the manner in which the business is carried on, 'usually live in shacks on the brickyard, furnished by the employer free, living together in their usual fashion under conditions that are degrading, where white men could not decently live, and at a cost that would not support a white man even without a family.' The white man cannot compete with the Chinaman for the reason that the Chinese contractors or bosses, who have the engaging of the labour in their hands, will employ only Chinese. In addition there is the fact that the Chinese 'work for less and hire in a manner which a white man will not or ought not to accept as his standard of living.' The only instances in which the Chinese have given place to others are those in which the Japanese have underbid them.

The work of *lumbering* is done in the proportion of seven Chinese to every two white men. $1 to $1.25 is the scale of wages per day, white foremen receiving from $45 to $50 per month.

The *fruit canning industry* has as yet attained to small proportions in British Columbia, and the Chinese and Japanese do not appear to have obtained any place in it. Practically the same is true of sugar refining.

The Chinese, however, had succeeded in monopolizing the *cordwood cutting industry* until the recent competition of the Japanese. A witness described the manner in which this business is conducted as follows : 'I go to a Chinese contractor to get, say 2,000 cords, at 75 cents for large timber and 85 cents for small timber. He has seven Chinese. He gives them the full price and makes his profits out of the provisions that he supplies them. I reckon that they can put out one and a half cords per day and make something like $1.20 a day.'

The *freighting business* from Ashcroft into the Cariboo mines is to a considerable extent in the hands of the Chinese, but the action of the teamsters' union has prevented them from obtaining a complete monopoly, and the feeling towards them is not so bitter as formerly.

Railway and Steamship Companies.

From the small number of Chinese employed on the British Columbia railways, the commission thinks that these could not be said to depend to any considerable extent upon this class of labour for their operation. In any case the present supply is ample. The proportion of Chinese to white labour is highest on the Nanaimo and Esquimalt Railway, on which from 150 to 200 white men are employed, and from 40 to 60 Chinese. The latter serve chiefly as sectionmen, quarrymen, &c., at $1 a day. On the Pacific Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway only 99 Chinese are employed out of a total of 4,693.

Speaking of the employment of Chinese by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, the report says : 'The employment of Chinese upon the steamships of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and for their repairs at Hong Kong raises a question of great interest. The steamship line as a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway is national in its importance. It is but reasonable that the mechanics and people of British Columbia should desire as far as possible to reap a portion of the benefits which ought naturally to flow from this enterprise.'

Five hundred and seventy Chinese are employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship running between Vancouver and Hong Kong, and if the repairs done at the latter place were made in Vancouver, it would require 'at least 100 mechanics and an expenditure of about $90,000, exclusive of coal-passers, mess-boys and greasers, which if added would amount to from $11,000 to $12,000 a month.' 'The Chinese' says the report elsewhere, is the very best ship-servant in the world.' The president of the company in a letter to the commission draws attention to the extent of the

business done. During 1900 the Canadian Pacific Railway steamers brought out 4,107 Chinese passengers and took 3,069 back, with total earnings of $537,000. The pay-roll of the Canadian Pacific Railway for oriental labour, both on the steamships and on the railway amounts to only $76,000, out of a total pay-roll of $14,000,000. The president's letter concludes : 'As the largest employer of labour in Canada, this company asserts most positively that there is nothing in existing conditions calling for such unreasonable legislation against the Chinese as is demanded in some quarters, and that there is nothing on the horizon to indicate that these conditions are likely to be changed in the near future, by reason of the undue importation of Chinese labour.'

Since the building of the C.P.R., Chinese have not been employed in railway construction in British Columbia, the contractors preferring white labour. White labour alone is also employed on the electric railways in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster.

Unskilled Labour.

The usual opportunities of securing employment in the lower grades of labour are in British Columbia almost wholly lacking to the white man owing to the presence of the Chinese and Japanese. These conditions affect skilled as well as unskilled labour inasmuch as it is the habit of the former to turn to unskilled labour when opportunities are not offering in their own trades. On the youth of the province the effect of the Chinese and Japanese element is particularly disastrous. 'The occupations which usually afford work for boys, girls and women are occupied to a great extent by Chinese and Japanese, with the result that steady employment is already closed to the youth of the country and to women who have to seek employment of some kind to earn their living ; and apprehension is expressed, which we think well founded, by many prominent witnesses and heads of families of all classes, as to the outlook for the youth of the country, and fears expressed that as they grow up they will have to seek a livelihood beyond the limits of the province.'

Trade with China.

Canadian trade with China, which in 1896 amounted to $1,690,456, had in 1900 fallen to $880,740, the decline being most marked in the imports of sugar and tea, and to a great extent to be accounted for by the facts, that between 1896 and 1900 the value of the tea imported from India into Canada rose from $221,000 to $1,148,000 ; and that during the same period the value of sugar imported from the United States rose from $244,000 to over $1,000,000. Cotton manufactures and lumber make up the chief items of the export trade with China. Between 1896 and 1900 the exports of cotton fell from $549,000 to $101,000, while the value of lumber exported rose from $88,000 to $116,000. It will be noticed that the import trade of Canada with China is more than double the export. The Commission thinks that the exclusion of Chinese immigration would not affect the trade of the country with China, seeing that during the past five years the trade between the United States and China, in spite of the Exclusion Act, has steadily increased.

Chinese Exclusion.

A chapter of the report is devoted to a discussion, the general feeling throughout British Columbia in regard to the question of Chinese restriction or exclusion. Witnesses from every trade and calling were examined in this connection. Labour, both skilled and unskilled, is unanimously in favour of a policy of exclusion, and there is absolute unanimity on all sides in the opinion that assimilation is impossible.

In still another chapter the exclusion laws which have been enacted elsewhere against the Chinese are discussed, and a review given of the legislation of the United States, Australia and New Zealand on this subject. The effect of the exclusion law in the United States, it is declared, has been

to greatly decrease the number of Chinese upon the coast. The falling off has been most marked in California ; in Oregon and Washington the Chinese population remains practically stationary, public opinion in all three States being overwhelmingly in favour of the law.

Conclusion.

The evidence of witnesses, on which is based the portions of the report devoted to the consideration of the separate trades and industries of British Columbia, of which the above is a summary, is interpreted by the commission as being uniformly to the effect, that the presence of the Chinese is injurious to industry and by no means a necessity. The most favourable verdict recorded, and that in only one or two instances, is that they are a convenience.

In the concluding chapter of the report, the question which logically follows, viz.: will the prohibition of further immigration of Chinese labour injuriously affect the various industries of the province, is dealt with. The report in answering it goes carefully over the evidence, repeating and emphasizing anew the decisions enunciated before. It is pointed out that although the crying need of British Columbia is for population, the Chinese do not meet this need.

'British Columbia,' says the report, 'is especially favoured by nature in the versatility and riches of her natural resources, which it is believed Canadians are able to develop, and which if properly applied are capable of supporting a vast and permanent population. This nation-building should be based upon a sound foundation of good citizenship, in which every useful employment is honourable, and where the dignity of labour is recognized and preserved.'

How far the Chinese of the labour or coolie class depart from this standard is then shown at length and in the strongest terms. 'Situated as this province is upon the sea-board, it should possess a stalwart, homogeneous and united population capable and willing to defend the country in case of attack. In this regard the Chinese are a real source of weakness. It is incredible that British Columbia, admittedly one of the richest countries of the world in natural resources, cannot be developed without the assistance of Chinese labour. Your commissioners believe that it is impossible for British Columbia to take its place and part in the Dominion as it ought to do, unless its population is free from any taint of servile labour, and is imbued with a sense of the duties and responsibilities appertaining to citizenship.'

The findings of the commission are, in conclusion, categorically set forth. In the first place it finds that the representations of the people and legislature of British Columbia on the subject of Chinese immigration are 'substantially true and urgently call for remedy' ; second, that the increase in the capitation tax from $50 to $100 is ineffective and inadequate ; and third, as already quoted, 'that the further immigration of Chinese into Canada ought to be prohibited ; that the most effective and desirable means to attain this end is by treaty supported by legislation, and in the meantime, and until this can be obtained, that the capitation tax should be raised to $500.'

The commissioners could not agree as to the date when the capitation tax of $500 ought to come into effect, two of them holding that the tax should be raised at once, while the third is of the opinion that a tax of $300 should be imposed for two years, and, if the prohibition treaty be not obtained within that period, that it be then raised to $500.

SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR DISPUTES AT BERLIN, ONT., UNDER CONCILIATION ACT.

ON Thursday, March 13, a number of the employees of Messrs. Lippert & Co., wholesale manufacturers of furniture, Berlin, Ont., demanded the dismissal of an employee who at the time was engaged in one of the finishing rooms in the factory. No reason was given to the company why the man should be dismissed excepting that he was objectionable to members of the local Finishers' Union from which he had been expelled; the other employees being members of this union claimed that as a consequence they would not work with him any longer. On the company refusing to dismiss the employee in question, the men in the finishing department quit work with the exception of one or two who had refused to join, or had left the union; or were taken from one of the other departments of the factory and placed in the finishing room.

On the Saturday following, the woodworkers asked that these few men be required to stop work in the finishing room until a settlement was arrived at, stating that otherwise they would also immediately quit. The employers being unwilling to accede to this demand were obliged to close down the factory, which was done on Saturday forenoon, the only men remaining in the establishment being the four or five complained of.

Intervention of Department of Labour.

On Monday, March 17 a communication was received at the Department of Labour from Lippert & Company, advising the department of the nature of the dispute which had arisen between the company and its employees, and, on the evening of that day, Mr. King, Deputy Minister of Labour, left for Berlin to act as conciliator, with a view to assist in bringing about a settlement of the dispute under the Conciliation Act of 1900.

On his arrival in Berlin the Deputy Minister interviewed the members of the firm, and subsequently attended a meeting of the employees at which his services as a conciliator were accepted by the men on strike or locked out. The day following was taken up in conferences with both parties, and on Thursday morning a basis of settlement was reached and agreed to by the employees who were out. Later in the day it was accepted by the company, and in the evening the terms of the settlement were discussed and unanimously approved at a mass meeting of the local Woodworkers' Union, the Woodcarvers' Union and the Finishers' Union, at which about 300 men were present.

Terms of Settlement.

With the exception of the statement that Lippert & Company agreed to take back without discrimination all of the employees who were out on condition of their returning to work immediately, the other terms of the agreement were not made public.

No changes were made in the staff of employees.

On the day following the factory was reopened with all the hands at work.

Since the settlement was effected the department has received from representatives of the employees and the company acknowledgements expressive of general satisfaction at the result of its intervention under the Act.

AMENDMENT TO ONTARIO CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

In 1894 the Ontario legislature passed an Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration, with a view to providing machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes. The Act has been cited as 'The Ontario Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act' and as 'The Trade Disputes Act.' Until the session of the Ontario

legislature recently closed it had not been amended since the time it was originally passed, and since that time was called into operation on two occasions only.

In July 1900, the Conciliation Act of the Dominion Government was passed, and since that time advantage has been taken of its provisions in a number of cases with satisfactory results.

Nature of the Amendment.

There can be little doubt that a comparison of the work effected under the respective Acts was what led to the amendment of the Ontario Act, and the embodiment in it at the last session of the legislature of one of the main features of the Dominion Act and the provisions relative thereto. The provisions governing conciliation and arbitration in the Ontario Act, as it was first enacted, had reference only to boards of conciliation. The measure did not contain any provision admitting of the voluntary intervention of one of the officers of the government to aid in the settlement of existing disputes. The amendment has consequently been framed with a view to provide less cumbersome machinery for the purpose of achieving the object aimed at by the previous Act. This object has been effected by giving, under certain circumstances, to the registrar of councils of conciliation and arbitration (an officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the original Act, whose duties it is to receive and register applications on behalf of employers or employees for reference to a council of conciliation or a council of arbitration of any dispute which may be dealt with under the Act), authority to himself to proceed to the locality where a strike or lock-out is threatened or exists, in order to lend his good offices with a view to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

Provisions in the Amendment.

In setting forth the duty of the registrar in adjusting disputes, the Ontario amendment reproduces *verbatim* section 5 of the Dominion Conciliation Act, which sets forth the general duties of a conciliator. The language of the respective sections of the two statutes, with the word 'Registrar' in the Ontario amendment substituted for the word 'Conciliator' in the Dominion Act, is as follows :—

'It shall be the duty of the conciliator (registrar) to promote conditions favourable to a settlement by endeavouring to allay distrust, to remove causes of friction, to promote good feeling, to restore confidence, and to encourage the parties to come together and themselves effect a settlement, and also to promote agreements between employers and employees with a view to the submission of differences to conciliation or arbitration before resorting to strikes or lock-outs.'

Authority to visit the place of any industrial dispute, and to seek to mediate between the employers and employees is given, under the Ontario amendment, in cases where a request is made to the registrar in writing by five or more of the employees, by the employers, or by the mayor or reeve of the municipality in which the industry is situated ; it being necessary that the total number of persons employed by the corporation or person affected by the strike or lock-out, existing or threatened, shall be ten or more.

The Effect of the Amendment.

The effect of the amendment of the Ontario Act will be to give to Mr. Glockling, the secretary of the Ontario Bureau, the same powers, to the extent of the provisions of the Ontario Act, to act as a conciliator in industrial disputes arising within the province of Ontario, as may be vested by the Minister of Labour of the Dominion in any person he may designate to act as a conciliator in industrial disputes arising in any part of the Dominion, whether application has been received from either of the parties to the dispute for intervention under the Conciliation Act, or whether the minister may deem this the most expedient

method of promoting an amicable settlement of the existing dispute.

The Ontario Bill received its first reading on January 23, and its second and third readings on February 26 and March 13, 1902, respectively. The royal assent to it was given on March 21.

The following is a copy of the amendment as enacted :—

'An Act to amend the Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration for settling Industrial Disputes.

'His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario enacts as follows :—

'1. Section 4 of *The Trades Disputes Act* is amended by adding the following subsections :—

'(4) If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person, employing ten or more employers, and such employees, threatening to result, or resulting in a strike on the part of such employees, or a lock-out on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the registrar, when requested in writing to do so by five or more of said employees, or by the employers, or by the mayor, or reeve of the municipality in which the industry is situated, to visit the place of such disturbance and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employees.

'(5) It shall be the duty of the registrar to promote conditions favourable to a settlement by endeavouring to allay distrust, to remove causes of friction, to promote good feeling, to restore confidence, and to encourage the parties to come together and themselves effect a settlement, and also to promote agreements between employers and employees with a view to the submission of differences to conciliation or arbitration before resorting to strikes or lock-outs.'

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF MARCH.

THE number of trade disputes reported to the department for the month of March was much larger than for some months past, there being twelve new disputes in all. This increase is attributable to the fact that in those trades chiefly affected by seasons, new bills of prices have been submitted to employers, and while in many cases the new prices have been acceded, in others, resort has been had to strikes and lock-outs. The employees, in presenting the new wage scales, urge that the increased cost of living, higher rents, &c., render it necessary that they should receive better prices for labour performed. More than two-thirds of the strikes reported for March have arisen through this demand for increased wages, the remainder having to do with questions of discipline and the employment of non-union workmen.

Strikes for Increased Wages.

Of the twelve strikes reported to the department for the month, nine had to do with the question of increased wages, either in part or whole. Of these nine strikes, the four reported to the department as settled during the month, were successful, the men securing the increase demanded. Most of the remaining strikes were inaugurated late in the month, and no report of their settlement had reached the department at its close.

In the case of the moulders at Hamilton, who struck for a higher rate on certain classes of stoves, as well as that of the moulders at Smith's Falls, who also asked for an increase, the men were successful in their demands and obtained the rate asked for. Some little trouble took place in another Hamilton foundry over the question of non-union workingmen, but the matter was amicably adjusted by a conference of the parties. The other strikes settled were those of the tailors at Ottawa and St. Mary's. The strike at Ottawa lasted but one day, most of the establishments coming to an agreement with their men in that time. At a conference held between employers and employees before the strike was ordered, both parties agreed on 32 of the demands submitted by the men, there being 39 of these in all, and after the men had been out a day, a compromise was affected concerning the remaining 7 points in dispute. The strike at St. Mary's, Ont., was settled, after the men had been out about a week, by employers granting increase of 8 per cent.

A reference to the table of trade disputes published herewith will show that the five other strikes for increased wages, viz., those

of the painters at Ottawa, Ont., cigarmakers at Berlin, Ont., shingle-sawyers at Fairville, N.S., painters at Toronto, Ont., and the tailors at Lindsay, Ont., appear as still unsettled. Of these unsettled disputes, probably that of the painters at Toronto is the most important, in view of the numbers effected. In this case the men presented a demand for an increase in the present rate, which is 25 cents an hour for a day of 9 hours, 30 cents for a day of 8 hours being asked. The employers urged that an advance of 20 per cent in one season was more than the trade could stand, and offered to compromise at 27½ cents an hour for a day of 8 hours. This the union refused to accept, and gave notice that they would go out in April if their demands were not acceded to. The employers, however, on the last day of the month, anticipated matters by locking out all the workmen in their employ.

Strikes for Other Causes.

Out of the total number of strikes but three had to do with questions other than increased wages.

That of the woodworkers at Berlin was caused by the refusal of employers to dismiss a workman objectionable to the union. This dispute was settled through the intervention of the Department of Labour, under the Conciliation Act, 1900, an account of which settlement will be found in another part of the present number of the *Gazette*.

The tobacco rollers at Hamilton objected to a system of imposing fines for inferior workmanship, and to the number of some 45, put their protest in the form of a strike. As other workers in the factory are dependent upon the rollers for their working material, it was thought they would be affected by the action of the rollers, but the result had not been communicated to the department at the end of the month.

Another case not reported as settled was that of the shoe-workers at Quebec, who, to the number of 29, went out on strike because of the employment of a non-union workman.

Strikes of Former Months.

Of the strikes published in last month's *Gazette*, six appear in the present issue as still unsettled, viz., those of the cigarmakers at Montreal, Que., the moulders at Moncton, N.B., cigarmakers at Granby, Que., the stove-mounters at Toronto, Ont., cigarmakers at Brockville, Ont., and foundrymen at Sackville, N.S.

The Toronto Stove-mounters Strike.

Erratum.—Concerning the strike of the stove-mounters in the employ of the Gurney Foundry Company, at Toronto, the *Gazette* wishes to draw the attention of its readers to a typographical error which appeared in the account of that strike in the English edition of the March number, wherein it was made to appear that the men had all returned to work. The sentence containing this statement belonged properly to the paragraph dealing with the strike of the cigarmakers at London, Ont, which immediately preceded it, but through a transposition in printing it was made to appear as though the stove-mounters had returned to work, which was not the case. The paragraph as originally written and sent to the printer was as follows :—

> Of the six strikes in continuance at the end of the previous month, only one was brought to a satisfactory conclusion during the month of February, namely, that of the cigarmakers at London. The majority of the men secured employment elsewhere and the others returned to work under old conditions. In the case of the stove-mounters at the Gurney foundry in Toronto, which commenced during the previous month, the company claims to have reduced its working staff and to have filled the vacancies caused by the strike with outside men, but the union states that the strike is still on.

In the French edition of the *Gazette* which is translated from the English copy sent to the printer, the error did not appear.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of March, and which have been reported to the department.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF MARCH.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected. Directly	Approximate No. of Employees affected. Indirectly	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
Quebec	Montreal	Cigarmakers	Refusal of employers to accede to union's demand for revision of existing wage scale	10	600		April 19		No settlement reported at end of month.
New Brunswick	Moncton	Moulders	Refusal by management to concede 20% increase to piece hands and minimum wage of $2.50, or to recognize union, and subsequent discharge of several union men.	1	40		Jan'y. 7		No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec	Granby	Cigarmakers	Against reduction in wages.	1	54		" 11		No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Toronto	Stove mounters	Refusal of firm to recognize two employees as members of union. Employers considered them apprentices, but union claim they are entitled to status as journeymen.	1	22		" 21		Union states strike still in existence, but company claims to have reduced its working staff and filled vacancies caused by strike with outside men.
Ontario	Brockville	Cigarmakers	Refusal of employers to pay union prices demanded.	1	6	2	" 25		No settlement reported at end of month.
New Brunswick	Sackville	Foundrymen	Objection by men to signing paper pledging themselves to work continuously through the year at present wages.	1	18		Feb. 24		No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Hamilton	Moulders	Refusal of employers to grant increase in wages on certain classes of stoves.	1	32		Mar. 6	Mar. 10	Higher rate granted.
Ontario	Ottawa	Painters	Objection by men to engagement of non-union man and refusal of employers to grant increase asked.	4	34	75	" 11		Increase granted in one or two cases but no general settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Berlin	Cigarmakers	Lockout by employers who refused to pay bill of prices asked by men.	1	9		" 10		No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Berlin	Woodworkers	Refusal of company to dismiss employee objectionable to union.	1	40		" 13	Mar. 22	†Settled under Conciliation Act; al employees reinstated.
Ontario	Smith's Falls	Moulders	For increase in wages.	1	32		" 22	" 27	Increase granted.
Ontario	Ottawa	Tailors	Refusal of employers to grant demand by union for increase averaging about 10 per cent and affecting 39 garments.	8	47		" 24	" 25	Employers, with exception of two, agreed to 32 of demands before strike; and after strike compromise affected in regard to other 7.
Ontario	St. Marys	Tailors	Refusal of employers to meet new prices submitted by men.	5	12		" 24	" 31	Increase of 8 per cent granted.
New Brunswick	Fairville	Shingle sawyers	Refusal of employers to grant rate of wages asked by men.	1	40		" 24		No settlement reported at end of month.

Ontario. ...	Hamilton	Tobacco workers..	Objection by men to system of fines for inferior work.	1	45	105	" 26	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec	Quebec	Shoe workers....	Objection to workman who did not belong to union.	1	29	.....	" 26	.....	Factory still running with 9 men.
Ontario.....	Toronto	Painters.....	Lockout by employers upon receiving demand from union for increase from 25 to 30 cents per honr, and for 8 hour day.	40	400	. . .	" 31	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	Lindsay	Tailors.....	Refusal of employers to sign new bill of prices.	4	28	.....	" 29	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

†For particulars as to this dispute see article in present issue of *Gazette* on *Settlement of Labour Dispute at Berlin, Ont., under Conciliation Act.*

ONTARIO LABOUR BUREAU REPORT.

The second report of the Bureau of Labour, of the province of Ontario, for the Legislative Assembly during the session of the Ontario Legislature just closed. The report, which has been prepared by Mr. Robert Glockling, secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Labour, covers 175 pages and contains, in addition to a number of important articles of general interest to labour, a great deal of statistical and descriptive information in regard to the condition of labour ni the province, which has been gathered by the Bureau for the first time.

Under the latter heading may be mentioned the collection of industrial statistics prepared from returns made by town clerks, the manufacturers of the province and the information gathered through labour organizations.

Statistical and Descriptive Information.

From the town clerks information was sought as to the new industries established in the various towns and villages of the province within the past two years, and as to the possible openings for new enterprises. Replies received to these inquiries are given in detail for 130 localities.

From labour organizations information was sought to assist the Bureau in preparing a directory of the labour organizations of the province, also for information concerning membership of these organizations, the average earnings of the workers, the number of working hours per day and week, general extent of employment and employment for periods of time, benefits of organization, &c., &c. The report sets forth in one part a detail of the replies received from 216 organizations, and elsewhere a classification of the main part of the information received, and a carefully prepared directory of labour organizations arranged alphabetically according to the names of the towns or cities in which the organizations exist.

Statistical tables on strikes and lock-outs, which have arisen in the province during the year, are presented, based upon returns made to the Bureau by labour organizations and manufacturers. Interesting tables, prepared with a view to showing the relative percentage of the labour cost to the gross value of products in Ontario, have been prepared from returns made by representative manufacturing establishments throughout the province.

In all cases the report specifies the manner in which the information was obtained and the method of its classification.

Other Features.

The report contains a list of the labour organizations in the province of Ontario subordinated to national organizations. A statement of advantages gained by labour organizations without strikes in 1899-1900 ; an article on the shorter-working day secured by labour organizations in the United States and Canada, which is taken from the Ninth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Iowa ; a carefully prepared article on free employment offices showing the extent of their development in different countries and in the United States in particular, and also the nature and extent of the work they have being doing. Several pages are devoted to a review of recent legal decisions in Ontario affecting labour, which form a compilation of the legal decisions that appeared from month to month in the *Labour Gazette.*

A review is given of an important report recently published by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, England, on workingmen's co-operative societies in the United Kingdom, and there is also a special article on the co-operative system of constructing public works in New Zealand, by H. J. H. Blow, Under Secretary of Public Works. An important article by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labour for the United States on the value and influence of labour statistics, appears at the commencement of the report and is followed by a list of the bureaus of labour statistics existing in different countries. The report concludes with a synopsis of the labour laws of Ontario.

Experience of Bureaus.

The following interesting information in regard to the work of the Bureau and its experience during the past year is taken from the introduction to the report.

The interest necessary to the full success of the Ontario Bureau of Labour has not yet fully awakened. We feel justified, however, in asserting that the work in this direction that has been accomplished during the year just closed (the second of the bureau's existence) has been of a character that leads to that desired success referred to.

In my first report I took occasion to say that 'there is a misconception in the public mind as to the purpose of the bureau, the object of its creation, its methods of work, and the useful purpose which it can be made to serve. This can only be removed by arduous and careful work, with which there can be no doubt it will receive full recognition, and in time be accorded its proper place in public appreciation.'

That the misconception exists has been more than demonstrated by the visits of the secretary of the bureau to the industrial centres of the province during the year. In preparing the plans of operation for collecting and publishing statistics and information for our second annual report, the bureau has used much the same methods as last year ; some few changes were made in the system of question blanks.

The experience of last year in gathering the desired information by means of the mails was found to be inadequate for the purpose, and this is the experience of other bureaus, which have at their inception used this method, until, one by one, they have had, in course of time, to adopt the special agent methods of collection.

In August of the present year the attention of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works was drawn to the unsatisfactory results in returns to the bureau of schedules sent out for information, and permission was sought by the secretary to visit the industrial centres, with a view of stimulating interest in assistance to the bureau in the collection of data, and this course was approved by the Hon. the Commissioner. In nearly all cases but little argument sufficed to remove misapprehension as to the purposes of the bureau prevalent among many of the newly organized bodies.

In many instances neglect of those deputed by the organizations to forward the returns was the cause of their non-receipt by the bureau. The result of these visits was that about one-half of the organizations have made returns that promised much less before the visits were made. The fact was demonstrated in our province, as it has been in other places, that personal application is the sure way of getting full information, and of ensuring correct understanding.

The collection of industrial statistics from the manufacturers of the province was but fair. With time, full confidence will be established in the impartiality of the Labour Bureau.

* * * * * *

Returns of strikes and lockouts show a desirable diminution for the period from September 1, 1900, to August 31, 1901, compared with a like previous period. The total number of strikes reported being 19, and one lock-out, involving 64 establishments, and covering an aggregate of 438 days, or an average of 23 days to each. The greater number required but a few days for settlement. The tendency to settle disputes between employers and employees by conciliation or arbitration is rapidly on the increase, not only in Ontario, but in other parts of the world, as the various reports from different countries indicate.

MANITOBA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1902.

At the session of the Manitoba legislature, which came to an end during March, a number of measures were passed of more or less direct concern to labour. Of these the most important were the following :—

Wages and Salaries Protected.

An Act respecting Assignments and Preferences by Insolvent Persons provides that in the case of any assignment the assignee shall pay, in priority to the claims of other creditors, the wages or salary of all persons in the employment of the assignor at the time of the making of the assignment, or within one month before the making thereof, not exceeding three months' wages or salary ; such wages or salary to be for arrears only, and such employees ranking as ordinary creditors for any residue that may be left.

An Act to Amend the Master and Servant Act refers to a section of the original Act which provides that a justice of the peace should order, in the case of any sum of money to be paid under the Act, that such sum should be paid forthwith, or within such time as he should name, and that in the case of non-payment, a warrant of distress should be issued to levy such penalty and costs by seizure and sale of the chattels of the party against whom the order was made. By an amendment of 1897 such warrant was given priority as against crops grown on the premises on which the labour of the servant was performed, and the present amendment is merely in the way of an improvement to the wording of this provision.

Free Books in Public Schools.

By *an Act to amend the Education Department Act,* the Act, as it appears in the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, is made to include a paragraph ordering the publication of text books, copy books, maps and other school requisites, and the free distribution of the same among the pupils of the public schools of the province.

Statute Labour.

An *Act to amend the Assessment Act* provides for the performing of statute labour by persons not resident in the municipality who are liable under the law for the performance of such labour. Where such statute labour is performed by non-residents themselves or by proxy, it must be carried out under the direction of the pathmaster. No notice shall be required to be served on such non-residents, and if such labour is not performed they may be held to have commuted for the same, and the commutation may be collected from them in the same manner as other taxes.

Other Measures.

An Act to amend the Dairies Factories Incorporation Act strikes out from a former amendment a clause requiring that at a meeting of such an association, called for the purpose of selling, leasing or mortgaging real estate, there must be present persons owning or representing two-thirds of the value of the stock of the association. As it now reads the statute simply requires that ten days' notice be given of such a meeting, by mailing a notice to each member of the association, stating the object for which it is called.

An Act to amend the Garnishment Act relates to section 7 of the Act, as it appears in the Revised Statutes, and which exempts the wages of debtors from seizure or attachment up to the extent of the sum of $25. The amendment provides that there shall be ne such right to exemption where the debt has been contracted for board or lodging, if, in the opinion of the court, such exemption is not necessary for the support of the debtor or of his family or relatives dependent upon him.

An Act to amend the County Courts Act adds a special section to the effect that whenever in garnishment proceedings the amount of a debt recovered, or for which judgment is entered, is less than $5, no costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff without a special order of the judge.

ONTARIO FACTORIES INSPECTION.

THE Fourteen Annual Report of the Inspectors of Factories for Ontario, which was laid upon the table during the recent session of the legislature of that province, contains an interesting account of the work of inspection carried on during the year in the various districts into which the province is divided for that purpose. The reports of the inspectors for the western, central and eastern district are given verbatim, together with that of the female inspector of factories for the whole province.

Industrial Prosperity in Western Ontario.

The inspector for the western district found industrial conditions in the section of the country which came under his supervision to be uniformly prosperous throughout the year, the single exception noted being in the case of the woollen mills trade. Employment for skilled workmen was everywhere plentiful, with the prospect of the establishment of new industries still further increasing the demand. Twenty-two applications for overtime permits were granted on the inspector's recommendation in that district during the year.

Other Features.

An account of the work of erecting additional fire escapes on factories under the amended Factories Act is one of the features of the report.

Ninety-eight (98) accidents, of which one proved fatal, were reported during 1901.

Recommendations relative to dust-creating machines, boiler inspection and machinery protection are added in the report. The inspector found very flagrant and prevalent violation of the Barbers' Act in the way of Sunday work, and the same state of affairs is reported as prevailing to a greater or less degree in regard to the Bake-shops Act, with the addition in the latter case, that the inspector found a number of the shops in a very unsanitary condition.

Clothing Manufacture in Central District.

The inspector of the central district devotes his chief attention to a consideration of the unsatisfactory conditions alleged to have existed in the clothing trade at Ottawa. It having been stated that conditions were at their worst in Hull, the co-operation of the chief inspector of factories for Quebec was secured, and a thorough inspection made. It was found that the sanitary conditions of the places of manufacture in Hull were, with scarcely an exception, satisfactory, but that a wretched price was paid for the labour of making. As a result of the publicity of the inspection these prices, according to the report, were afterwards increased from 50 to 100 per cent.

One hundred and fifty-four (154) accidents, of which seven proved fatal, were reported in this district, and twelve permits for overtime were granted during the year.

The ventilation of workshops, boiler inspection and fire escapes are also dealt with in the report.

Report for Eastern District.

In the eastern district the inspector reports 'marked improvement, and a greater endeavour to comply with all the regulations and provisions of the Act. . . . . The employers have not only accepted the orders and suggestions of inspectors, but have also given their assistance to the inspectors to enforce the requirements of the Act for the protection of employees.' The improvement has been very marked also in the observance by manufacturers of the age limit in the case of child labour. Every factory in the district, it is also stated, is now provided with proper fire escapes, as required by the amended Act' 'Every manufacturing establishment in my district,' says the inspector, 'is kept very clean and healthy.'

Nine accidents occurred during the year.

Report of Female Inspector.

The female inspector of factories records a similar willingness on the part of the majority of employers to follow suggestions, even though they may have, in some cases, a doubt of the strict legality of the same. The opportunities offered to the inspector for doing good to the working women are not, it is pointed out, in every case defined by law. The past year has been one of unusual activity, owing to the increase and development of manufactures. The inspector is satisfied that the statutory hours are well observed by employers, but is of the opinion that permits to work more than ten hours a day should not be applicable to young girls. 'health and full efficiency while at work being greater than extra wages and long hours, is better also in the results to employers.' From the point of view of the inspector, the giving out or permitting of night work in the home, after the regular factory hours are over, is simply an evasion of one of the most important provisions of the law, that namely, by which overtime work is regulated and controlled. The inspector found the shops in which men's ready-made clothing is manufactured to be the most difficult of inspection and the least satisfactory in their condition of any that came under her supervision. 'These workshops,' says the report, 'with very few exceptions, are among the worst kept. Located as best they can be, in old places and private houses, sometimes in basements, they lack equally in light, air and cleanliness. To attempt to apply factory discipline in tenement houses satisfactorily is next to impossible.'

The law prohibiting the work of children in factories before the age of fourteen was found generally to be observed, and on the whole a distinct improvement is noted during the year in the sanitary conditions of the manufacturing establishments of the province.

In an appendix to the report a table is given of the various accidents reported in industrial establishments during 1901, in which the date, name of employer, place, business, age of person injured and other particulars are stated.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING TRADES—

(Concluded).

IN the February number of the *Gazette* was commenced a series of statistical tables on rates of wages and hours of employment in the carriage and wagon-making trades of the Dominion, giving information concerning blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers, finishers, body and gear builders and wheelwrights. This series was continued in the March number which contained particulars in regard to machine, shaper and sticker hands, general painters, stripers and varnishers.

The present number of the *Gazette* concludes the series for this group of trades with tables containing information in regard to trimmers, top builders, cushion-makers, carriage-makers and labourers. In all cases the rates given are from returns made by carriage and wagon-making establishments in reply to inquiries made by the department of employers and employees, also from returns made by special correspondents of the *Gazette*. The figures given indicate the particular or average wage per hour and week, together with the rate paid for overtime.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON

Table No. 5.—Trimmers, Top Builders, Cushion

Locality.	Trimmers.						Top Builders.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Ontario—												
Alvinston	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼
Arnprior	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aultsville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belleville	20–30	12 00–18 00	10	9	59	....	20–30	12 00–18 00	10	9	59	....
Brantford	16–17½	9 45–10 35	10	9	59	1¼	16–17½	9 45–10 35	10	9	59	1¼
Brockville	15–20	9 00–12 00	10	9½	59½	....	17½–30	9 50–18 00	10	9½	59½	....
Campbellford	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chatham	20	9 00–12 00	10	9½	59½	....	20	10 00–12 00	10	9½	59½	....
Delhi	22½	13 50	10	10	60	....	25	15 00	10	10	60	....
Embro	....	12 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Finch Village	15	9 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gananoque	12½–17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Guelph	10–17½	9 75	10–10½	5½–9	58–59	....	20–24	13 50	10–10½	5½–9	58–59	....
Hamilton	20	11 00	10	5	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Havelock	25	15 00	10	10	60	....	25	15 00	10	10	60	....
Iroquois	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....
Kingston	....	12 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lambton Mills	22½	....	....	....	....	....	22½	....	....	....	....	....
Lindsay	20	12 00	10	10	60	1 1/10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little Current	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Londesborough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
London	12½–15	7 50–9 00	10	9½–10	59½–60	....	12½–15	7 50–9 00	10	9½–10	59½–60	....
Madoc	20	12 00–15 00	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minesing	10	5 00	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Newbury	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¾	15	9 00	10	10	60	1⅞
New Hamburg	15	9 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Lowell	15–20	9 00–10 00	10	9	59	....	15–20	9 00–10 00	10	9	59	....
Oakville	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....
Ottawa	20	11 00	10	9	59	1½	20	11 00	10	9	59	1½
Palmerston	20	....	10	10	60	1¼	20	....	10	10	60	1¼
Park Hill	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Parry Sound	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Penetanguishene	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pembroke	....	9 00	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plattsville	15–25	12 00	10	10	60	....	15–25	12 00	10	10	60	....
St. George	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Thomas	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....
Sebringville	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....
Stayner	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	25	15 00	10	10	60	....
Stouffville	12½	7 50	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stratford	30	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thetford	25	12 00–14 00	....	....	....	....	25	12 00–14 00	....	....	....	....
Toronto	20	11 00–12 00	10	5–10	55–60	....	20	11 00–12 00	10	5–10	55–60	....
Weston	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor & Walkerville	20–22½	12 00–13 50	10	10	60	....	22½	13 50	10	10	60	....
Woodstock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* And board.

MAKING TRADES, CANADA—*Concluded.*

Department of Labour, Statistical Tables, Series B.—No. 6.

Makers, Carriage Moounters and Labourers—*Concluded.*

Cushion Makers.						Carriage Mounters.						Labourers.					
Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	....	.....	...	....	. .	....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1¼
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	....
20–30	12 00–18 00	10	9	59	....	15–20	9 00–12 00	10	9	59	....	12½	7 50	10	9	59	....
16–17½	9 45–10 35	10	9	59	1¼	15–17½	8 85–10 35	10	9	59	1¼	11–12½	6 50-7 50	10	9	59	1¼
15–20	8 10–12 00	10	9½	59½	....	12½–20	7 50–12 00	10	9½	59½	....	9–15	4 86-9 00	10	9½	59½	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
12½	7 50	10	9½	59½	....	12½	7 50-8 00	10	9½	59½	....	10–12½	6 50-7 50	10	9½	59½	....
20	12 00	10	10	60	....	....	.....	...	....	...	....	....	.....	...	...	...	....
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
15	9 00	....	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	10–12½	6*–7 50	10	10	60	....
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	12½–15	.....	...	....	...	....	10–15	.....	...	...	...	....
10–15	6 75	10–10½	5½–9	58–59	....	15	8 75	10–10½	5½–9	58–59	....	10–12	6 50	10–10½	5½–9	58–59	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
25	15 00	10	10	60	...	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
20	12 00	10	10	60	...	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
22½	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
10	6 00	10	10	60	1⅛	13	8 00	10	10	60	1⅛	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	7 50	...	...	...	....
12½–15	7 50-9 00	10	9½–10	59½–60	....	10–12½	6 00-7 50	10	9½–10	59½–60	....	10–12½	6 00-7 50	10	9½–10	59½–60	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	10	6 00	10	10	60	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
15	9 00	10	10	60	1⅔	12½	7 50	10	10	60	...	12½	7 50	10	10	60	....
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
15–20	9–10 00	10	9	59	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
20	12 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
20	11 00	10	9	59	1½	20	11 00	10	9	59	1½	15	8 50	10	9	59	1½
17½	.... ..	10	10	60	1¼	15	.....	10	10	60	1¼	12½	.....	10	10	60	1¼
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....
13⅓	8 00	10	10	60	...	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	6 00	10	10	60	....
15–20	12 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	...	10–12½	6 50	10	10	60	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	10	6 00	10	10	60	....
20	12 00	10	10	60	....	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
15	9 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	..	...	.....	...	...	...	....
25	15 00	10	10	60	....	....	.....	...	....	.....	....	10	6 00	10	10	60	....
....	.... ..	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	....
12	8 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
20	11–12 00	10	5–10	55–60	....	18	9 90	10	5–10	55–60	....	10–15	6 00-8 25	10	5–10	55–60	....
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....
22½	13 50	10	10	60	....	22½	13 50	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....
.....	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	....	...	....	11	.....	10	10	60	....

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE CARRIAGE AND

TABLE No. 5.—Trimmers, Top Builders, Cushion

LOCALITY.	TRIMMERS.						TOP BUILDERS.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days per week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Manitoba—												
Winnipeg	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
British Columbia—												
Nanaimo	30	17 40-18 00	10	6	56	....	40	22 50	10	6	56	....
New Denver	....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	.....	....	.....	.....	..	....
Vancouver		Piece work.						Piece work.				
Victoria	40	24 00	10	6	56	....	40	24 00	10	6	56	....
Nova Scotia—												
Central Economy	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dartmouth	20	10 00	10	10	60	1¼	22	10 00	10	10	60	1¼
Halifax	17-20	10 00-12 00	10	10	60	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Kentville	20	11 60	10	8	58	..	20	11 60	10	8	58	....
Lunenburg	..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
North Lochaber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parrsbow	15-19	9 00-11 00	10	10	60	....	15-19	9 00-11 00	10	10	60	....
Sydney	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
New Brunswick—												
Albert	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbellton	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼
Fredericton	20	12 00	10	9	59	....	20	12 00	10	9	59	....
Richibouctо	14	8 40	10	10	60	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sackville	17½	10 00	10	10	60	....	17½	10 00	10	10	60	....
St. John	22⅛	11 00	9	9	50	1¼	22⅛	11 00	9	9	50	1¼
Woodstock	22½	13 50	10	10	60	....	22½	13 50	10	10	60	....
P. E. Island—												
Montague Bridge	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	15	9 00	10	10	60	....
Summerside	20	10 00	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	...
Quebec—												
Acton Vale	25	15 00	10	10	60	1¼	....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	....
Danville	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granby	12½-15	8 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Huberdeau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Hull	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laprairie	15	9 00	10⅓	9⅙	60	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Islet	20	12 00	10	8	58	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	15 25	9 00-15 00	10	10	60	1½	25	15 00	10	10	60	1½
Ormstown	20	12 00	10	10	60	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Papineauville	16	9 60	10	10	60	1¼	. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roberval	15	9 00	10	10	60	....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Casimir	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	10	6 00	10	10	60	....
St. Jean Chrysostome	20	12 00	10	10	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe	12½	7 00	10	10	60	....	12½	7 00	10	10	60	....
St. Jean des Piles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WAGON MAKING TRADES, CANADA.—*Con.*

Department of Labour, Statistical Tables, Series B.—No. 6.

Makers, Carriage Mounters and Labourers.—*Con.*

Cushion Makers.						Carriage Mounters.						Labourers.					
Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
												20	11 60–15	10	6	56	
												30	18 00	10	10	60	1½
	Piece work.											20–25	11–14 00	10	5	55	
40	24 00	10	6	56		40	24 00	10	6	56		20	12 00	10	6	56	
16	8 00	10	10	60	1¼	16	8 00	10	10	60	1¼	11	7 00	10	10	60	1¼
17	10 00	10	10	60		17	10 00	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60	
20	11 60	10	8	58		12½	7 25	10	8	58		10	5 80	10	8	58	
												12½	7 50	10	10	60	
13½	8 00	10	10	60		13½	8 00	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60	
15–19	9–11 00	10	10	60													
												12½	7 50	10	10	60	
												10	6 00	10	10	60	
												10	6 00	10	10	60	
15	9 00	10	10	60	4¼							10	6 00	10	10	60	
10	6 00	10	9	59								10	6 00	10	9	59	
												10	6 00	10	10	60	
15	9 00	10	10	60		15	9 00	10	10	60		12½	7 50	10	10	60	
22½	11 00	10	10	50	1¼												
22½	13 50	10	10	60								12½	7 50	10	10	60	
												12½	7 50	10	10	60	1¼
						10–12½	6 50	10	10	60		10	5 00	10	10	60	
												12	7 20	10	10	60	
													7 50				2
												10	6 00	10⅓	9⅙	60	1¼
20	12 00	10	8	58	1¼	12½	7 50	10	8	58	1½	10	6 00	10	8	58	1½
25	15 00	10	10	60	1½	20	12 00	10	10	60	1½	10–12½	6 00-7 50	10	10	60	1½
												11⅔	7 00	10	10	60	1¼
						20	12 00	10	10	60	1½	10	6 00	10	10	60	1¼
10	6 00	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60		8	4 80	10	10	60	
						20	12 00	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60	
12½	7 00	10	10	60		12½	7 00	10	10	60							
												12½	7 50	10	10	60	
												10	6 00	10	10	60	

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MARCH, 1902.

During the month of March, the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned ; all of these orders were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions :—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making and repairing metal and other hand stamps, type and brass crown seals	$ 606 41
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	19 80
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, wooden boxes for the same, also stamping ink	682 56
Repairing post office scales and weights	42 25
Supplying mail bags	2,583 20
Repairing mail bags	879 34
Making and repairing mail locks and keys, also other mail-bag fittings and fastenings	292 10
Supplying street letter boxes, portable letter boxes, mail clerks' travelling boxes	78 10
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	57 00
Making up official uniforms	1,921 50

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

During the month of March organizations were formed in the following crafts :—

Halifax, N.S.—Waiters.

Montreal, Que.—Clothes pressers.

Guelph, Ont.—Painters and labourers.

Lakefield, Ont.—Federal Labour Union.

Toronto, Ont.—Stenographers, retail clerks, shirt waist and laundry workers, meat cutters and butcher workers.

Welland, Ont.—Federal Labour Union.

A Trades and Labour Council, composed of delegates from the local unions, was organized in Moncton, N.B.

The cigarmakers of Hamilton, Ont., have formed a Blue Label League.

Pioneer Wage Earners' Assembly of Merritton, Ont., which, since its formation, has existed as a purely local organization, has taken out a charter from the American Federation of Labour, and is now known as Federal Labour Union No. 9661.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during March, 1902 :—

GREAT BRITAIN REPORTS.

World Mining Statistics.

Statistics relating to persons employed, output and accidents at mines and quarries in the British Colonies and in Foreign Countries ; edited by C. Le Neve Foster, D.Sc., F.R.S..; King's Printer, London, Eng.; price, 1s. 6d.

The statistics included in this volume make up Part 4 (pages 299 to 459) of the General Report and Statistics of the Home Office relating to mines and quarries for 1900. The object aimed at is to enable comparisons to be readily made of the mineral industries of the United Kingdom and the British colonies with those of foreign countries. To render this feasible it has been necessary to collect figures from every country in which mining and quarrying is carried on—in other words to compile the mineral statistics of the world. The difficulties involved in such a task will be apparent. In the first place, not a few countries which possess a considerable amount of mineral wealth as, for example, China, Turkey, Persia and Argentina—publish no mineral statistics whatever ; and, secondly, a number of important countries, with large mining departments, are extremely late in

issuing their figures. Finally, the classification and compilation of the reports issued by several of the foreign and colonial mining bureaus are very bad, and the returns crowded with obscuring details. It is not claimed, therefore, that the account of the mining industries of the world given in this volume is thoroughly satisfactory to the editor.

Extent of Employment.

Many of the tables, however, contain very interesting information in an exceedingly accessible form. Thus, there were in 1900, 4,475,355 persons engaged in mining throughout the world. To this great total Britain and her colonies and possessions contributed no less than 1,572,155 ; 908,412 of whom were employed in the United Kingdom itself. Among the colonies, Ceylon with 189,930 ; the Federated Malay States, with 168,000 ; India, with 133,951 ; New South Wales, with 43,745 ; Canada (including only Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia), with 29,864 ; and Victoria, with 29,865, make the chief showing. Western Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony and Queensland rank next, in the order named. The German Empire, among foreign countries, ranks first in regard to the number of men employed in mining, with 733,683 ; the United States second, with 506,830 (returns incomplete) ; France third, with 309,815 ; Russia fourth, with 286,983 ; and Austria fifth, with 226,330. Belgium, with 171,467 ; Japan, with 119,667, and Mexico, with 106,536, with Peru and Italy not far behind, come next in order.

Extent of Output.

In the summary included in the report of the output of particular minerals and metals, it appears that the United States are the largest coal producers in the world with 244,901,839 metric tons, Great Britain coming next with 228,794,919 tons, and Germany third with 149,788,256 tons. The United States also led in the production of copper, fine gold, iron (14,014,475 tons), lead and salt. Great Britain comes second as a producer of salt, and third as a producer of iron with 4,741,835 tons of the latter ; Spain being the second largest iron producer with 5,626,410 tons. Mexico stands highest as a producer of silver, the Malay States as producers of tin, Germany as a producer of zinc, and Russia as a producer of petroleum. Canada's output of these various minerals is stated in the report as follows :—Coal, 4,837,291 metric tons ; copper, 8,582 tons ; fine gold, 41,700 kilos ; iron, 32,103 metric tons ; lead, 28,654 metric tons ; petroleum, 89,798 metric tons ; salt, 56,295 metric tons ; fine silver, 138,302 kilos ; and zinc, 97 metric tons.

Accidents in Mines.

The return of accidents in mines and mining works in the British Empire and foreign countries are incomplete. The death rate per 1,000 persons employed in coal mining is 1·29 for the British Empire, 2·38 for foreign countries, and for British Columbia and Nova Scotia, 4·15 and 3·32 respectively.

The great bulk of the volume is taken up with a series of tables summarizing parts 2 and 3 of the general report. The various countries, colonies and dependencies are dealt with separately, and a detailed statement given in each instance of the nature and extent of their mining industries.

Canadian Statistics.

The main facts stated in the section in which Canada is thus referred to may be given as follows :—During 1900 the value of the total mineral product of the Dominion amounted to £13,001,733, or, say, $63,188,425. British Columbia contributes over £3,358,516 of this total, or, say, $16,322,385 ; Ontario (returns for 1899), £1,640,087, or, say, $7,970,822.82. There were 7,835 persons employed at mining in British Columbia during 1900, with 17 fatal accidents in coal mines. For Nova Scotia, the figures are 6,626 employed in coal mines, with a death rate of 3·32 per 1,000 persons. In gold mining, Nova Scotia had 537 men em-

ployed. In Ontario 10,003 persons were employed at mines and mineral workings during 1899, and in Quebec about 5,400 during 1900. Nearly one-fifth of the Quebec miners were engaged in getting asbestos.

A very carefully prepared and complete index makes the report exceedingly useful for purposes of reference.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Ontario Crown Lands.

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario for the year 1901; King's Printer, Tronto; pages, 65.

During the year 1901 there were sold for agricultural purposes from the Crown lands of Ontario, 43,617 acres, having a total value of $31,315.36, and as mining lands during the same period 10,476 acres to the value of $23,212.44. The number of persons located in free Crown townships was 1,367, on an area of 148,312 acres. In addition, 138 persons purchased 6,258 acres under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act. Two new townships were also opened for settlement under the Act in the district of Thunder Bay.

Conditions and Extent of Settlement.

The report contains a very interesting account of the conditions under which new agricultural lands are disposed of by the provincial authorities, together with a short general survey of the different sections of the province to which settlement is being more particularly directed at the present time. *Bona fide* settlers may obtain new lands either as free grants or at 50 cents per acre, except in some few localities in the older parts of the province, where prices range from 70 cents to $1 per acre. In either case certain conditions in the way of improvements and residence are imposed before the patent is allowed to be issued. The trend of settlement has of late been largely in the direction of the Temiscaming district—where 956 persons took up locations of 160 acres during the year—the western part of Nipissing, the country around Sault Ste. Marie, the Thunder Bay district, and the Rainy River valley. Of the general conditions prevailing in these sections of the country the report says:

'The people of older Ontario now realize that to secure cheap homesteads with many of the conveniences of better settled localities, they need not go beyond the boundaries of their own province, while many homeseekers from other provinces and the United States are appreciating the advantages offered to settlers in Ontario. Owing to the extensive construction of railways, pioneer life in this province has been stripped of many of the discomforts which existed in past years. It is not now necessary for the settler to go far back from railways in order to secure good land, except in the Temiscaming country. He is at no expense for wood for building, fuel, or fencing, and he finds an abundance of pure water close at hand. There is a good market for all the timber he has to remove in clearing his land, and work can always be had in the woods or at the mine, which enables many a settler to tide over the first few years, the trying period on a bush farm. When his clearing is large enough to produce more than he consumes, he finds a ready market at high prices for all his surplus, whether it be hay, grain or vegetables. The condition of the back country is every year becoming more and more improved. Roads are being built both by the government and the municipalities, school sections are being formed, and in the matter of railway and postal facilities the pioneer in New Ontario is often as well off as many farmers in the older parts of the province.'

During the year about 18,000 applications were received by the department relative to the land grants conferred by Act of the legislature upon veterans of the Fenian Raids and the South African war.

Mining and Smelting.

Three smelting companies produced 116,730 tons of pig iron, valued at $1,701,706, during 1901, or an advance over 1900 of 53,984 tons and $765,675, respectively. Steel to the extent of 14,471 tons and valued at $347,280 was also manufactured in Ontario during the year, 56 per cent of the ore smelting being native. The demand for ore created by these operations has greatly stimulated the search for deposits, and it is believed that careful prospecting with the diamond drill and otherwise will be largely rewarded.

The nickel-copper mines of the Sudbury district have been more active and productive than at any previous time, smelting a total quantity of ore to the amount of 271,096 tons.

Conditions in Lumbering.

There was collected during the year a total revenue from woods and forests amounting to $1,479,847.35. Of this $843,-148.66 was derived from timber dues. As to the state of the lumber trade during 1901, the reports says :—

> The state of the lumber trade during the whole year has been satisfactory to those engaged in every branch of it. The prices of all grades of lumber have been profitable and well sustained. There has been abundant work for everybody connected with the trade at greatly advanced wages, and supplies of all kinds necessary in the business have gone up very much in price. It will thus be seen that while the lumberman has had good markets and satisfactory prices for his products, the general prosperity of the trade has been shared in by his employees and the business community generally. The present outlook is that next season will be as good as, if not better than, the last.'

An outbreak of small-pox which occurred in the Algoma district, though confined by the energetic measures of the provincial Board of Health to a limited area, interfered somewhat with the cut of logs. By the attention which the incident has directed to the unsanitary conditions which often prevail among the lumber shanties, it is believed that the outcome will be productive of good. Plans of model buildings have been prepared under the direction of the Board of Health, and rules and regulations framed, the effect of which has already been felt in the improvement of the character of many lumber camp buildings and their surroundings. Another step in the direction of bettering the condition of lumber employees is the establishment of a system of travelling libraries, for which the sum of $1,200 was voted by the legislature. Some 28 or 30 reading and recreation rooms have already been erected in the different camps, as a direct consequence of this movement.

Saw-milling and Pulp Wood.

The saw-milling business has shown, during the year, substantial signs of prosperity, especially in the general increase in the capacity of the mills. A number of Michigan mill men who own Ontario limits have, under the operation of the 'manufacturing condition,' moved their plants over to Ontario, while a number of other new mills have been erected.

The progress in pulp wood manufacturing has been less apparent, owing to the large amount of capital necessary to establish such industries, and the time required before they can be successfully brought into operation. It is an industry of comparatively recent date in Ontario, but the enormous wealth of the province in pulp wood lands makes its future assured. 'In addition to the vast quantity of pulp wood on Crown lands, this side of the Height of Land,' says the report, 'there is known to be on the Hudson's Bay slope in this province an area of about 65,000 square miles of pulp wood lands, which according to estimates based on the explorations of 1900, will yield approximately 288,000,000 cords. The wealth which will be added to the province when that region is opened up by railways is almost incalculable.'

Ontario Public Works.

The report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1901 ; King's Printer, Toronto, 87 pages.

The report for 1901 of the Ontario Commissioner of Public Works is presented under four headings :—

1. The *report of the Departmental Architect,* giving details of the works carried out during the year in connection with the legislative buildings, and of the construction or completion of additions to the asylums for the insane at London, Cobourg and elsewhere, and at the various public institutions of the province.

2. The *report of the Provincial Engineer,* describing works and improvements constructed during the year at the Muskoka lakes, Madawaska and Petewawa rivers, &c., on bridges and dams of various kinds ; the blasting and dredging of channels of navigation, &c.; with a tabulated statement showing the mileage of completed railways, and the number of miles of railway at present under construction in the province.

3. The *report of the Superintendent of Colonization and Mining Roads,* giving an

account of the works carried out in building and repairs by the department in this connection, during 1901.

4. The *statements of the Accountant and Law Clerk,* showing the public expenditures of the province on the maintenance of public buildings, capital account, &c., for 1901, with tables added by which comparisons may be made with similar expenditures during former years and periods. The final statement under this heading gives a list of the contracts, bonds, &c., entered into with the government in 1901.

A feature of the report is the number of illustrations of different public works which it contains.

Neglected and Dependent Children.

Ninth report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, 1901; King's Printer, Toronto; 109 pages.

The Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children has included in his report of the work of the office during 1901, under the Children's Protection Act, an account of the Industrial Schools of Ontario and of the progress of juvenile immigration into the province during the same period.

'The value of a child,' is stated at the outset as the central thought with which the report of 1901 professes to deal, and the description given of the general activity of the department and its results is, in this connection, of great interest and value. In recognition of the facts that the family home is the proper place to rear dependent children, and that institutions are rather for defective than for healthy boys or girls, the department has, during the past nine years, found homes and situations for over 2,000 children. Nearly 1,600 of these are at present registered in the central office, and are regularly visited and reported upon, and it is stated as uniformly true of their condition that they are growing up contentedly and are merged into the ordinary life of the community, with a remarkable absence of unjust and unreasonable treatment. The result is that "children are no longer relegated to the poor house and no country in the world is more free from the class known as pauper children than is Ontario to-day." The report in this connection recommends that the jurisdiction of official supervision be extended so as to include children placed out by orphanages and other institutions. Such extension, it is claimed, would eradicate the overwork and abuse which is so often complained of. There is still, however, a dark side to the picture presented of the work of the department "for in spite of all the efforts put forth many children continue to be neglected, and are growing up in our towns and cities to-day to recruit the ranks of the criminals, the tramps and the worthless."

The value of personal influence and of kind treatment in the reforming of children of strong criminal propensities is dwelt upon in the report, and legislation proposed for the stricter holding to account of parents in the case of youthful offenders. The superintendent adds, further, as his deliberate opinion that if the money expended through relief agencies were withdrawn the poor would be infinitely better off, and the general tone of the community would be greatly improved. The work of home finding, removals, &c., is also described, with a reference to the results of the operation of the Act requiring medical inspection of maternity and infants' boarding houses.

During 1901 the number of children provided with homes through the agency of the various Children's Aid Societies, and through the office of the superintendent, amounted to nearly 400, making a total of 1,558 children who are being looked after at the present time. The work of supervision, after the child has left the society's shelter, is also reviewed. The financial problem is a most serious one for these societies as their incomes generally speaking, range from only $150 to $500 at the highest. The reports of the various societies are then taken up with an account added of work of a similar nature being carried on in Winnipeg and British Columbia.

The attendance at the Industrial Schools of the province during the year was 226. The report states that a higher degree of efficiency prevails in the management of the schools than ever before, with harmony among the officers and a full sense of the responsibilty of the work.

There are eight receiving homes in Ontario representing philanthropic societies in Great Britain from which parties of immigrant children are placed out in situations and afterwards supervised. 'There continues to be a very large demand for these children and they are not only a pleasure and a help on the farms of the province, but are also a valuable adition to the population of this country.' The number of immigrant children received in Ontario during the year was 1,165, all of them under the Act of 1897, having been personally inspected and certified before leaving Great Britain.

Sugar Beet Experiments.

Report of the Sugar Beet Experiments in Ontario, 1901; King's Printer, Toronto; 22 pages.

The experiments in sugar beet cultivation conducted under the auspices of the Ontario government during 1901 were in continuation of those of the previous year, but while those of 1900 were made in only three localities, the results recorded in the report for 1901 have been obtained from operations of farmers surrounding fifteen different places, distributed over a much wider area of the province. Upon the whole, 1901 was a good sugar beet year, particularly during the summer and autumn months, though less favourable for germination than in 1900.

A copy of the circular of instructions furnished to experimenters is given in the report with a list of the companies now building factories in Ontario, and an account of the shipping trade in sugar beets with the state of Michigan.

A table giving full details as to the various experiments of the year occupies the bulk of the report, with a copy of the Act passed during the session of the legislature of 1901 to encourage the sugar beet industry in Ontario.

San José Scale.

Report of the Inspector of San José Scale, 1901; King's Printer, Toronto; 16 pages.

The portions of this report which will probably commend themselves chiefly to the fruit-growing interests of the province are the full and detailed instructions given on the final page for spraying trees infected with the scale, and the account of the experimental work conducted by the department during the year in the way of finding out the most effective germicide for the purpose. Eleven careful tests were made by the inspector and his assistants with soap, petroleum, fumigants, lime, sulphur, mineral water, parasites, &c., and the results of each are carefully noted. The danger of the increase and spread of the disease is also discussed. Notwithstanding the pains that have been taken to impress upon the people the necessity of thorough and careful work in combatting the scale, it has been found difficult, according to the inspector's report, to obtain proper popular appreciation of the dangerous qualities of the scab. The lack of the necessary appliances, and the expensive nature of the material needful, have also militated against the efficiency of the campaign against the scale. The department, however, procured a greater quantity of spraying material this year than last; 120 large barrels of crude petroleum and 97 barrels of whale oil soap were distributed, and went into the hands of a greater number of growers than ever before. Many of these, also, were supplied again this year, and have shown their appreciation of the department's interest in the work by promptly paying their proportion of the cost. A tour of the oil wells in western Ontario was also made, under the auspices of the government, in order to obtain the specific gravity of the various wells, and so locate a domestic article of petroleum which would be safe to use on fruit trees in fighting the scale.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Maryland Industrial Statistics.

Tenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Maryland, 1901 ; State Printers, Baltimore; 255 pages.

The Maryland Bureau of Labour has given the leading place in its report for 1901, to a plea for the enactment by the state legislature, authorizing the bureau to investigate all labour disturbances and demands, and to make public the causes thereof. The bureau proposes that in case its services as conciliator or arbitrator should not prove acceptable to either party, in the event of any dispute in which labour is involved, it shall have power nevertheless to publish the results of its investigation into the dispute, and the evidence on which it has based its conclusion. 'With such a law in this state,' says the report, 'many strikes would be avoided and a better feeling would be created between employer and employed, and much financial loss obviated.'

That there is room in Maryland for the work of *conciliation and arbitration* is evident from section 2 of the report, in which it is stated that there were 16 strikes in the state during 1901, 13 of which were in Baltimore city, with a total loss to the strikers in wages of $100,715, and to the employers of $62,650, the total number of persons thrown out of work being 3,420. Of these strikes, four of the nine ordered by organized labour were successful, while of the seven undertaken by workers who were not organized, only one was partly successful.

There are claimed to be about 100 labour organizations in more or less active existence in Maryland.

A division of the report deals with the subject of *employment bureaus,* being condemnatory, on the whole, of those conducted by private agencies, and proposing that they should be licensed, bonded and held to a strict accountability, while free employment bureaus should be opened under the auspices of the state.

The statistics contained in the report on *the leading industries of Maryland* are of interest for purposes of comparison. The total number of tons of coal mined within the limits of the state during 1901 was 4,481,503, valued at the mines at $6,000,000, and representing the employment of 6,000 men, with a wage fund of $1,464,826. In agriculture, the report shows that the state now contains 46,012 farms, aggregating a total of 5,170,075 acres (of which 3,516,352 acres are improved), with a total value of lands, buildings, implements, &c., of $183,789,530, to which $20,855,875 must be added to include the value of live stock. There was paid out during the year for labour on these farms the sum of $5,715,520. The packing industry of Maryland during 1901 showed a great decline, owing to the shortage in the crop of tomatoes, corn and oysters, and the demand for labour in this industry was accordingly greatly lessened, about 30,000 men, women and children finding employment at an average wage of $1.50, $1 and 50 cents a day, respectively, producing 350 millions of cans. In 1900 there were 9,880 manufacturing establishments in the state, representing a capital of $163,422,260, of which $45,804,855 was invested in land and buildings. There were employed 108,361 wage-earners at a total wage of $38,761,551, producing manufactures to the value of $242,752,990.

A very interesting section of the report is devoted to an examination into *'sweat shop' conditions* throughout the state. Of 404 such places visited, 251 were found to be dirty, 10 filthy, 103 in a fair condition, 1 damp, 3 crowded, and 6 not reported. Full details of the results of the examination are presented in tabulated form.

Accompanying the report is *an economic map of Maryland,* which conveys much valuable information in comprehensible form. Industries, products, estimated land values, prevalent wage rates, number of miles from Baltimore city, as the shipping centre of the state, &c., are indicated, and the general industrial condition of the state thus placed at the immediate command of the reader.

Maine Industrial Statistics.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics for the State of Maine, 1901 ; State Printer, Augusta ; 188 pages.

The most important investigations conducted by the Maine Bureau during 1901, were in relation to the extent and results of *The Associated Dairying Industry of the State,* and the chief place in the Annual Report is given to the article dealing with that subject. Special agents of the Bureau visited the most important of the Maine dairying plants during the year, and the information embodied in the report is the result, therefore, of direct personal examination and inquiry. There were in operation in the State of Maine during 1901, according to the report, 54 creameries and 16 cheese factories, 11 of the latter conducted on a co-operative plan, representing an invested capital of $222,828, and giving employment to 546 labourers, at an average wage of $1.53 for all classes in creameries, and of $1.75 to $2 for those employed in cheese factories There were 8,687 patrons of these establishments, owning 45,433 cows, seven-twelfth's of which were Jerseys. and manufacturing a product valued at $2,001,-798. For the whole state the figures are, of course, much higher. The number of farms reporting dairy cows is 49,161, with a total number of 173,592 cows, producing 99,586,-188 gallons of milk, 16,174,173 pounds of butter and 425,102 pounds of cheese, to a total value of $8,182,344, of which $2,561,-239 represents the value of the product consumed on the farms. Interesting discussions are added on breeds of cattle, feeding, &c., with comparative statistics of the chief dairying States and countries of America.

The report also contains returns relating to the *cotton and woollen industries* of Maine. $13,415,219 capital is invested in the former, with a product valued at $11,-559,455, and giving employment to 12,045 hands, men, women and children, with average weekly wages of $8.14, $6.03, and $3.33 respectively. The woollen industry from the returns received by the Bureau, represents a capital of $3,826,036, employs 3,212 hands of whom the men received a weekly wage of $8.76, the women $6.58 and the children, $3.74. A list is given of the factories, mills and shops built or altered in any way throughout the State during the year.

Illinois Employment Offices.

Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the Illinois Free Employment Offices for the year ended October 1, 1901 ; State Printers, Springfield, Ill.; 83 pages.

The law creating the Illinois free employment offices requires that the reports of the superintendents in charge be published in connection with the annual coal report of the Bureau. It has been considered expedient, however, in view of the general interest taken in the work, to issue separately the present limited edition of the report on free employment offices. The volume contains an epitome of the business transacted during the past fiscal year, at the three free state offices established in Chicago in 1899, and at the Peoria office established in 1901.

The period covered has been one of great industrial activity and general prosperity. The demand for help of all kinds has in consequence been steady, and the offices have had little difficulty in placing all who applied, and who were really desirous of obtaining work. Thus at Peoria, though the office had been in operation on the date of the publication of the report for only three months, 82 per cent of the calls for help had been satisfactorily filled, and 53 per cent of the applicants for employment had secured positions. The grand total for the whole four offices of those who filed applications during the year was : males, 16,324 ; females, 11,281 ; or 27,605 in all; of which 13,625 males and 10,371 females or 23,996 in all, that is, 87 per cent of those applying, secured positions. There were 28,124 applications for help of all kinds filed. The number of establishments of good standing making requests upon the free employment bureaus for help, is said to be continually increasing, and in the case especially of common labourers and

farm hands, the offices, it is stated, have proved a veritable boon.

In November, 1901, the Supreme Court of Illinois confirmed the constitutionality of the free employment law, which requires private employment agencies to obtain licenses from the Secretary of State, involving the payment of a fee of $200, and the giving of a bond in the penal sum of $1,000. Full particulars as to sex, conjugal condition, wages obtained, nationality, &c., of the applicants who registered at the different bureaus are given in a series of tables appended to the report.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

QUEBEC CASES.

Case of a Stevedore's Accident.

G was employed by M. & Co., stevedores, who were engaged in loading a steamer. In the course of his work G was walking backwards, carrying one end of a plank, and while so doing he tripped on the combing of an open hatch, and fell down about twenty feet, injuring himself severely. G then brought an action for damages for this accident against his employers, alleging that the accident was caused by their fault, as the hatch had been left open, and the place was very poorly lighted. The employers denied negligence, and contended that the hatch was well lighted, that it was customary to leave the hatches open on a ship that was being loaded, and that the accident was due solely to carelessness on the part of the plaintiff.

It appeared in evidence that a harbour regulation of the board of Montreal provides that hatchways should be closed when they were not open for receiving cargoes. It was also shown that in this case there was no necessity for the hatchway in question being open at the time of the accident. The court, therefore, held that G's employers had been guilty of negligence and awarded G $150 damages.

(Gagné vs. Mills, *et al.* Judgment given by Mr. Justice Mathieu at Montreal, March 13, 1902.)

Employers' Liability for Foreman's Negligence.

C, a boy under twenty-one years of age, was employed in working at a jack-screw to raise a locomotive which was being repaired. The wheels of the car on which the locomotive was, were not blocked (as is usually done) so as to prevent its slipping. The cars consequently rolled forward, causing the engine to fall, and C's hand was thereby crushed and eventually had to be amputated. C's father sued the former's employers on behalf of his son for damages, alleging that the accident was caused by their negligence in not having the wheels blocked, and further alleging that the employers were also liable on the ground that the man whom they had put in charge of this particular job was young and had no experience, or otherwise the work would have been done in a different manner. The employers claim that the accident was caused by C's own negligence. The court found that there had been negligence on the part of the employers' foreman, inasmuch as the wheels of the truck on which the locomotive had been placed had not been blocked, and judgment was therefore given in favour of C for $800 damages.

(Cooper vs. the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Judgment delivered at Mont real by Mr. Justice Robidoux on April 3, 1902.)

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. II—No. 11. MAY, 1902 Price Three Cents

The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
May 15, 1902.

The *Gazette* for the present month contains reviews of two important reports of Dominion government commissions on subjects of very great interest to labour. The first is a review of the report of the Royal Commission appointed by Order in Council of April, 1901, to investigate the alleged existence of a combine among the paper manufacturers of the Dominion, which alleged combine, it was maintained, had led to enhancement of prices to the disadvantage of consumers. Although the report of the commission was made some time ago, it was not presented to parliament in printed form until the past month. The review in the *Gazette* contains the main facts brought out in evidence before the commission and its findings in reference thereto.

The other review is that of the report of the commissioner on railway rate grievances, railway commissions, &c., which was printed during the past month, and to which considerable attention has been given in connection with the introduction in the House of Commons of a Bill for the appointment of a railway commission in Canada. Occasion being taken, in so far as space has permitted, to give an outline of the main facts disclosed in the report together with the recommendations of the commissioner.

In the April number of the *Gazette* a review was given of that part of the report of the commission on Oriental Immigration into Canada, which had to do with the immigration of Chinese. The part of the report dealing with Japanese immigration was not laid before parliament until the past month, and was presented in typewritten form. There being as a consequence no copies available for distribution, it was the intention to give in the present issue of the *Gazette,* the substance of the report and its salient features in some detail. Owing to lack of space, however, this review has been held over for the following month.

In the January, 1902, number of the *Gazette* a special article appeared intituled 'Sunday Labour in Canada.—Some of its legal aspects.' This article contained a reference to an important stated case pending before the Ontario Court of Appeal, in which the whole subject of Sunday observance had been brought before the said court for decision. Judgment on this stated case was given during the past month, and in the legal decisions appearing in the current issue will be found full particulars in reference to it.

A feature of the past month has been the large number of trade disputes in the Dominion, due principally to the demands on the part of organized labour to secure an increase in the rates of wages and a reduction in the hours of labour. This being the season of the year at which, from the nature of the trades concerned, demands of this kind are expected, the large number of strikes does not necessarily indicate any exceptional unrest or even temporary depression. As the subject, however, is of first importance to labour, a considerable space has been given in the present number of the *Gazette* to the disputes of the month. A special article is devoted to an important strike of the longshoremen at Halifax, N.S., which was terminated through the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act.

The issue contains a supplementary list of the labour organizations in the Dominion. This is intended as an appendix to the directory of trade organizations which was commenced in the September, 1901, number of the *Gazette* and continued in succeeding numbers, concluding with the March, 1902, issue.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING the month of April, Mr. F. J. Nash, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., was appointed a correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* for the city of Charlottetown and Prince Edward Island.

Effects of the Early Season.

The most noteworthy feature affecting the labour market of the Dominion during the month of April was the continuation of the active conditions recorded in March, resulting largely from the unusually early opening of the spring season. As a typical circumstance it may be mentioned that the first ocean-going vessel arrived at Montreal on April 17, the earliest date for such an event in many years. While the effect of this has been most marked in the case of the building and allied trades, which depend to a very considerable extent upon weather conditions at this time of the year, the indirect results have been scarcely less important and far-reaching. The opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, for example, which occurred during the first week of the month, has assisted very materially in relieving the congestion in the transportation of grain from the North-west, as well as giving direct employment to a large number of men. The retail business throughout the country has also profited by the early beginning of the season's activity, as is evidenced by the reports of increased orders from the large wholesale centres.

In the lumbering industry alone the early opening of spring seems not to have been of unmixed benefit. The sudden thaw and unexpected break-up of winter in March, found the various lumber camps of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick not wholly prepared to take advantage of the freshets, with the result that there are many logs still in the woods, and anxiety is being felt in some quarters as to the season's supply at the mills. The disappearance of the snow, moreover, before the usual supply of provisions, &c., for the early part of next season's operations in the woods had been brought in, may also cause inconvenience. On the other hand, the opening of the saw-milling industry under conditions of unusual activity, and, as remarked, at an exceptionally early date, has given employment to a number of men who, under normal conditions, would have remained in idleness.

Industrial Unrest.

The advantages of this early beginning of the period of activity, however, have not, in many localities, been reaped as fully as they might have been, owing to the disturbed conditions reported in several de-

partments of the labour market, which, under normal conditions, would have been the first to respond to the stimulus. The prospect for a good season in the building trades, for example, cannot at present be definitely stated, in many important industrial centres, as either good or bad. A demand for a higher scale of wages, with, in some instances, a reduction in the number of working hours, is in general the form taken by the industrial disturbances of the month, and it is significant that, of the exceptionally high number of new strikes reported to the department during April, viz., 21 in all, over 80 per cent are directly or indirectly for the reasons alleged above. The disturbance is not confined to any one group of trades, though as before remarked, the unrest is most marked in those depending upon the seasons for the beginning of their period of activity. During the month, moulders, carriage and wagon workers, electrical workers, tinsmiths, street railway employees, cigarmakers, patternmakers, section men, baggage handlers and telegraphers on railways, as well as many others, have demanded an increase in the scale of wages. In many cases the demand has been granted, but on the whole the month has ended with matters in a decidedly unsettled condition throughout the labour market, though the amount of work projected for the coming season is exceptionally high.

Immigration.

During April the unprecedented activity of the immigration movement referred to in the March issue of the *Gazette* was continued, thousands of immigrants passing weekly through Montreal, on their way to the west, after having been landed at Quebec, St. John, Halifax or New York. The great majority of these were from British ports. It has been stated that the Canadian railway companies have never before handled as large a body of immigrants within a similar time. The influx into the North-west Territories from the Western States is also reported as showing no abatement.

Conditions in the West.

The effect produced by the arrival of this large body of settlers, and the further relief of the grain blockade, as the result of the early opening of navigation above referred to, are the features which chiefly call for notice, as directly affecting labour conditions in the west during the past month. Floods in the early part of the month did considerable damage in some parts of Manitoba, delaying the planting of the crops and embarrassing transportation.

In British Columbia, a noteworthy feature of the labour market during April was the continued exceptional activity in the logging, lumbering and shingle industries, as evidenced by the number of mills in process of construction or enlargement, the high prices of logs, as well as the number of orders received and the high rates of wages paid at the mills all over the province. The opening of the Kettle River Valley Railway during the month was celebrated in the Boundary country, where, as well as in the Slocan and Kootenay districts continued rapid development and exceptionally prosperous conditions are reported. The drop in copper values laid off a number of men at Rossland, though mining operations in the interior of the province have on the whole been active throughout April. Trade with the Yukon is still making its influence felt throughout the province, the business in Canadian cattle being a particularly noticeable feature. The beginning of work on the new traffic bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster, one of the largest public works ever begun in the province, is also an event which calls for notice during the month. The incorporation under the laws of the State of New Jersey of the British Columbia Packers' Association, with a capital stock of four million dollars, has been a topic of interest in the canning industry of the province during the past few weeks. In the cities, the extensive scale on which building operations are projected for the coming season correspond with conditions in Eastern Canada. The prospects of an

increasing trade between Canada and Australia have also considerably brightened.

Sunday Labour.

During the month the question of Sunday labour received a good deal of attention. In Montreal the keeping open of cigar stores and refreshment booths on Sunday has been the subject of special discussion, and the matter has been before the courts in other cities. In Ontario the constitutionality of the Lord's Day Act was made the subject of a special judgment of the Court of Appeal. The early-closing movement has also received considerable discussion.

Notes of the Month.

The amalgamation of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company, and the acquirement of the Ottawa Northern Railway by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, are instances of industrial combinations effected during the month of considerable interest to labour.

The increase in the cost of living caused by the advance in the price of meats during April is a matter of very material importance, especially as the advance is general in most parts of Canada and by no means local in its effect.

The formation of the Atlantic Pulp and Paper Company, capitalized at three million dollars, with its chief field of operations situated on the Bay de Chaleurs, was announced during April.

For the nine months ending March 31, the aggregate foreign trade of Canada amounted to $302,498,000 or $20,200,000 more than during the same period of the previous twelve months. Imports during the same period also showed an increase of $11,720,000. Export trade in flour has been particularly active during the month.

The projection during April of a number of new elevators at Montreal is a feature of importance to the transportation interests of the Dominion.

Special Reports.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The most important event in the labour market of this district during the past month was the strike of the longshoremen, which was the most widespread industrial disturbance ever witnessed in this section of the country. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the ship-owners and agents to grant an increase of pay and other concessions. The strike was ordered on April 2, and between five and six hundred longshoremen quit work. An effort was made to effect a settlement, the deputy mayor calling a meeting of the parties interested, but no understanding was arrived at. Meanwhile the coal workers ceased work in sympathy with the longshoremen, and were followed by the fish handlers and coopers, adding several hundred to the number on strike, and thereby completely suspending operations on the water front. Overtures were made by some of the steamship agents, offering certain conditions, but they were refused. Finally the longshoremen decided to call for the intervention of the Department of Labour, Ottawa, and the Deputy Minister of Labour immediately came to Halifax to act as conciliator. After several conferences with the parties involved, an agreement was reached and the strike settled to the general satisfaction of all concerned. Since the settlement the situation along the water front has been marked by general activity.

Quite a stir has been occasioned by the work on the troopships which are to convey the fourth contingent to South Africa, and by the arrival of many large freighters, have given employment to a large number of hands.

The early season has already had its effect on the *building trades,* and a busy season is indicated. *Painters* are very active, and the demand for workmen is very great. In fact, all branches of labour affected by the winter season have opened

with great activity, and the outlook is very bright.

Coopers are fairly busy.

Painters report every available man employed.

Printers are not quite as active as during the previous month.

Pressmen are busy.

Electrical workers are well employed.

Machinists report conditions about same as during March.

Boilermakers are busy.

Coal workers are busy.

Dock labourers are busy.

District Notes.

Sydney.—The outlook at present indicates great activity during the summer in the different branches of labour, with new industrial enterprises promised for an early date.

The fishing industry.—Already along the shores the fishermen are preparing for an early opening of the mackerel fishing. Indications for an active season are promising.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the past month the labour market of Prince Edward Island has been in a healthy condition, having improved considerably with the approach of spring. Supply and demand are fairly well balanced, with a slight preponderance still in favour of the latter. Prospects are good for both skilled and unskilled labour.

The *building trades,* though backward in the early part of the season, are improving again. A number of employers have raised wages. Several new buildings are projected, and quite a number of repairs and alterations are being made in old buildings, although the volume of work will not be so great as last year. The exodus of *carpenters* to Sydney is practically over. The construction of the Hillsborough Bridge—a half million dollar contract—is giving employment to about 60 workers in wood, with a prospect of the number being doubled within a short time. Wages are from $1.50 to $1.75 per day of 10 hours. The Belfast and Murray Harbour Branch Railway, a million dollar contract, of which the bridge is a supplement, is also giving employment to a large number of men at good wages, and the contractor is still advertising for more labour.

The large undertaking just mentioned will be of benefit also to iron workers, who have been all doing well this spring, wages having been increased, and employment having been steady.

Employment for *masons and bricklayers* is scarce in this province, where building stone is not plentiful, and where the great majority of structures are of wood.

Painters and decorators have the usual amount of inside work at house-cleaning, renovating, &c., common to the season. Wages have slightly advanced during the past month.

The arrival of a ship with 1¾ million feet of lumber for the Hillsborough Bridge gave the longshoremen a good week's employment during the month, at 25 cents per hour. Early in the spring the men of this trade made a demand on the government winter boat for an increase from 20 to 25 cents, and their request was granted.

Printers report steady employment.

Truckmen have been busy handling the usual spring importations.

In connection with *civic work,* the building of a $20,000 reservoir for the city water works, and the laying of a considerable area of permanent sidewalks, will give employment to a large number of men after the beginning of May. The wages of the labourers employed by the city have been raised from $1 to $1.25 per day.

Throughout the province the opening of the *lobster fishing season* has started the large force of men employed in one of the island's most important industries. The

season opened with good catches, although the traps are not yet all out.

Farming operations will soon be general throughout the province, with a good demand for farm labourers.

During the month two *strikes,* one by the labourers, and the other by tobacco workers, occurred. The greater number of the former, on the recommendation of the Trades and Labour Council, returned to work at the same wages, the dispute being over the dismissal of several men ; while the tobacco workers were granted the increase in wages asked for. In both cases settlement was made with the least possible friction.

The city *firemen* resigned in a body during the month because they did not receive an increase in their salaries which they had demanded. A compromise was effected by granting half the increase.

On April 12, the *Labourers' Protective Union 9796,* was organized at Summerside. This is the first labour union formed in that town, and the only one in the province outside of Charlottetown.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Business in this district continued brisk during April, the various trades being nearly all well employed. The winter port business is finished, and the season has been a most successful one. The number of steamers which arrived was greater than in any previous winter. Thirty-one steamers, making sixty-eight trips, docked between November 4, 1901, and April 24, 1902. There were ten arrivals from London, thirty-two from Liverpool, eleven from Glasgow, three from Belfast, nine from Manchester, two from Antwerp and one from Dunkirk.

Broom-makers continue active.

Brushmakers are still busy.

Bookbinders report work good.

Carpenters and joiners say work continues plentiful.

Cigarmakers are all employed.

Freight handlers have plenty of work.

Machinists are busy.

Masons and plasterers are nearly all employed.

Moulders report work very good.

Painters and decorators are working steadily.

Printing business continues fair.

Shingle sawyers and bunchers report work good. The men who struck work in Cushing's mill, Pleasant Point, having been granted the regular summer rate—$1.75 and $1.50—returned to work.

Ship labourers' work continued good during the greater part of the month, but is now slack.

Trackmen report work plentiful.

The *railway clerks* formed a union on April 4.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month just closed may be regarded as a fairly good one.

In the *shoe and leather trades* there has been no improvement over last month. The difficulty existing at the close of March in one of the factories has been settled, all the old hands returning to work and the new ones, seven in number, who had replaced the twenty-nine affected, being dismissed. Another case submitted to the Arbitration Board, that of a disagreement over the employment in two different factories of a non-union leather cutter, was decided in favour of the men.

In the *building trades* the *labourers' strike* has helped materially to make the month a poor one. The question is not finally settled, some six employers have granted the demand for an increase, and are paying the rate of fifteen cents an hour, some eight other employers have refused to do this, and have secured the services of outside men. The buildings on which the latter are employed are protected by

the municipal police, and a couple of the striking labourers have been arrested and fined for threatening or assaulting men who were taking their places. The men have appealed to the new Provincial Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for their intervention, but the employers have refused to arbitrate.

In the *iron working trades*, work is still plentiful, and has been so throughout the whole month, the opening of navigation at least one month before its usual time accounts for this activity.

The newly organized *Painters' and Decorators' Union* adopted a wage scale of 17½ cents per hour, which was submitted to the employers, who accepted it, adding another clause to the effect that the working day should be nine hours long. The old rates were about $9 per week, 60 hours constituting a week's work. Under the new scale 54 hours constitutes a week's work, and the increase in pay therefore amounts to a difference of forty-five cents a week.

In the *lumbering districts,* log driving is in full operation, and the demand for men exceeds the supply, the pay offered in some cases being $1.50 per day and board. The rapid disappearance of the snow, with the fall of water in the rivers and lakes, render dispatch necessary in getting logs floated down to the mills, some of which have already commenced cutting.

Mr. Ed. Little, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The early opening of spring has brought considerable activity to labour during the month, and the prospects of a good summer's work are very encouraging.

The government steamers *La Canadienne* and *Contest* left on the 8th instant with the Lower Traverse and Red Island lightships in tow, and with the Barrett's Ledge and Channel Patch gas and bell buoys, and a bateau load of can and other buoys, to be placed at their respective stations from Bic upwards. This is over a month earlier than usual. All the lights in the Quebec division were put in operation on April 1, ten days earlier than in any previous year. On the same date there were about twenty schooners loading at different wharfs for the Lower St. Lawrence.

Bricklayers are all working. Wages are $3 per days of nine hours.

Carpenters are all employed. Wages range from $1 to $1.75 per day.

Masons and Plasterers are fairly well employed. Wages are $2.50 per day of ten hours.

Painters report plenty of work, with wages 17½ cents per hour for a day of nine hours.

Printers are all working.

A meeting of the shareholders of *Le Bulletin de Travail Printing Company, Limited,* was held on the 10th instant, 290 shareholders being present. The following directors were elected :—Messrs. W. Guthrie, O. Brunet, F. X. Boileau, A. Marois, J. Levesque, L. Laroche, O. Berzina, Ed. Barry and G. Marois. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. A. Marois was elected president, and Mr. F. X. Boileau secretary.

The municipality of Lévis has levied a personal tax on all *brakemen and locomotive firemen* residing and exercising this calling in the town. The contract has been let for the construction of a car barn in connection with the new street railway company of that town. The building will be of wood, and will cost about $5,000.

The work of construction on the *Lévis electric railway* commenced on Monday, the 21st instant.

A force of men and horses were put to work on the 15th instant on the Plains of Abraham to plough and level the ground, as a preliminary step to converting this historic spot into a city park.

The steamer *Quebec,* from Montreal, arrived on the 15th instant, on her first trip of the season, bringing down a large quantity of freight.

The Dominion Coal Company has leased 65,000 feet of space on the north embank-

ment of the Louise Basin, at the rental of $1,000 per annum, and the landing charges, from the Quebec Harbour Commissioners. The company agree to erect a plant costing over $50,000, and have the same in position and ready for business by the spring of 1903.

The Great Northern Railway elevator commenced its season's operations on Saturday, April 5, by loading the schooner *Les Ecureuils* with a cargo of oats for the lower parishes.

The city council, at its meeting on the 22nd instant, awarded the contract for *lighting the city* for the next five years, beginning on August 1 next, at the price of $54 per arc light of 2,000 candle power each, and of $15 per incandescent light of 65 candle power each.

A strike was ordered by the *Builders' Labourers' Union,* on the 21st instant, and took place on all buildings in the course of construction within the city. The men have been receiving 12½ cents per hour, or $1.25 per day, and they now ask for 15 cents per hour, or $1.50 per day of ten hours. The labourers complain also that men from the country, who pay no taxes to the city, are often given the preference by the contractors. They notified the contractors in February last, so that they might arrange in their contracts for the increase demanded, and also asked them to arbitrate the matter under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act. This, however, has been refused.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Conditions in the labour market of this city and district have been exceptionally favourable during the month of April. The season, owing to the mild weather, opened about three or four weeks earlier than usual. The demand for skilled and unskilled labour has in consequence been very good, and there are likely to be few workmen, if any, of the latter class, looking for employment.

No case of friction between employer and employee, with the exception of the *Paton Woollen Mills* trouble, has been reported during the month. The weavers in that institution having received a raise in wages of 10 per cent, several of the other departments, on April 7, made a demand upon the management for a similar increase in the scale. The matter was laid before the directors, and it was decided by the latter that, while they could not give a straight 10 per cent increase, they were willing to grant an increase ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, according to the merits of the employee. This arrangement was agreeable to all the departments with the exception of the two finishing rooms. A number of the men in these were awarded the 10 per cent, but as the increase was not given all around, the two departments quit work, remaining out for four days. At a meeting held on Friday, April 13, at which the managing director and manager were present, it was decided to return to work. The Paton Company have had a most prosperous year. The increases granted in wages means an extra outlay of $6,000 a year.

Bricklayers started work some three weeks ago, and all are fully employed at union wages.

The building and allied trades are very busy.

In the *woodworking shops* all branches are working to full capacity.

The two *brickyards* in the vicinity of the city are making ready for the season's work, each having orders in advance sufficient to keep the men employed for some time.

Business in the *cigarmaking trade* is very good, and all hands are fully employed.

Unskilled labourers are in good demand, and the corporation has again taken on a number of men that were laid off in the fall.

Machinists are fully employed.

Painters are in good demand, and the wages paid are from $1.50 to $2.

There is a scarcity of *paperhangers,* and men are being advertised for at wages ranging from $1.75 to $2.

Custom tailors and wholesale tailoring establishments are very busy.

The *woollen and worsted* industries are running to full capacity.

A great many men are being employed at the *asbestos mines* at Thetford Mines, and operations are being pushed with unusual energy. The gold mine in the same district is also now in full operation.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this city and district is satisfactory. Navigation is at present open, and will give plenty of work to labourers.

Transportation.—The Dominion Iron and Steel Company is building an elevator to be used for the loading and unloading of iron ore coming from Lake Superior. Six hundred barges will be employed in the transportation of this ore, which will be shipped to Sydney, C.B. The Drummond and Radnor Forges Company has awarded a contract for 8,000 tons of this ore, which will be shipped here. Six thousand tons of Gentilly and Becancour iron ore will be shipped *via* this port to Sydney.

Lumbering this year was carried on to a much more considerable extent than last. Baptist's mill, engaged in sawing logs, commenced operations a month earlier than in former years. 250,000 logs have come down the river without the need of being driven. This will be a considerable saving for the lumbermen. All of the Shawenegan *pulp wood* will be shipped through here to Europe. The Belgian Company has already forwarded 500 tons, which will be exported on May 15.

The *coal business* will be very great. The Three Rivers Coal Transportation Company has secured a contract for 25,000 tons.

The Electric Railway Company, known as the North Shore Railroad Company, will commence work in about a month.

Wharfs.—The C.P.R. Co. is filling up with sand the Harbour wharf commenced last summer, and which is to be completed by May 15. This wharf is 500 feet in length.

Houses.—There is very much activity in this line, there being 20 to 25 houses in course of erection. Their cost varies from $600 to $4,000.

Carpenters and joiners have plenty of work. Wages range from $1.25 to $1.50 per day of 10 hours.

Some of the *glove-makers* who went on strike last winter have returned to work.

The *cigarmakers* are still on strike. The manufacturers will not employ a single one, having replaced them by young girls.

There promises to be a scarcity of workmen, as they are already in demand.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market during the month of April has not varied since last report.

The *boot and shoe workers* have been idle for about fifteen days owing to the fact that the factories, after having filled all their orders, are taking an inventory of stock. Everything in the boot and shoe industry points to a good season. Orders are beginning to arrive from the commercial travellers who are on the road.

Carpenters have been busily employed during the month on indoor, but not on outdoor, jobs. They believe that the month of May will be even more favourable for them. The same is also true of *painters* and *paperhangers.*

Tanners and curriers have had less work during the month, owing to the temporary closing of the boot and shoe factories for stock-taking.

The month was a fairly good one for *plumbers*.

Printers have had a very busy month.

Foundry and machine shops have had steady work during the month.

Merchants have had a very good month, and as a consequence, clerks and book-keepers have been very busy.

About thirty labourers and a number of carters have secured work for the corporation in street cleaning.

Since April 18, the aldermen have been discussing the question of closing the public market on Friday nights. This matter affects the labouring class, who have asked through the Central Trades and Labour Council that the market be kept open on the evening mentioned, whereas the merchants have asked that the market be closed.

The *employees of the Canadian Woollen Mills* through the Labourers' Protective Union sent, on the 9th of April, a petition asking that the percentage of wages deducted in September, 1901, be refunded. The Union alleges in making the request that it was agreed that in the month of April, 1902, the employees of that company would receive the same wages as before the reduction took place in September, 1901. The company considered the request and returned, on the 11th April, the percentage to all their employees, from whom 5 per cent had been deducted. The company in answer to the union stated that for the class of employees earning one dollar per day the full wages would be given them, but for the others it was stated that the company was not in a position to return to the rates existing in September, 1901. The company declared its desire to have the question amicably settled and at the close of the month another petition from the union proposing by way of a compromise that one half of the amount reduced should be restored ; those who were reduced 10 per cent to be allowed 5 per cent, 12 per cent to be allowed 6 per cent, &c., was under consideration.

In so far as other classes of labour are concerned, cordial relations exist.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph Ainey, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The industrial activity noted in March has become still more pronounced during the past month, the opening of navigation requiring the placing in position of the apparatus necessary for the loading and unloading of vessels, and thus giving work to a large number of men. Harbour improvements, such as the erection of grain elevators, &c., will call for the employment of a large number of workmen during the coming season. With one or two exceptions prosperity is indicated in all industries. Salaries, which were very low, have at present an upward tendency, due to business activity. The demands for increased wages on the part of five labour unions during the month has caused a slight increase in wages in other trades.

Bricklayers report business fair.

Carpenters and *joiners* are in greater demand than last month. Work on new buildings to be erected this summer has begun. *Stonemasons* have therefore entered upon their busy season.

Plumbers and *steamfitters* are very busy. During the month they presented to their employers a new scale asking higher rates of wages, a decrease in the number of working day hours is also demanded. Twenty-five cents per hour and a nine hour day are claimed under the new tariff. About one half of the employers have acceded to these request.

Electric wiremen are very busy.

Plasterers are all working under the new conditions obtained from their employers. Nine hours now constitute a day's work at

28 cents per hour. The seven employers who refused to sign a contract for one year yielded on the 17th April, and concluded the strike which had lasted three days and a half.

The *metal roofers* are satisfied with conditions in their trade.

Painters and *decorators* are busy, but complain that their busy season has commenced later than in past years.

Printers continue to be very busy, though a few pressmen are idle.

Laundry employees are all employed. A union laundry will be opened on the 15th of May, and will be entitled to use the label of the International Union of Laundry Workers.

Fur workers are all employed.

Trunk makers are much pressed with work.

Business in the *boot* and *shoe working trades* continues quiet, the busy season being over and spring orders all filled.

Structural and *architectural iron workers* are well satisfied with conditions.

Cabinet makers formed a union on the 13th April.

Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general condition of the labour market continues good.

The promise of an exceptionally busy year in the *metal trades* is bright.

The *railway shops* are exceptionally busy at present and the *blacksmiths, boilermakers* and *machinists* working overtime.

Brass moulders and *coremakers* are in demand at good wages.

Painters and *decorators* are very busy, with a steady demand for labour.

The *cutting trade* is very busy, and *operators, brushers, finishers, basters and fitters* are in demand at high wages.

Coopers report trade fair with prospects of a very busy season.

Jewellery workers report trade fair, wages low.

Woodworkers are very active at present.

Broom and *brush makers* report trade very brisk and wages fair.

Planing mills and *lumber yards* are very busy filling orders.

Work for *labouring men* is very plentiful at higher wages that at this time last year.

Carriage workers report trade very brisk.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. F. Leggatt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Business throughout the district has been good during the month of April, though the uncertainty as to what action would be taken by some of the local unions has had a somewhat depressing effect.

The *painters' strike,* which began in March, was ended during the month, the parties agreeing to a compromise. Not all the painters who went out on strike were able to get their old positions back, and some of the men are still idle.

There has been some uncertainty as to what demands the *carpenters* would make this year, and because of this some of the contractors say that building operations have been checked. Many small houses and tenements, however, are being erected in different parts of the city, but there is no very large contract work going on.

The main drainage work in the city which last year gave employment to many men is almost completed.

General labourers are pretty fully employed, but in the building trades quite a number of *mechanics* are idle.

The *printing trades* and *metal trades* are active, and in mercantile houses business is good, with openings for efficient men.

The opening of navigation on the Ottawa river, Rideau canal and the Great lakes has stimulated trade with the *transportation* companies. The Canada Atlantic

Railway, which does a large grain carrying trade between Georgian Bay and the seaports, has taken on about seven hundred men this month. These include all classes of train hands and general labourers.

HULL, QUE., AND DICTRICT.*

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Labour conditions in this district are very satisfactory at present.

At present the building trades are active.

Painters, who were working last year at $1.25 cannot be engaged now for less than $2 per day.

Masons receive good wages, with double pay for over time.

Carpenters are not yet very busy, but expect a prosperous season, as several important buildings, both stone and brick, are projected, and will soon be ready for inside work. Among the more important buildings now being proceeded with are the iron and stone power house of the Ottawa and Hull Company, employing bridge builders and masons ; a registry office, a large county building of stone and brick ; a school-house in the Little Farm district ; stone architectural work at the cemetery ; a new Roman Catholic church at the Little Farm. These are employing pretty nearly all the available hands in Hull.

The village of Gatineau Point is spending about $2,500 in decorating its church, which will provide employment for three months yet to a number of efficient painters and decorators.

Numerous improvements are being made on the Gatineau river works, at Eddy's, at Gilmour & Hughson's and at McLaren's in Templeton, while the fleet of 68 barges and 12 tugs of the Ottawa Forwarding Company have left their yards in Hull, taking away hundreds of hands, including the captains' families.

Saw-mills at the Chaudière, Ottawa side, still employ almost exclusively Hull labour, and 500 men at least are there earning from $1.10 to $1.50 per day. Other large concerns, as Gilmour & Hughson, in Hull, Bailey & Ritchie, in Aylmer, McLaren, in Templeton, Ross, at Buckingham, employ together nearly 1,000 hands all told, including teamsters, shippers, pilers, labourers, &c. Wages are fair, and there is no talk of labour difficulties.

The hospital at Mattawa, a large four storey brick building is being rebuilt.

Civic work will also soon start, and hundreds of men, labourers, teamsters, builders and expert machinists and electricians, will be given employment ; $73,000 are voted for this season.

A meeting of the Hull *bakers* was held during the month, with about twenty present. The journeymen bakers requested the masters to have their baking done in the day time, as the night work is too severe. The price of bread was increased from 7 and 8 cents a loaf to 9 and 10 cents.

At the beginning of the month, the provincial inspector of factories and public buildings was again in Hull on an inspection tour. He visited several of the public institutions for the purpose of enforcing the law regarding the installation of fire escapes. He stated that he had much difficulty in getting the people of Hull to comply with the law in this respect. He also made an investigation into causes of the accidents which have occurred lately to employees of the E. B. Eddy Company, and found that the company was not in any way to blame.

Barbers, blacksmiths, job printers, tailors, electric wirers are making good wages.

Reuckwald & Schocks *planing mill* at Ladysmith, Pontiac county, Que., was destroyed by fire during the month.

* In the April number of the 'Gazette,' an item appeared in the Hull correspondence stating that the saw-mills at Aylmer had closed down indefinitely. The reference should have been to the mills at Aylwin and not 'Aylmer,' an error having arisen in transcribing for the printer the copy of the correspondent.—Ed.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market in this district has been greatly disturbed during the past month, and it will probably be remembered as, on the whole, one of the most unsatisfactory months in recent years. Industrial disputes of varying degrees of importance have been common.

The *tanners,* twenty-one in number, demanded an increase of twenty-five cents per day, with other concessions. Their wages had averaged $4.45 per week per man, the lowest receiving $3.30 per week, and the highest $7. After negotiations had been carried on by members of the arbitration committee of the local trades council, who volunteered to act in the matter, a settlement was effected in a couple of days, the men being granted an increase of fifteen per cent all round, and their other demands as well. They have organized a union of the Amalgamated Leather Workers of America and identified themselves with the local trades council. The agreement is to cover a period of one year from May 1, 1902, and is signed in duplicate.

Concurrent with this disturbance the *master plumbers* and their employees were engaged in a dispute which was pending when the *tinsmiths* who had also been making demands for increased wages went on strike. After a short interval, a compromise was effected, and the men returned to work on the morning of the 28th ult.

On April 30, the *machinists of the Canadian Locomotive Works* went on strike for shorter hours, higher wages, and for reasons connected with the apprenticeship and piece work system.

The month has also been disappointing in respect to the amount of work actually under way in connection with the *building trades.* Architects report little work on hand or in sight. Various reasons—among them the increased rate of wages—are assigned as the cause. General business is above the average.

Marine work is especially active.

Speaking generally there have been very few important changes in the various lines of industry.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this district during the month of April, showed a decided improvement, with a much greater demand for all kinds of labour.

Merchants report trade steadily improving.

Bricklayers and *masons* report a good month with better prospects ahead.

Tinsmiths report a good month with plenty of work in sight.

The city intends laying a considerable amount of granolithic walks this summer which will give work to a large number of labouring men.

Painters report business good, with plenty of orders on hand.

Machinists report a good month and plenty of orders.

Carpenters report plenty of works during the month, especially on inside work.

The *Belleville Lock Factory* will shortly move into larger premises.

Workmen have been busy for the past month in erecting a *warehouse* for the Deering Implement Works, of Chicago.

Cigarmakers report a good month, with plenty of orders on hand.

Printers report a good month.

Dock labourers report a busy month. Wages this year are better than last in this employment. Some of the men make as high as $4.50 a day for nine hours work.

Mining operations in North Hastings are brisk at present.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month just closing, like March, has been a notable one in labour circles, owing to the number of strikes and the numerous demands yet under consideration for higher wages. The result has been to some extent unsettling, especially in the building trades, but otherwise conditions are good, and prospects favourable.

The lockout of the *painters* and *decorators* followed by a strike resulted in the employers conceding the demands of the men on the 15th inst. Trade is good in this line and the members of the union well employed.

The *carpenters* who demand 30 cents per hour have refused the compromise offered by the employers of 27½ cents and a strike has been ordered for May Day if the increase is not granted by that time.

Forty of the *carpenters, wood working machinists* and *car builders* in the employ of the Toronto Street Railway struck on the 19th inst.—Their present pay is : carpenters, 18 to 20 cents per hour, woodworking machinists, 20 cents ; and carbuilders labourers, 15 cents. They are asking an advance of 2½ cents per hour all round. The painters employed by the company have been granted a higher increase.

Woodworking machinists to the number of 45 employed in John B. Smith's lumber yard went out on strike on the 16th inst., on the ground that one of their number was discharged because he belonged to the union.

Jewellery workers to the number of about 90 employed by Saunders, Lowe & Co. and T. W. Capp & Co., struck on the 14th, and 16th. The cause was the same in each case—the discharge of men belonging to the union. The men are drawing strike pay from the International Union.

The demands of the *stonemasons union* for 41 cents per hour have been acceded to, the increase to take effect on May 1.

The *employing plumbers* have decided to take no notice of the demand of the union for an increase of pay on the ground that there is an agreement in force covering three years.

The *bricklayers* are prepared to strike on May 1, if their demand for 45 cents per hour is not acceded to. They refuse to compromise at 41 cents.

The *lathers* continue firm in their demand for $3 and $2.75 per day, according to the class of work, and state that they will also go out on May Day unless their views are met.

A strike of the *carriage and wagon workers* is also imminent. The men ask for a week of 55 hours and an increase of 15 per cent in wages. There are about 175 members of the union.

On the 7th inst. the City Council by an almost unanimous vote fixed the wages of *city labourers* at 20 cents per hour, the rate being previously 18. It was also decided that contracts for concrete sidewalks, instead of being let by tender to a Chicago firm should be done by day labour under the supervision of the city engineer.

The *Builders Labourer's Union* have demanded an increase in wages from 24 cents per hour to 27 cents and time and a half for overtime. The employers offer 25 cents and overlook the demand as to overtime. The men have refused to accept this compromise.

The *architectural and structural ironworkers* have an agreement with their employers which expires May 10, giving them 22½ cents per hour for a nine hour day. They now ask an increase to 27½ cents per hour and a Saturday half-holiday. One firm has conceded the advance.

The *woodworking machinists* demand an increase of 5 cents per hour.

The *motormen* and *conductors* of the Toronto Street Railway are agitating for an increase in wages. At a meeting held on the 26th inst. a committee was appointed to draw up a report to be presented at a future meeting.

On the 16th inst. the *Typographical Union* called out on strike two union printers employed by the T. Eaton Co., on account of the refusal of the firm to run their composing room under union rules. The men obeyed and the five pressmen employed by the firm also struck. Several bindery girls who were in the employ of the company were asked to do the work of these men, and upon their refusal were discharged.

On the 28th inst. the *Typographical Union* also made a demand on the newspaper offices for a uniform scale of wages for all printers. The rate now paid varies considerably. The scale asked for is $21 per week for those engaged on night work and $18 for those engaged in the day time.

The *bakers* and *confectioners* have adopted a new scale which will be submitted to the International to-day for approval, and if it is endorsed by them, will be submitted to the employers.

The *signal-men, baggagemen and section men* employed by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways at the Union Station have asked for an increase of wages.

The *Marine Firemen, Water Tenders* and *Oilers' Union* was organized on the 16th, under the charter of the Longshoremen's Union and affiliated with the American Federation of Labour.

The likelihood of strikes and the uncertainty of what May Day will bring forth, has caused a perceptible slackening in the *building trades,* and there has been a considerably smaller issue of building permits than was anticipated. Many have deferred operations until the crisis is over. It is altogether likely, however, that the season will be a very active one as the demand for dwelling houses is greater than ever and rents are still going up. It is estimated that 1,500 families are living in hotels and boarding houses owing to the scarcity of house accommodation in this city.

Tailors (*custom*) report trade active. The men's ready-made trade is slack as the spring work is finished and the shops have not yet started on fall goods. The mantle trade is dull for the same reason. Work is fair in the shirt and overall lines. A number of skilled garment workers have recently left the city to look for employment elsewhere.

The *iron trades* are generally good and the members of the unions fully employed.

Furniture manufacturers are enjoying an exceptionally prosperous season and the export trade is steadily increasing. Some factories are overstocked at present, while with others there is a demand for more men.

Agricultural implement factories have been busy for the last two months and work is likely to be plentiful in this line for some time.

Boot and *shoe workers* report business active and prospects good.

Longshoremen find work somewhat slack this season, the reasons assigned being shortage of coal and unfavourable weather.

The *woollen* trade is active and employees are working overtime in some shops.

The *bicycle manufacturing industry* is fair with a growing tendency to combine the manufacture of wheels with other work.

The newly-formed *Retail Grocery Clerks Union* is conducting an active campaign of organization.

The *Marble Cutters Union* and *Marble Polishers Union* have decided to amalgamate.

On the 29th instant, a conference held between representatives of the *Iron Moulders' Union* and the employers resulted in an agreement by which the demands of the men were conceded. They will be paid 27½ cents an hour instead of 25 cents, with time and a quarter for overtime between 6 p.m. and midnight, time and a half for work after midnight, and double time for Sunday labour.

District Notes.

Aurora.—The Freight Wagon Company have commenced large additions to their factory which when completed will enable the firm to employ about 80 men.

The woollen mill will also shortly have a four-story brick addition. They will give employment to a staff of about 75. The brush handle factory lately started is working to its full capacity.

Toronto Junction.—The Union Stock Yards Company will open their yards regularly for business on May 8. They occupy 80 acres of land and have 15 acres under cover with 100 pens for stock.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Conditions in the labour market show a slight improvement on last month. Civic construction work is again in full operation, all by day labour. There are still 168 miles of cement sidewalk to be laid which will involve considerable work for both skilled and unskilled labour. During the month the Pure Milk Company began business in the city with a capital of $150,000. It starts with 15 wagons having purchased the routes of many of the smaller dealers. The legislative committee of the Trades and Labour Council waited on the members of Parliament representing Hamilton, at Ottawa, and submitted to them a memorial in opposition to the practice of assisting immigrants with public funds to come to Canada.

Prices in beef have again been raised. Potatoes have also advanced. Fuel, rent, &c., remain standard.

A serious *fire* took place on the night of the 30th of the month at the Pilgrim Mineral Water bottling works causing a loss of $8,000, and throwing 20 men out of employment.

The *Deering Harvester Company,* of Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of farming implements, are asking the city for a bonus of $50,000, in return agreeing to establish a large plant, and to pay no less than $60,000 per year for 10 years in wages. The by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers on May 21.

Work among the *bricklayers* is fairly good though little building is in progress. The construction of sewers and brick crossings will aid in keeping bricklayers employed.

Builders labourers are generally busy, some working at general work.

During the month a local union of *bookbinders* with international affiliation was formed here. There are somewhere about 40 employed at the trade.

Electrical workers are well employed. The local union in the employ of the Cataract Power Company has presented its annual agreement which asks for an advance. The company has the same under consideration. The local electrical workers are endorsing the scheme of a private telephone company.

Work at *marble* and *granite cutting* as well as *stone cutting* is fairly busy just now and men are generally well employed. During the month at one establishment four men struck for 30 cents an hour ; they were getting 25 cents. They secured situations elsewhere. The general rate of wages paid is from 20 cents to 25 cents while a few get 30 cents.

The request for an advance of wages by the *city fire department* is not yet settled.

Trade is good among the *leather workers* on horse goods, but the wages paid are low.

Work among the *longshoremen* is very plentiful. The union presented the following scale for the season which was adopted. Hard coal from vessels, 17 cents per ton ; soft, 20 cents ; steamboats with side hatches, 3 cents per ton extra. For handling package freight, 30 cents per hour, and 10 cents extra per hour between Saturday night at 12 and Sunday night.

Labourers are in good demand at 18 cents an hour for unskilled labour.

Trade among the *iron moulders* is in a good condition. The day workers in the several foundries were advanced from the minimum wage of $2.25 per day to $2.50. The piece workers asked an advance of 15 per cent. The manufacturers answered that such an increase would handicap the Hamilton firms in competition with outside manufacturers and did not raise the wages of their moulders. After considerable discussion the moulders decided not to press their demand.

Painters, paper-hangers and *decorators* are at the present time in their busiest season and all good craftsmen are in employment. The local union recently applied for an increase from 20 cents to 25 cents an hour, with 50 hours per week, and the request was granted without controversy.

Plumbers and *steamfitters* are also busy at present.

About 65 employees of the Blast Furnace Company, who are semi-skilled workmen, and who are getting from 15 to 16½ cents per hour, struck for an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent. The request was refused and after being out about a week some returned while others sought other work.

The *printing trades* are generally busy just now. Considerable spring advertising is being done and wages are very good.

Tobacco workers have been very slack this month. Their strike was amicably settled. There has been more loss of time this year than for some seasons previous.

Among *woodworkers* trade is very good at present, all capable men being employed. *Jobbers* and *furniture workers* are busy. The Hoodless Furniture Company, has been reorganized with a capital of $40,000, and several large contracts are already on hand.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market during the past month has been favourable. Not only has there been a constant demand for skilled labour, but the scarcity of unskilled labour has caused an advance in wages amongst that class of workingmen. There has been ample opportunity during the month for all local unemployed men to secure work if they desired it.

Blacksmiths have been fully employed, in some cases working overtime.

Bakers and *confectioners* have been fully employed.

Barbers report a satisfactory month.

Bricklayers, masons and *plasterers* have had a fair month and prospects are good.

Carpenters have been working full time. On May 1, wages will be advanced to 20 and 22½ cents per hour.

Cigarmakers report trade slack during the month.

Core-makers have been very busy.

Machinists and moulders have been fully employed, and there is a demand for first-class men in this line.

Painters and *Decorators* are rushed at this season of the year. Wages have been raised all round and the hours reduced to 9 per day.

Printers have enjoyed a busy month and all local men have been fully employed.

Gas plumbers and *steam fitters* trade has been only fair.

Millwrights and *pattern-makers* have been very busy.

Tinsmiths have had plenty of work.

All *teamsters* have been fully occupied.

In the *woollen mills,* many of the operatives have been working overtime, and in one case a night force has been put on.

At the last meeting of the *Barber's union* it was decided that all local shops should close at 11 o'clock Saturday nights, after May 1. The different proprietors have agreed to the proposition.

The *Brantford Coal Company,* on the demand of the men, advanced wages from $1.25 to $1.35 per day.

The *Ham and Nott Company,* manufacturers of refrigerators, mattresses, &c., are about to build large additions to their factory. Part of the material is already on the ground. The additions consist of a workshop 80 x 80 feet, a machine shop 40 x 50 feet, and an addition to the engine-room. The total outlay will amount to about $9,000, including machinery. They expect to employ about 35 additional men.

The *stove-mounters* re-organized about the first of the month.

The three *agricultural shops* and the *engine works,* worked overtime during the month.

The *Waterous Engine Works Company,* advanced the wages of their moulders 10 cents per day during the month.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The local labour market during the month of April has been gradually improving, and at present all classes of workmen are very busy. There is also noticeable a tendency to higher rates of wages.

The *building trades* are now well started on their season's work. *Bricklayers* and *stonemasons* have a good deal of work ahead, and the same is true of *carpenters, painters* and *plasterers.* The tendency in the building trades this year towards a higher rate of pay is very noticeable.

The *painters* have arranged an agreement with the master painters for the coming season, which makes nine hours a day's work, at the same rate of pay as formerly paid for ten hours, with a minimum rate of $1.50 a day. The agreement also provides for overtime of time and a half from 5 to 11 p.m., and double time from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. ; recognition of the union ; and regulation of the apprenticeship system. The men were formerly paid from $1.25 to $2.25 per day of 10 hours.

Tailors are very busy.

Printers report business very good.

Labourers are all well employed.

Iron moulders and *machinists* are well employed.

Woodworkers report work steady, and planing mill men are especially busy.

Sheet metal workers are all steadily employed. A demand for a scale of $2 a day of 10 hours has been made.

Cigarmakers report trade as only fair.

Upholsterers and *weavers* are kept well employed.

Cigarmakers report a slight falling off in trade.

A *Brewery Workers' Union* has been organized.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. M. H. Westbrook, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Business in this city and district, continues very good, several firms having work for more employees than they have at present engaged. No labour troubles have been reported during the month, the building contractors having offered a 10 per cent increase to the carpenters.

Conditions are good in the *building trades* with all hands employed.

The rise in the price of cattle is seriously affecting the retail *butchers* trade, some being forced to quit business, and others claiming to be losing money, notwithstanding the fact that prices have been increased to the consumer. Butchers say the effect of the increase in price of meat is to decrease the amount sold in about the same proportion.

The *Pork Packing Factory* is running full time, with plenty of orders for its products.

Cigarmakers are well employed.

Barbers shops are getting a good share of business, and are adhering to the early closing agreement. No Sunday work is being done.

In the *blacksmiths, wagon-making* and *horse-shoeing trades,* April is not consider-

ed a good month on account of the farmers being busy seeding. Most shops in this district, however, have done more than the usual amount of April business during the month.

The *bicycle industry* is very busy, the men working overtime.

The *bridge* and *iron workers* are working 60 hours per week, with prospects good for all summer.

The *Mill Building Company* are advertising for machinists, moulders and millwrights of first-class ability.

All *tailor shops* are fully employed.

The *ready made clothing* factory is working full time, and an additional number of hands were taken on during the month.

The *woollen mills* are working full time and have all the orders on hand that can be attended to.

The *G.T.R. shops* continue busy. Employees in the traffic department report a good months business with indications of a continuance of favourable conditions.

The *Stratford Milling Company* has been working night and day all month, chiefly on products for export.

The *printing trades* are dull, but none of the men are out of work.

The *furniture business* is very good, with large orders ahead. One manufacturer reports a scarcity of high grade mechanics, though plenty of men of average skill can be obtained.

Painters and *paperhangers* are now very busy and from present indications the present will be a good season for this class of labour.

Tinsmiths and *plumbers* have had all the work they can handle for this month.

District Notes.

St. Marys.—All industries are working full time with prospects good. Houses are reported as very scarce, some men being unable to bring their families here on this account. The tailors in 5 shops went on strike for an acceptance of the union scale of prices ; this was granted by 4 of the 5 shops concerned. About 10 men were interested.

Listowell.—The furniture trade is busy, with about 20 hands employed. The piano factory, employing 75 hands is working overtime and is preparing to increase its staff. The Bent Chair factory has commenced operations, and has a large number of orders on hand ; it employs 25 hands. The tailors are very busy. The leather works are working full time, twenty hands being employed.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alexander Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the past month trade in this city and district has been exceptionally good, and in some cases the demand for labour has been greater than the supply. A large number of buildings are being erected, while others are being improved, making considerable work for those engaged in the trades affected. The foundries and factories are all rushed, and on the railroads the men are making large months. Idle men are hard to find at present.

Boilermakers report business good, with enough work ahead to keep them busy for some time.

Bricklayers are expecting a busy summer. At present they have plenty to do. The brisk work on the new building for the Columbia Handle Factory has been completed.

Brickmakers are ready to start work, but are unable to begin as soon as they could wish on account of a shortage of men for their work. About 50 labourers would find employment in the yard during the summer at $1.50 and $1.60 per day.

Brass workers are busy in all shops where they are employed.

Building labourers are very busy, there being no idle men in this trade.

Carpenters report trade good. The local organization has added thirty new members during the past two months.

Carriage and *wagon workers* have experienced a rush ever since the beginning of the year. A local firm has just completed fourteen delivery wagons for a Hamilton dairy company.

Domestic help is in great demand. A girl skilled in housework has no trouble in getting a good situation at good wages.

Moulders and *stove-mounters* are rushed with work and say the number of stoves being turned out at this time of the year is unprecedented. Five or six *moulders* have been put on at McClary's lately. The moulders in this firm are to receive a 5 per cent raise in wages on May 1.

Painters are all employed, with plenty of work ahead. They have received the increase to 22½ cents per hour which they had asked for last month.

Plumbers and *steamfitters* are doing very little, but expect to be busy soon as the buildings being erected are ready for them.

Polishers report trade good and all hands working.

Printers continue to enjoy a good run of work, both job and news. There are very few idle printers here.

Tailors are in the midst of their busy season, and a large number of them are working overtime.

Teamsters are having a busy time of it now. They receive $3.50 per day of nine hours for team, wagon and driver.

Tinsmiths report trade as good, with prospects of it being still better later on in the summer.

The price of meat has been raised, for sirloin steak to 18 cents per pound, and other cuts of steak, lamb, mutton, &c., to 15 cents, ham and bacon, to 16 cents.

The *building contractors* of this city have been incorporated into a joint stock company with a capital of $40,000. They have built a storehouse for themselves and in future will buy all materials wholesale.

The financial report of the McClary *Employees' Benefit Society* for the year ending January 31, 1902, shows total receipts of $2,548.60, consisting of weekly assessments, the company's donation, and balance from previous year. The chief disbursements from this fund were : for medical expenses, $443.75 ; sick benefits, $1,895 ; death rate, $125 ; secretary's salary, $25, and expenses, $2.50.

The following extract is from the Annual Report of the *Charities' Organization Society* recently issued and shows the manner in which a number of workers are helped during the winter months :

No part of the society's operations has brought more satisfaction to the man honestly looking for work, or less to him who searches for something to do to turn his back on it, than the society's wood-cutting scheme. . . . . The scheme is based on an arrangement with the different wood yards in the city, whereby the society is given the job of cutting the fuel required to be cut into stove lengths in the different yards, the wood yard owners paying the society the amount that such cutting costs them cut by the steam machinery in their yards. The society sells coupon books to citizens—each a book of ten coupons—for $1, and each coupon representing a quarter of a cord of wood. When a man applies for work from the holder of a coupon book, the applicant is given one or more coupons, and these are brought to the secretary's office, City Hall, where they are exchanged for an order on the wood yard most readily available. After the wood is cut the wood yard owner certifies to that effect on the order. This is next redeemable at the secretary's office at the rate of 80 cents per cord, or 20 cents per coupon. The wood yards pay the society 30 cents per cord for all the wood so cut. The coupon-holder has paid $1 for his book of ten (¼ cord) coupons, or equal to 40 cents per cord. The society meets the shortage of 10 cents per cord. But if a man in want of work comes to the society's office direct, instead of through the intervention of a coupon holding citizen, he is never refused work. In such cases the society's funds bear the difference —50 cents per cord—between the amount received from the wood yard owner and the amount paid the applicant for work. . . .

Of course it is not always possible to secure the kind of work to which a man or woman is suited or capable of performing. For this reason there are, especially in the case of females, many more people who want to hire help than there are persons found to fill the vacancies. The assistance given tramps has invariably, with one or two exceptions, been in wood cutting.

A study of the figures discloses some interesting facts. In the first place the increased number of applicants for work during the past year in the face of the undoubtedly better times existing in evidence that the society meets an appreciated want in becoming the ready means of contact between those needing work and those needing help. That times were better is evident from the fact that while in

1898 there were 123 male applicants for work, yet only work for 52 was secured; while in 1901, of the 277 who applied, work was secured for 273. The large number of applicants in the latter year is fully explained by the extending acquaintance with the society's operations in the meantime.

But there is also the fact that after Christmas of 1900, and along the winter months of 1901, there was a surprisingly large number of able-bodied men—many men residents with families—out of work. To these men the wood cutting scheme of the society was a welcome and well-conceived charity. It afforded them the opportunity of tiding over a trying time of the year and of getting the requisites in food and warmth during a period in the year when work along the line of their ordinary employment was scarce and their necessities pressing.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been no marked change in the condition of the labour market of this district during the past month. Manufacturing continues in a normally active condition.

The most noteworthy feature in labour circles is the agitation among the employees of the M.C.R. locomotive and car-shops over the proposed introduction of the *piece-work system.* No new phase of the situation has developed during the month. The question continues to agitate the employees and many of the men are leaving to take other situations, new men being taken on in their places. The effect of the agitation, and also of the reduction in the traffic department staff (on account of larger type engines, &c.), is being felt in various lines of retail business.

The usual spring increases of men in *railway section and building gangs* have been made.

Municipal work for the season has not been begun to any extent beyond regular repairs and street cleaning work.

The *building trades* are for the most part active, though the season's work has been a little slow in developing. Work on the Thomas Bros. Woodenware Factory has been commenced.

The *tailoring business* of this season is not up to the standard of last year, the reason being attributed largely to disturbed labour conditions.

The *printing trades* continue busy.

The *cigarmaking trade* continues steady.

A local *Bartenders' Union* has been formed during the month.

A noteworthy item of the month affecting labour has been the raise in the price of meat in the local market, beefsteak having been raised from 12 and 15 cents per pound, according to cut, to 13 and 18 cents per pound. The butchers report a scarcity of beef.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Labour conditions throughout this district continue good with an active demand for labour in almost all branches of trade.

Building operations have been somewhat hampered by a scarcity of bricks, the local brickyards having experienced so extensive a demand for their products from outside places that there is scarcely any bricks to be had at present. This will, however, be soon remedied, as the brickyards are working all the men they can make room for.

The Public Library Board has accepted Mr. Carnegie's offer of $15,000 for a library building. A site has been purchased and the ground cleared preparatory to building. A number of frame buildings are also in course of construction, and the prospect for the building trades is excellent.

Carpenters are all fully employed.

Coopers are busy.

In *civic work,* the customary spring cleaning is giving employment to a large number of labourers. The extension of water mains is giving employment to mechanics and labourers.

Brick-makers have all the work they can do.

Painters and *paper-hangers* are all busy.

The local *factories* are all running full time with all hands employed.

Planing mills and *lumber yards* are very busy filling orders both local and at outside places.

The *Blonde Lumber and Manufacturing Company,* have purchased a large lot of land and is making extensive additions to its factory.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. David Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this city and neighbourhood is good ; there are no working people out of work, who are willing to work. Conditions, in fact, have not been so favourable in years as at the present time. Contractors are daily advertising for men, and are having difficulty in getting them. An increase of wages of from two to five cents per hour is reported in nearly all branches of trade.

The *building trades* are very active, and the past two months, on the authority of a lumber yard manager, were exceptionally good ones in the lumber business.

The city board of works has contracted for a lot of paving this summer, which will give employment to a large amount of *unskilled labour.*

Bricklayers and *stonemasons* are all fully employed.

Painters and *paperhangers,* are very busy, with their spring work. A painters' union was formed recently, with an initial membership of thirty.

Printers are very busy just now.

Cigarmakers are well employed.

Plumbers and *tinsmiths* report plenty of work on hand.

Teamsters are well employed.

The employees of *Bent and Turned-Goods Works* are very busy, the works are running until ten o'clock every night to keep up with orders.

The *manufacturing plants* in this city, without exception, are running to their full capacity.

District Notes.

Walkerville.—The most noticeable feature of the labour market during the month has been the exceptional activity of the building trades in this vicinity, owing to the number of large and imposing residences which are being erected in various quarters of the town.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

April has been to the *building trades* a month of some anxiety. The contractors have been busy on the preliminary work of several large undertakings, but the question of wages has been involved in much uncertainty. In the beginning of the month the *Bricklayers* and *Masons' Union* sent the association of employers a demand for a raise of 5 cents per hour. At present the minimum rate is 50 cents per hour. The *carpenters* likewise are agitating for better terms, and the *tinsmiths* are making an effort to form an organization. Other unions, such as the *electrical* workers and the *plasterers,* have already signed agreements. Under such conditions the question of tenders for the many prospective large buildings was one of great uncertainty, and in some cases investors have deferred their undertakings until conditions are more settled. With the exception, however, of the building trades, and the freight handlers of the C.P.R., all the trades seem to be enjoying a period of exceptional prosperity and quiet.

The question of the formation of a *building trades council* has again been revived.

The *carpenters* have not, as yet, been able to come to any terms with the contractors. The average wage for really competent men at present is 32½ cents. Those whose competence grades lower are paid at a much less rate.

Electrical workers have effected an agreement with employers and a general wage of 25 cents per hour has been agreed upon.

Bricklayers submitted their demand for a raise of 5 cents per hour to arbitration after failing to produce the general consent of the contractors. The arbitrator's award, taking into consideration the increase in the cost of living, and the lateness of the date (April 7th), on which the men's demands were presented, was that the scale for the present year commencing June 15th, shall be fifty-two and a half cents per hour.

Althoug several unions in the *building trades* are negotiating for new agreements, such action has not effected the employment of the men. The weather at the commencement of the month was a little unsettled, and interfered with general employment, but later nearly every available man was at work.

Conditions among *railway men* are above the average.

Custom tailoring, cigarmaking, and almost every other trade in Winnipeg is in a healthy condition, and no lack of employment is discernible.

The trade prosperity has had the result of largely increasing the staffs of the large *wholesale warehouses* in Winnipeg, in some cases as many as 50 per cent more employees are on the employers' books than were last year.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The opening of spring has caused considerable activity in all lines of business throughout this city and district. Eastern manufacturers are sending heavy shipments of agricultural machinery to all parts of Manitoba and the North-west ; merchants are receiving large consignments of goods in their various lines of trade, in anticipation of a good spring business, and the outlook from every standpoint is very encouraging.

A large amount of business is being transacted in the sale of farm lands. The number of *settlers* that have arrived so far this season, exceeds any previous record. The majority of them seem to be in fair circumstances. Large train-loads with their effects are passing through weekly, though a number are also settling in this province. The influx comes principally by way of North Portal via the Soo Line ; a large percentage of these will settle in Alberta. Several syndicates of American capitalists have been moving through the west buying up large tracts of land, upon which they intend to place new settlers.

One thousand Mormons have left Utah en route to Alberta to settle in Cardston where there is already a prosperous colony of this sect. A beet sugar factory, it is reported, will be built near Cardston this spring.

Plowing is well under way, and considerable seeding has been done in this district. It is expected that a larger area of land will be put under cultivation this season than ever previously. A large number of the settlers from Ontario have brought stock and implements so as to start plowing on their new farms as soon as possible. A prosperous agricultural year is anticipated owing to the heavy snowfall, and the excessive rains during the early spring. The floods have retarded early seeding somewhat, but the condition of the ground is all that could be desired.

The *flour-mill* closed down for repairs during the month after running night and day for one year. It has started again with a double staff of men.

The *planing mill and sash door factory* are a little slack at present, but orders for building purposes are coming in so that it is expected that a large business will be done in this line through the summer. The lumber supply for this district is obtained chiefly from Rat Portage, Lake Dauphin, and from British Columbia.

To judge from specifications and plans in the office of the local architects, it appears that those engaged in the *building trades* will have a steady summer work.

Contracts are already let for one block of stores, two elevators, one warehouse and several private dwellings.

Blacksmiths report trade fairly good.

Painters report work slack.

Decorators are very busy.

Plumbers are fairly busy.

Machinists are steadily employed; local shops are working full time.

Boilermakers have been a little slack owing to scarcity of material, but at present they are working full time.

Tinsmiths are somewhat slack at present.

A number of *farm labourers* have come into this district on the excursion trains and are finding steady employment with farmers, who engage them for the season. There are not many idle men in this city. Fifty men have found employment with farmers in the vicinity of Rapid City.

The C.P.R. Company purpose doing considerable *construction work* this summer. It is reported that 200 miles of track will be constructed, from a point between Elkhorn and Moosomin on the main line running in a north-westerly direction, crossing the Qu'Appelle river to Pleasant Hill, 100 miles long; from Wascada to Lyleton, 21 miles; from Snowflake to Mowbray, 12 miles; from Forest to Lenore, 42 miles, and from Wellwood to Brookdale, 32 miles. The Pleasant Hill line when constructed will be a great benefit to settlers north of the Qu'Appelle river.

Much damage has been done to this road and the Canadian Northern by the recent floods. In some cases bridges and trestlework have been swept away. On the main line and branch line, gangs of men are busy making good the damage.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

General activity has prevailed in all branches of the labour market during the past month.

A good demand for men is reported in many branches of the *building trades,* a number of new residences being in course of erection.

Work has commenced in the workshops and offices of the contractors for the substruction of the new Fraser river bridge. The firm has its own quarries, from which the granite will be obtained. It is reported two hundred men will be employed from the start, and preference will be given to men living near the work.

A demand is continually being made for men for *work in the woods.* The mills are all busy, but are cramped through scarcity of logs.

In connection with *civic work,* the city council has accepted the $15,000 offered by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, to build a free library building. Plans are being prepared.

The city employees, including the men employed on the board of works, applied for, and have been granted a half holiday on Saturday afternoons until September.

The employees of the *City Electric Light Station* have formed a union and elected officers.

The *hardware merchants* have agreed to close their places of business each Saturday afternoon from 2 o'clock until 7 o'clock in the evening.

The demand for *shingles* is good. The mills are full of orders, but report a scarcity of men to get out bolts.

The *cannery men* are making preparations for the season's pack. A large number of men are already overhauling the various plants and repairing boats and nets.

No *carpenters* are idle.

Cigarmakers report trade brisk, with all employed.

Bricklayers and *stonemasons* are all employed, men being brought from outside to fill the demand.

Work among the *fishermen* is not very profitable at present, the run of spring salmon not having commenced yet.

Machinists and *foundry men* report work very good.

Mill-workers are fully employed and a demand for additional hands is reported.

Painters report work good, with a demand for men, and a good season's work in sight.

Work among the *printers* is steady, with all hands employed.

River boats are all doing a good trade.

Wharfingers and *steamboat men* report work brisk.

A number of local *shipwrights* and *caulkers* have been to other cities on rush work and are now returning. They report work fairly good, with good prospects.

Tinsmiths and *plumbers* report work brisk, the latter branch doing a large amount of work on contracts in the district.

An important shipment of fish left this city during the month from the Columbia Cold Storage. It consisted of a car-load of frozen Fraser River salmon destined for South Africa. The salmon was taken to Vancouver, and there transferred to the cold storage chambers on R.M.S. *Aorangi*, which will carry it to Australia, whence it will be transferred to one of the White Star liners and conveyed direct to Durban. This may be only the first of many such shipments.

District Notes.

Work throughout the district is plentiful. A demand is reported for *farm hands*, and many new buildings are being erected. A large number of new *settlers* are taking up and buying farms.

Chilliwack.—A building boom is in progress here. A brick block, three large stores, one warehouse, a public hall, several splendid new residences and a new creamery are in course of erection.

Farmers are busy seeding. They report a scarcity of men.

Several *new shingle mills* are being erected throughout the district.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

A feature of the month has been the attention directed to the Bulkley Valley as a field for colonization, a district about 30 or 40 miles from Hazelton, northern British Columbia, and comprising about 600,000 acres, being about 100 miles long by 8 or 10 wide. The Bulkley river flows through the whole of the valley, almost in the centre throughout. The country is well watered, there being creeks flowing into the river every two or three miles. About one-fourth of the valley consists of prairie and open land, formed of late years by forest fires. The open country is very rich in grasses of different species. More than half the country is covered with small aspen, poplar, birch and service-berry. Black pine predominates on the hills and in the hollows, and along its water ways alders and willows are abundant. On the level land the soil is composed of from two to five feet of alluvial deposit, with clay subsoil. The climate is similar to that of Quebec. An agreement has been entered into with the provincial government for the establishment of a colony in Bulkley Valley, to consist of 100 families.

Very few idle men are noticed in the *building trades.*

Carpenters have plenty of work.

Bricklayers and masons are in fair demand.

Plumbers report conditions above the average. There are 24 master plumbers in this city.

Electricians are not in demand, the field being limited.

Printers report work fair for operators, but dull for job hands.

Vancouver *tailors* pay the following wages :—Sack coats, $5.35 to $7.50 ; cutaway coats, $6.85 to $8.75 ; overcoats, $7.75 to $8.75 ; vests, $1.50 to $2.25 ; pants, $1.50 to $2.25 ; (without extras in the case of the

coats). Competition in the trade is very keen, principally on account of the presence of Japanese and Chinese. Trade is not at present good.

Firemen on boats running out of this port have had their wages increased to $50 per month, and *deck hands and coal passers* to $40. The demand for men at these rates is fair.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general condition of the labour market during April has been very satisfactory. No extra demand was reported for any particular kind of labour, but supply and demand in each trade was well balanced. A large amount of civic work is projected for the coming summer, and the outlook is good for a prosperous season.

In the *building trades* work continues active. There has been a general movement on the part of various unions for a shorter work day. The *carpenters* have given notice that after May 1, eight hours shall constitute a day's work. *Bricklayers* have notified their employers that after June 1, they will demand $4.50 for eight hours' work. The plasterers' eight-hour work day will commence on June 8. The contractors have not yet been heard from concerning the proposed changes.

Cigarmakers report trade very good. All hands are working full time, and a number of extra men have secured employment in several shops.

Carriage workers and general blacksmiths are fully employed.

The *custom tailoring* trade has slightly improved, but there is not work enough to keep all hands employed.

Trade among the *metal workers* is fair in general work, but in the shipbuilding line activity prevails. A night force is still employed in one shop.

Painters report trade good.

Work continues good in the *printing trades.*

Plumbers and steamfitters report conditions good. The union representing this body has commenced an agitation for an eight-hour day.

Activity still prevails in the *shipbuilding industry,* and the outlook for the next few months is good, particularly for woodworkers. A number of good contracts were secured during the month by local firms. The *iron-workers* in this line are fully employed.

The Trades and Labour Council of the city placed itself on record during the month as opposed to the acceptance of a donation from Mr. Andrew Carnegie toward a public library for the city.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Conditions in the labour market in this district during the month have not been as favourable in some branches as was expected, although on the whole conditions have been fair.

In the *building trades business* is reported as very quiet, and the indications for improvement are not good at present. Very little new work is being started.

Painters report business as fair, with fair prospects.

Teamsters report business as good, having all they can do at present.

Blacksmiths and carriage-makers report business as very good, with plenty of work on hand for some time to come.

In the *lumber trade* business is good, with good prospects. In the logging business prospects are very good, there being a large demand for logs.

In the *quartz mining* districts conditions are resuming activity, and on the west coast of the island prospects for a good season are very bright, as extensive development work on several properties is being started.

There is not much doing among the *fishermen* at present.

In connection with *civic work,* the authorities have started the usual spring cleaning up, which, with the extension and improvement of the water works and the grading and macadamizing of some of the streets, will give employment to a large force of men and teams.

In the *coal mining industry* things are very quiet, and although the mines are working steadily, there are a lot of idle men, and prospects are very unsettled at present.

In the early part of the month a slight difficulty occurred between the employers and employees of the New Vancouver Coal Co. A new seam of coal was being opened and the company proposed to pay the current rate for digging. The men claimed that they could not make wages at that rate, and quit work. The manager stated that the company could not pay any more in the present state of the market. The question was satisfactorily settled by letting the work stand till things improve, the men thrown idle taking their turn at work with the other men.

An inquest is being held on the cause of the fire at the Extension Mines.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APRIL, 1902.

During the month of April, the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned ; all of these orders were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps ; also type and brass crown seals	$ 517 25
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	13 55
Supplying stamping material inclusive of making and repairing pads, wooden boxes for the same, also stamping ink	534 94
Making and repairing post office scales and weights	164 65
Supplying mail bags	100 80
Repairing mail bags	1,069 03
Repairing mail locks and keys, also other mail bag fittings and fastenings	189 10
Supplying portable letter boxes	6 25
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	16 70
Making up and supplying articles of official uniforms	1,621 00

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE COOPERING TRADES, CANADA.

DURING the month of February the department sent to coopering establishments in different parts of the Dominion a request for a statement of the rates of wages paid to the several classes of workmen engaged in the coopering trade, and current in the locality in which the trade was carried on. A request was also made of the secretaries of interested unions for a statement of these rates, and the department secured through its correspondents additional statistical information on the same subject. Some difficulty was experienced in discovering at the outset any large number of establishments employing a considerable number of hands, and inasmuch as many of the shops sending in returns employed but one or two men, it was felt that the publication of their returns might have been more or less misleading. Accordingly, the statistical table of wages and hours in the coopering trades, which appears in the present issue of the *Gazette,* is considerably less comprehensive, both as to the numbers of localities represented and the particulars in reference to the several classes employed in each locality, than have been other statistical tables which have appeared in preceding numbers of the *Gazette.*

The table completes the information which the department has gathered on the rates of wages and hours of employment in the woodworking trades of the Dominion. Taken as general figures, they may be held to convey a correct expression of the conditions of employment in regard to the particulars given.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE COOPERING TRADES, CANADA.

Table No. 1.—Coopers (on tight work), Coopers (on slack work), Mill Hands.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 7.

LOCALITY.	COOPERS (on tight work).						COOPERS (on slack work)						MILL HANDS.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
	Cts	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Nova Scotia—																		
Canard								9 00										
Bridgeport							22	11 00			50							
Halifax	20	10–10 80	9	9	54	1¼	20	9–10 80	9	9	54	1¼						
Lunenburg	16	9 60	10	10	60		16	9 60	10	10	60		13	7 80	10	10	60	
Wood's Wharf		9 00	9	9	54			9 00	9	9	54							
New Brunswick—																		
Kincardine	20	12 00	10	10	60		25	15 00	10	10	60							
Quebec—																		
Hull													12½	7 50	10	9	59	1½
Montreal	20	10–12 00	10	5–10	55–60		20	10–12 00	10	5–10	55–60		20	12 00	10	10	60	
Quebec		8–10 00	10	10	60			8 00	10	10	60							
Sherbrooke	20	10 50-12 00	10	5	55	1½	17½	9 00	10	5	55	1½						
Ontario—																		
Ayton								9–10 00	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60	
Blyth	18	10 62	10	9	59	1⅛	18	10 62	10	9	59	1⅛						
Brantford	15–20	8 55–11 40	10	7	57		15–20	8 55–11 40	10	7	57		15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼
Bridgetown	20	10 00	10	7	57			7 00	10	7	57			7 00	10	7	57	
Brockville	25		10	6	56		15		10	6	56							
Cardinal		10 50					17½	10 50	9	9	54		12½	7 50	10	10	60	
Chatham	20	12 00	10	9½	59½		14–16	8 40–9 60	10	9½	59½		12½ 22½	7 50–8 00	8–10	8–10	48–60	
Embro								10–12 00	10	5	55							
Goderich	15	7 50	9	7	53		20	7 00	9	7	53		10	6 00	10	10	60	
Guelph		10 00	10	5	55													
Hamilton		9–10 50	9½–10	5–9	52½–59													
London		9–10 50	9–10	5–9	55–59			9–12 00	9–10	5–9	55–59		13⅛	7 35–8 00	10	5–9	55–59	
Neustadt	15	8 50	10	9	59	1¼	15	8 50	10	9	59	1¼						

Ottawa		9–10 00						9–10 00												
Owen Sound	20	12 00	10	6	56	2	20	12 00	10	6	56	1½	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1¼
St. Mary's		11 55	10	5	55			10 00	10	5	55							
Stratford	20	12 00					20	12 00										
Toronto	20–25	11 60-13 50	9–10	5–8	50–58	1¼–1½							15	8 70	10	8	58	1½
Waterloo		9 00	10	10	60													
Welland	15	9 00	10	5–7	55	1¼		8 00	10	5–7	55		10–12½					
West Lorne		12 00											10	6 00	10	10	60	
Windsor	15	9 00	9	6	54		16	9 60	10	10	60	1½						
Woodstock							12–15	7 50–8 00	10	5–7	44–57		12½				60	

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE COOPERING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

Table No. 2.—Stavecutters, Machinists and Labourers—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 7.

LOCALITY.	STAVECUTTERS.						MACHINISTS.						LABOURERS.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Nova Scotia—																		
Canard														7 50				
Bridgeport																		
Halifax	20	10 80	9	9	54	1¼	20	10 80	9	9	54	1¼	15	9 00	9	9	54	1¼
Lunenburg	13	7 80	10	10	60	1¼	15	9 00	10	10	60		10	6 00	10	10	60	
Wood's Wharf																		
New Brunswick—																		
Kincardine																		
Quebec—																		
Hull	12½	7 50	10	5	55	1½	19½	10 50	9	5	50	1½	11½	6 90	10	9	59	1½
Montreal	20	12 00	10	10	60								12½	7 50	10	10	60	
Quebec													12½	6 00–7 50	10	10	60	
Sherbrooke																		

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE COOPERING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

Table No. 2.—Stavecutters, Machinists and Labourers—*Concluded.*

LOCALITY.	STAVECUTTERS.						MACHINISTS.						LABOURERS.					
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.
	Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.					Cts.	$ cts.				
Ontario—																		
Ayton	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....
Blyth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6 00	11	10	65	.....
Brantford	25-30	15-18 00	10	10	60	1¼	15-20	9-12 00	10	10	60	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgetown	.....	9 00	10	7	57	.....	15	9 00	10	7	57	.....	....	6 00	....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardinal	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....
Chatham	30	18 00	8-10	8-10	58-60	.....	15-20	10-12 00	10	9½-10	59½-60	.....	12½-15	7 50-8 00	10	9½-10	59½-60	.....
Embro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	30	30 00	10	8	58	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	10 50	9½	5	52½	.....	...	12 50	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
London	.....	10 00	10	5-9	55-59	.....	.....	10 00	10	5-9	55-59	.....	12½	6 90-7 50	10	5-9	55-59	.....
Neustadt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound	30	18 00	10	5	55	1¾	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1¼
St. Mary's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	10	9	59	.....
Stratford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22½	13 05	10	8	58	1½	13½-15	7 50 8 25	10	5-8	55-58	.....
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland	.....	15 00	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10-12½	6 00-7 50	10	10	60	.....
West Lorne	30	15 00	10	10	50	.....	25	12-15 00	10	10	60	.....	10	6 00	10	10	60	.....
Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00	10	10	60	.....

THE PAPER COMBINE—FINDINGS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

IN May, 1900, the Canadian Press Association, an organization which includes amongst its members the majority of the most important newspaper proprietors throughout the country, discussed the question of the rise in the price of paper, and came to the conclusion that a combine had been entered into by the manufacturers to enhance the figure at which the same should be sold to the consumers. As a result of this discussion, a resolution was passed, which, in April, 1901, was forwarded to the Minister of Finance by the officials of the association. This resolution read as follows :—

'That the executive of the Canadian Press Association believe that a combine now exists among Canadian paper manufacturers, the effect of which is to unduly increase the price of news and printing paper, contrary to section eighteen of the Customs Tariff Act of 1897. That this executive is prepared to submit witnesses and evidence in support of this statement, and that, therefore, it respectfully asks that the government order an investigation under section 18, and subsection, of the Customs Tariff Act of 1897, with a view to ameliorating the existing condition.'

The section of the Act referred to in the foregoing resolution was passed for the purpose of enabling the government to direct an inquiry under oath whenever there was reason to believe that with regard to any article of commerce there existed 'any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind among manufacturers of such article or dealers therein to unduly enhance the price of such article or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers.' The subsection also provides that in case it appears that such combination exists, and that it further appears that the same is to the disadvantage of the consumers, the Governor in Council shall then place the article in question on the free list 'or so reduce the duty on it as to give to the public the benefit of reasonable competition in such article.'

Appointment of the Commission.

Although this enactment was passed in 1897, no inquiry had ever been instituted under it, until the Minister of Finance, acting on the complaint and petition of the consumers of paper, reported to the Governor in Council in favour of the appointment of a commission to make such inquiry under the Act. The section in full reads as follows :—

Whenever the Governor in Council has reason to believe that with regard to any article of commerce there exists any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind among manufacturers of such article or dealers therein to unduly enhance the price of such article or in any way to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers, the Governor in Council may commission or empower any judge of the Supreme Court or Exchequer Court of Canada, or of any Superior Court in any province of Canada, to inquire in a summary way into and report to the Governor in Council whether such trust, combination, association or agreement exists.

2. The judge may compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them under oath and require the production of books and papers, and shall have other necessary powers as are conferred upon him by the Governor in Council for the purpose of such inquiry.

3. If the judge reports that such trust, combination, association or agreement exists, and if it appears to the Governor in Council that such disadvantage to the consumers is facilitated by the duties of customs imposed on a like article, when imported, then the Governor in Council shall place such article on the free list, or so reduce the duty on it as to give to the public the benefit of reasonable competition in such article.

On April 25, 1901, a Royal Commission issued, by which the Honourable Mr. Justice Taschereau, of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec, was appointed a commissioner to inquire into the allegations made by the Canada Press Association, the two questions specially submitted being (in compliance with the provisions of the section above cited) : 1. Whether the alleged association, combination or agreement, did exist in Canada. 2. If so, whether it was such as to unduly enhance the price of news and printing paper, or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers.

The Commission sat at various times during the months of May, June and July. Both the manufacturers and the Canadian Press Association were represented by counsel : numerous witnesses were heard and evidence was taken both in Montreal, Toronto and New-York. The Commissioner forwarded his report to the Secretary of State on November 27, 1901, and the same, together with the minutes of evidence taken, have recently been laid before parliament.

Evidence Before Commission.

It appears that at the second sitting of the Commission the manufacturers admitted that a certain agreement existed among themselves, and they thereupon voluntarily produced the document in question. This agreement constituted the twenty-six parties thereto (who comprised the principal paper manufacturers in Canada) 'The Paper Makers' Association of Canada.' The second article of the agreement reads as follows :—'The object of the said association shall be the promotion of friendly business relations between the manufacturers, their agents, and the trade generally : also for the regulation and maintenance of fair prices of paper, and for conference and mutual aid with reference to purchasing of supplies and the like. This agreement embraces all sales in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, but does not embrace papers exported out of the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of Newfoundland.'

On February 21, 1900, the day this agreement was entered into, certain prices were fixed for paper (which were subsequently from time to time varied by the association), and the secretary-treasurer was instructed to send the following telegram to every paper manufacturer in Canada :—'By unanimous resolution of the Paper Makers' Association here I am instructed to request you to withdraw all prices on all papers, as new prices throughout the whole list are now being decided upon. Please also so advise all agents and travellers.'

Other articles of the agreement provided that on or before the fifteenth of each month each of the members of the association, and also each of their bookkeepers and travellers should, under penalty of a fine of five dollars for each day in default, send to the secretary-treasurer of the association a solemn declaration to the effect that they had not directly or indirectly violated the terms of the agreement ; and that on or before the same date each firm should, under the same penalty, send the secretary-treasurer a solemn declaration certifying to a summary of all sales effected by each during the preceding month. Provision was also made for the secretary-treasurer having access to the books and correspondence of all firms which were members of the association 'in order to verify any statement made by any of the parties hereto, or to investigate any accusation brought.' Certain penalties were imposed for the breach of any of these or other regulations.

Another clause was in the following words :—'All the above agreements, promises and obligations, and all rules, regulations, prices and discounts adopted by the association to be observed and fulfilled and adhered to, under a penalty of $500 payable to the association.' It was further agreed that each member of the association should deposit with the secretary-treasurer an accepted cheque for $500 payable to the association. It appeared, in the words of the Commissioner, that 'of the twenty-six original associates, only twelve, comprised of the strongest companies, had actually made in the hands of the treasurer the deposit which the agreement calls for, and the fourteen other members, it would appear, are not now recognized as regular members by the twelve who have conformed themselves to the by-laws. But the evidence is to the effect that the prices fixed by the association have been since and are still adopted and maintained by every producer or dealer in the country, whether or not a member of the association ; and that all manufacturers and dealers in Canada

have availed themselves of the advantages of the said asociation.'

Existence of a Combine Proved.

The agreement thus admitted that such an association existed, and the evidence as to the nature of its objects being clearly set forth in the very agreement by which it was formed, the Commissioner came to the conclusion that there was an association 'formed amongst manufacturers of news and printing paper of Canada for regulating and maintaining specified prices of said article. The said manufacturers have entered into an agreement, and the said agreement amounts to a combination.'

Effects of Combine.

The question then arose whether such combination, resulting from the agreement above referred to, unduly promoted the advantage of the manufacturers at the expense of the consumers. In order to decide this point it was necessary (as the Commissioner states in his report) to ascertain the ruling price for paper both in Canada and the United States, previous to, at the time of, and since the combination. It appeared that, on account of certain improvements in the machinery for manufacturing paper, and the reduction in the cost of the raw material caused by the general use of wood pulp instead of rags, the price of news print decreased between the years 1896 and 1899. For example, in 1896 the price of rolled news print per hundred pounds was $2.75 ; in June, 1897, it was $2.50 ; in August, 1898, $2.30 ; whilst from November, 1898, until December, 1899, it was from $2.03 to $2.10. In December, 1899, rolling news print was advanced to $2.20 ; in February, 1900, it went to $2.25, and the Paper Makers' Association, in March, 1900, raised the price to $2.50.

Similar fluctuations took place in the price of sheet news (which is somewhat more expensive), and the rate for it per hundred pounds had become as high as $2.50 in February, 1900, when the association increased the minimum price to $2.75.

It is to be observed that the figures above quoted as ruling before the coming into force of the price fixed by the association in March, 1900, are subject to some exceptions, there being records of small sales of rolling news as late as December, 1899, and January, 1900, at prices ranging from $1.70 to $2.15 per hundred pounds. Whilst one of the largest consumers in the country (the Montreal *Star*) entered into a contract in May, 1899, which was still in force in July, 1901, at $1.90. The Commissioner points out, however, that these contracts were 'quite exceptional,' and do not in any way affect the truth of the figures above mentioned.

The evidence given regarding prices in the United States showed that, as in Canada, the rate commenced to rise about the end of 1899 ; and that in February, 1900, before the date of the combination of the Canadian companies, the average price was somewhat higher than in Canada. The Commissioner states in his report, however, that such a comparison is not a safe criterion, because in the United States, the trade is particularly in the control of one immense corporation, which regulates the prices.

The attempt of the manufacturers to make out their side of the case by a contrast between their prices and those in force in the United States, was therefore discounted by this view of the question.

An Advance in Prices.

The Commissioner therefore found on the evidence that the immediate result of the formation of the combination was an advance in price in Canada of at least twenty-five cents per hundred pounds on news print, sheet and roll. It may be mentioned here that the Paper Makers' Association from time to time varied its prices, and that shortly before the first sitting of the Commission, but after the Commission itself had been issued, the prices were lowered considerably. This fact, however, did not affect the case, as the Commissioner was appointed to inquire into the state

of affairs at the time of and previous to his appointment.

Other Effects.

It was moreover found on the evidence that the combination had also resulted in other disadvantages to the consumers apart from the question of price. In the first place the period of credit, which theretofore had generally been four months, was brought down to three months. Secondly, the right to return waste or unused paper, which was formerly included in nearly every contract, was not granted at all. The Commissioner came to the conclusion that this alone resulted in an average loss to the consumer of ten cents per hundred pounds. In the third place, at a meeting of the Paper Makers' Association of Canada, held on March 3, 1900, certain equalization or mill points were chosen. These were Montreal, London, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Hull, Kingston, Brantford, Windsor, Sarnia, Halifax and St. John, N.B., and freights were equalized on those points. This in itself amounted to a discrimination against certain consumers which meant, in the words of the Commissioner, 'the payment by those customers of an additional freight of ten to fifteen cents per hundred pounds, averaging twelve and a half cents.' The members of the association stated that the creation of these equalized points was necessary for the protection of the wholesale dealers, who purchased from the manufacturers, and who otherwise would not have been in any better position than the consumers, who bought themselves from the manufacturers at other points, where there were no wholesalers.

The Loss to Consumers.

The total result therefore was that the increase in price (25c.), the loss by reason of not being allowed to return waste (10c.), and the additional freight payable by the consumers who did not reside at equalization points, constituted an advance of forty-seven and a half cents per hundred pounds to consumers living at non-equalization points, and thirty-five cents per hundred pounds to consumers living at equalization points. Nor did this equalization include the loss of the extra month of credit. These were the figures arrived at by the Commissioner upon the evidence, and he added that 'the combination effaced free prices, and substituted regulation and higher rates to the general advantage of all the manufacturers, although favouring more especially those who could not manufacture pulp, but such a combination could not but be otherwise than at the expense of the consumers, who lost thereby the benefit of the former free and competitive trade.'

An 'Undue' Enhancement.

The Commissioner had then to consider whether the Paper Makers' Association had the effect of 'unduly' enhancing the prices of paper, and otherwise injuring the consumer. On this branch of the case His Lordship decided that the increase of prices and other disadvantages to the consumers occasioned by the combination were (to the extent indicated in his report) 'undue, unreasonable and oppressive, and unduly promote to the same extent the advantage of paper manufacturers of Canada at the expense of the consumers.'

The Combination Declared Illegal.

Finally, as regards the legal aspect of the matter, the Commissioner was of the opinion that the combination of paper makers was illegal, not only under section 18 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1897, above quoted, but also under section 520 of the Criminal Code, as amended, which declares guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to certain penalties, every person or corporation who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other person, &c., to 'restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce, or to unduly prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture or production of any such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof.'

Action by the Government.

Acting on the report submitted by the Commissioner, the Dominion government exercised the power conferred upon it by the Customs Tariff Act, 1897, section 18, by passing on February 11, 1902, an Order in Council to the following effect. 'The customs duty on news printing paper in sheets and rolls, including all printing paper valued at more than 2½ cents per pound, shall be reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*.'

SETTLEMENT OF LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE AT HALIFAX, N.S., UNDER CONCILIATION ACT.

EARLY in the month of March, the Longshoremen's Association of Halifax submitted to the several steamship companies of that city a series of demands comprising considerable advances in the existing scale of wages, and other conditions, and it was asked that these new conditions should take effect on and after April 2. This demand of the Longshoremen's Association was replied to by only one of the steamship companies, an extension of time being asked, but no promise of any concession being made in the reply. On the last day of March a committee of the Longshoremen's Union called upon representatives of the companies interested, but were unable to negotiate satisfactorily in regard to the demands of the organization. A strike was thereupon ordered, and at midnight of April 1 all of the members of the longshoremen's organization quit work at the wharfs. A number of steamers were being unloaded at the time, and in some cases the work of unloading had to be continued by the officers, crews and clerks in the employ of the companies, the passengers and others, the union men refusing to handle cargo in any way. Between 600 and 700 men were affected by the strike. After it had been in continuance for a week, and business at the port of Halifax was practically at a standstill, three additional sympathetic strikes were declared. On Monday, April 7, the coal workers refused to load or discharge coal on any vessel on which the strikers should have been engaged, and to the number of about 200 they quit work. On the following day they were joined by the fish handlers to the number of 300, and a considerable number of coopers, members of the Coopers' Union. There was also mention of freight handlers and other organizations joining in a sympathetic strike, but this step was not taken.

Intervention of Department.

On Monday, April 7, Mr. R. T. McIlraith, deputy mayor of Halifax, called a meeting of representatives of the Longshoremen's Association, and the steamship and other companies affected, at the City Hall, with a view to bringing about negotiations which might effect a settlement. At this meeting the steamship companies made certain proposals to the strikers, but they were not accepted, and nothing further was done. On the following day a telegram was received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, from the president of the Longshoremen's Union, requesting the intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act. On the same day, acting under instructions of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, left Ottawa to extend to both parties the good offices of the department under the Act. The Deputy Minister arrived in Halifax on Wednesday night, and immediately commenced negotiations with the parties, with a view to effecting a settlement. By Friday night an agreement had been reached between the parties, and all strikes were declared at an end, the men returning to work on the following day.

The nature of the negotiations leading up to this settlement, as well as the terms

of the settlement itself, and the attitude of the interesed parties in regard thereto, are set forth in the report of the Deputy Minister to the Honourable the Minister of Labour, which is as follows :—

Report of Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, April 15, 1902.

Hon. William Mulock,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the settlement of the longshoremen's strike, and other sympathetic strikes at Halifax, under the Conciliation Act.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., a telegram was received from the president of the Longshoremen's Union at Halifax, requesting the intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act in connection with the strike which had commenced in that city on the 2nd of the month. Acting under your instructions, I left for Halifax on the same day, arriving there at a late hour on Wednesday night. I was met at the station by the president and other officers of the strikers' executive committee, and had a somewhat lengthy interview with them after reaching the hotel. They explained to me the causes which had given rise to the strike, and the nature of the demands which the Longshoremen's Association had made. They also reported that at the commencement of the strike over 600 longshoremen had quit work. Since that time three sympathetic strikes had been declared, the coal workers to the number of about 200, going out on the 8th inst., fish-handlers to the number of about 300 on the same day, also members of the Cooper's Union. They stated that the Freight Handlers' Union and other organizations were prepared to call out their members in sympathy at any moment, but I strongly advised against any increase being made in the number of the strikers pending efforts of a settlement by conciliation. I was informed that on the 7th inst., the deputy mayor, Mr. R. I. McIlraith, had called a meeting of representatives of both sides at the city hall, with a view of having a settlement effected at that time, if possible. At this meeting certain propositions were made by the steamship agents to the strikers, but the latter refused to alter their demands in any particular.

Conferences with Parties.

On Thursday morning I called upon Mr. McIlraith, the deputy mayor, who gave me an account of the meeting which had been held on Monday afternoon. I then proceeded to interview the employers individually, and about noon on the same day met them in a body at the offices of the Board of Trade. At this meeting there were present not only the agents of the steamship companies, but also merchants and other employers affected by the sympathetic strikes. Having ascertained at this meeting the views of the employers, I had another conference with members of the strikers' executive during the early part of the afternoon, and a second conference with the employers at the offices of the Board of Trade later in the day. At this meeting I ascertained more precisely the extent to which the employers were prepared to go, in any concessions they might make to the men, and having framed an agreement which they were prepared to sign, I again met the strikers' executive at a meeting in the evening. This meeting occasioned a further conference with the employers on the morning of the following day. Believing from the interview of the night previous that the agreement as finally determined at this meeting would prove acceptable to the men, I had the same drafted in typewritten form, and signed, during the course of the afternoon, by the agents of the several steamship companies affected. At the same time another agreement was signed by representatives of the companies affected by the sympathetic strikes, agreeing that, in the event of the men returning to work on the following day, they would not discriminate against any of their former employees for having taken part in the strike.

Acceptance of an Agreement.

A mass meeting of all the men on strike was held in a public hall in the evening, and at this meeting I reviewed the terms of the settlement, and explained to the strikers the nature of and particulars in regard to the conferences which I had had with their executive and with the steamship agents and other interested employers. After the terms of both agreements were read to the meeting, a motion in favour of acceptance was carried without a dissenting voice, and the president and secretary of the Longshoremen's Association were authorized to sign the agreements on its behalf. There were over 1,000 strikers present at this meeting. Motions were then carried declaring the longshoremen's strike and the three sympathetic strikes at an end, and all agreed to return to work on the following morning. A noticeable feature of this meeting was the perfect order which prevailed throughout, and the unanimity which characterized the acceptance of all resolutions which were put to it. As evidence of the good feeling which appears to have resulted from the disposition on the part of the employers to negotiate in a friendly spirit with the men in arriving at the terms of agreement, I should possibly mention that a proposal of cheers for the steamship agents and other employers received as hearty a response as any other like proposal which followed the conclusion of this meeting.

The agreement itself is a somewhat lengthy document, and contains provisions in regard to the rates of wages and hours of labour, Sunday and holiday labour, work performed on stranded or wrecked vessels, and under other exceptional circumstances, as well as other conditions governing employment. The agreement also contains a clause intended to prevent the possible reoccurrence of a strike or lock-out by requiring that 30 days' notice in writing shall be given before any change in the terms of the agreement can be made by either party, and that no strike or lock-out shall be declared without 30 days' notice in writing.

Effect of the Settlement.

On Saturday, the morning following the ratification of the agreement at the mass meeting of strikers, the fish-handlers, coal workers and coopers, concerned in the sympathetic strikes, resumed work, and work was recommenced along the wharfs by the longshoremen at the docks where there was loading or unloading to be done.

I have every reason to believe that the settlement as arranged by this agreement has given mutual satisfaction to the parties interested, and that an immediate settlement of the strike has been of the very greatest importance to the commercial and other business interests of the port of Halifax. Moreover, judging from the nature of a number of interviews which I had with different persons, both employers and employees, subsequent to the settlement of the strike, concerning the prevention of possible future differences, I am led to believe that the principle of conciliation and arbitration has become more generally appreciated, and is likely to play an increasingly important part in the future.

As evidence of the appreciation of the services rendered through the good offices of the department under the Act, in regard to the present strike, I need only add that at the mass meeting of the strikers, called for the purpose of ratifying the agreement, a motion extending a vote of thanks to the department was carried unanimously, and with the very greatest enthusiasm, while the appended letter from the chairman of the committee of the steamship agents and merchants concerned, is sufficiently clear in its expression of their feelings in the matter :—

Board of Trade,
Halifax, April 12, 1902.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Dear Sir,—The steamships agents and the merchants of Halifax, concerned in the recent strike of the longshoremen, desire to place on record their appreciation of your services in arranging a settlement which has been accepted by both parties to the dispute. They feel that a prolongation of the trouble has been mainly averted by the tact, good judgment and impartiality shown by you, and in making this ac-

knowledgment, believe that they are expressing the sentiments of the longshoremen, as well as their own.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) G. S. CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Terms of Longshoremen's Agreement.

The following are copies of the agreement between the steamship agents and members of the Longshoremen's Association, and of the agreement of the other companies affected by the sympathetic strikes in reference to the reinstatement of their former employees :—

We, the undersigned steamship agents of the city of Halifax, and members of the Longshoremen's Association, Local 269 of said city, hereby agree to the following scale of wages and other conditions in regard to employment, to take effect on and after the signing of this agreement by the parties hereto :—

1. On condition of the present longshoremen's strike being immediately terminated, the undersigned steamships agents agree not to discriminate against any one for having taken part in said strike, or in the future against any employee because of his being a member of a local trade union, if the union men do not discriminate against others.
2. That the day scale of wages be 20 cents per hour.
3. That the day begin at 7 a.m. and end at 6 p.m.
4. That the night scale of wages be 25 cents per hour.
5. That the night begin at 6 p.m. and end at 7 a.m.
6. That in the event of work of necessity being done on Sundays, double time be paid unless otherwise arranged by mutual agreement.
7. That we recognize the following as holidays of the year : Good Friday, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Labour Day ; that double time be paid on these holidays unless otherwise arranged by mutual agreement.
8. That work on stranded or wrecked vessels be 25 cents per hour, all time to count from the time men leave the wharf until their return to the wharf, board included.
9. When men are ordered out to work at a particular hour between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. all time shall count until ordered home.
10. That where work is not completed by 6 a.m. men to continue at work until 7 a.m., breakfast hour being from 7 to 8 a.m.; and where work is not completed at 5 p.m. men to continue at work until 6 p.m., supper hour being from 6 to 7 p.m.
11. That 30 days' notice in writing shall be given before any change is made by either party in the terms of this agreement, and that no strike or lock-out be declared without 30 days' notice in writing.

Signed on behalf of the steamship agents :

G. S. CAMPBELL & Co.
A. G. JONES & Co.
CANADA ATLANTIC AND PLANT STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.,
A. S. Campbell, Manager.
DOMINION COAL COMPANY, Ltd.,
Halifax Office,
Per M. R. Morrow, Agent.
PICKFORD & BLACK.
ISAAC H. MATHERS.
Per pro. FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Ltd.,
James Hall.
T. A. S. DeWOLF & SON.
S. CUNARD & CO.

Signed on behalf of the Halifax Longshoremen's Association, Local 269 :

WM. F. CAMPBELL,
President Local 269, Halifax, Longshoremen's Assn.
R. F. CLANCY,
Secretary Local 269, Halifax, Longshoremen's Assn.

Dated at Halifax, the 11th day of April, 1902.

Agreement re Sympathetic Strikers.

Halifax, N.S., April 11, 1902.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Halifax, N.S.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned employers, hereby agree that on condition of the longshoremen's strike, and sympathetic strikes relative thereto, being terminated to-day and the men returning to work to-morrow, we will not discriminate against any of our former employees because of their having taken part in said strike or strikes.

Signed :

HUGH D. MACKENZIE,
INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO.,
Per Hugh D. Mackenzie, Agt.
HUGH D. MACKENZIE & CO.
GEO. E. BOAK & CO.,
Wm. Taylor.
COLLAS, WHITMAN & CO., Ltd.,
Per A. C. Collas.
W. & C. H. MITCHELL.
ARTHUR N. WHITMAN.
R. I. HART,
Per Geo. A. Hart.
LEVI HART & SON, Ltd.,
F. W. Hart, Sec.-Treas.
A. G. JONES & CO.
DOMINION COAL CO., Ltd.,
Halifax Office,
Per M. R. Morrow, Agt.
Per pro. N. & M. SMITH,
H. H. Smith, Attorney.
G. V. MITCHELL & SONS.
HALIFAX COAL CO.,
R. Bauld & Co.,
Proprietors.
S. CUNARD & CO.
H. R. SILVER.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following contract was awarded by the Department of Public Works and received the signatures of both parties during the month of April, and contained the appended Fair Wages Schedule of minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged in the work.

Erection of Custom House at Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, April 18, 1902. Amount of contract, $250,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Contractor's foreman, for masonry	$3.75 per day of 9 hours.
" " carpentry	3.00 " "
Masons	3.24 " "
Bricklayers	3.24 " "
Stone cutters	2.70 " "
Stone setters	3.24 " "
Builders' labourers	1.25 " "
Quarrymen	1.75 " 10 "
Derrickmen	1.25 " 9 "
Powdermen	1.25 " "
Excavators	1.30 " "
Carpenters	1.98 " "
Joiners	1.98 " "
Stair builders	1.98 " "
Shinglers	1.98 " "
Lathers	1.25 " "
Plasterers	2.50 " "
Painters and glaziers	1.67 " "
Blacksmiths	1.50 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.25 " 9 "
Plumbers	2.00 " "
Steam fitters	1.67 " "
Metal roofers	2.00 " "
Tinsmiths	1.67 " "
Electricians	1.67 " "
Driver with one horse and cart	2.25 " "
" two horses and wagon	3.50 " "
Timekeeper	2.50 " "

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF APRIL.

AS was the case in the previous month, the majority of strikes in the Dominion reported to the department for April were caused by the refusal of employers to concede new scales demanded by their workmen providing for increased wages and shorter hours. Of the 20 new strikes reported, 12 may be attributed to either a demand affecting wages or hours, or both, while of the remainder, 3 were sympathetic strikes and 5 had to do with the question of discharged employees or union principles. Of the total number of strikes reported for the month of April, 12 were settled. No report of the settlement of the remaining 9 strikes had reached the department at the end of the month.

Settled Strikes.

Of the strikes settled during the month, the most important were those of the longshoremen at Halifax, and the sympathetic strikes arising therefrom. These strikes were brought to a satisfactory conclusion through the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1900. A full account of the longshoremen's strike, and the consequent sympathetic strikes, will be found elsewhere in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

The other strikes settled during the month were those of the tanners and tinsmiths at Kingston, Ont., finishers at Sherbrooke, Que., smelter workers at Hamilton, Ont., electrical workers and plasterers at Montreal, Que., and labourers and tobacco workers at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The strike of tanners at Kingston was for an increase of 25 per cent in wages. This being refused, employees to the number of some 30, went on strike on the first of the month. After they had been out some three or four days, through the efforts of members of the Trades and Labour Council, acting in their private capacity, a settlement was reached, and an agreement signed for one year by which the men were granted an increase of 15 per cent, and other matters in dispute were adjusted. The strike of the tinsmiths, also at Kingston, for an increase of 10 cents per day, and affecting some 15 men, terminated successfully for the men on the 27th of the month.

Some 90 employees of a woollen mills company at Sherbrooke, Que., went out because their demand for a 10 per cent increase all round was not conceded. The company had made increases of 10 per cent in some cases and 5 per cent in others, which the other departments had accepted, but the finishers asked that the increase of 10 per cent be made general. This the company refused to grant, and after the men had been out about a week, they returned at the company's offer.

The smelter workers at Hamilton, Ont., to the number of 65, asked for an increase of 10 per cent, and upon the company refusing to grant this, they went on strike. The men had no organization, and the company refused to deal with them as a body. About one-third of the men returned to work under the old conditions, others obtained work elsewhere, and some left the city.

Through the refusal of employers to grant a new scale presented by the men, the electrical workers of Montreal, to the number of about 200, went on strike on the 14th of the month. Through the efforts of the mayor a settlement was finally reached by arbitration, after the men had been out about two weeks, by which all the men returned to work upon conditions which they claim to be satisfactory to them.

The plasterers of Montreal were out but three days, when their demands were granted. They asked for an increase from 25 to 28 cents per hour, and for a 9-hour day. Several firms had granted the demands previous to the strike, which was inaugurated because seven employers still refused to come in. Some 75 men were affected by this short strike.

Unsettled Strikes.

Of the strikes given as unsettled in the table of trade disputes, probably the most important is that of the builders' labourers at Quebec, in which several hundred men are involved, and which arose through the refusal of employers to grant an increase of 2½ cents per hour. The executive of the union state that as far back as February they addressed a circular to the city contractors, stating that they would demand an increase from 12½ cents an hour to 15 cents on April 1. Some of the employers granted this, but the others not responding, the union called upon the Board of Arbitration appointed by the Quebec provincial government under the Trade Disputes Act, and asked that an inquiry be held into their grievances. They claim that the secretary of the board sent out circulars to the contractors calling them to attend a meeting of inquiry, but that the contractors ignored the call. The strikers placed their case in the hands of the mayor to endeavour to effect a settlement, with the result that most of the contractors conceded the increase asked, while prospects were bright for an early settlement by the others.

Of the remaining unsettled strikes, the majority are in Toronto, where the jewellers, woodworkers, street railway carpenters and some printers in a local departmental store are out. Of these, the most important, in view of the numbers affected, is that of the jewellers, where two firms and 88 men are concerned. This dispute, it is alleged, arose out of the discharge of

officers of the union, and indirectly through a demand for a 9-hour day. It appears that the union had made a demand for a 9-hour day some time previously, and the bosses refused to deal with the union, but promised to treat with their own men. Some employers agreed to the change, but others did not, and the agreement providing for its acceptance by all, the matter was dropped by the men until a more opportune time. Upon the officers of the union approaching their employers again, it is stated that they were informed that they would have to give up the union or their job. They preferred the union, and the other workers struck with them. Mr. Glockling, of the Ontario Labour Bureau, interviewed the firms affected, with a view of bringing about a settlement, but no report of its settlement had reached the department at the end of the month. The machine woodworkers, to the number of some 60, struck for the alleged reason, that a fellow-workman had been discharged because he belonged to the union, and the carpenters in the employ of the street railway company went out for an increase of 2½ cents an hour. They had been receiving from 15 to 20 cents an hour. A few printers were called out by the union, because the employers refused to establish union principles in the composing room. Some five pressmen struck in sympathy, and it is alleged that several bindery girls who were asked to do the work of the latter and refused, were discharged.

The other strikes remaining unsettled are those of the brewery bottlers at Fairville, N.B., who struck for a 9-hour day, instead of 10 ; switchmen and yardmen at Bridgeburg, who went out because of the alleged discharge of a fellow-employee and the employment of a non-union man in his place ; and the machinists of Kingston, who struck for several reasons, the chief among them being their objection to the employment of 'handy men' as machinists. The company stated they were willing to meet the men on most of their demands, but the promotion of competent men was something they claimed should lie in their discretion.

Strikes of Other Months.

Of the strikes reported as having commenced in previous months and published from month to month as still unsettled, four still remain, those of the cigarmakers at Montreal, Que., moulders at Moncton, N.B., stove mounters at Toronto, Ont., and foundrymen at Sackville, N.B.

The strikes reported for the month of March, and published in the *Labour Gazette* for April as unsettled, were all settled during that month, all of them more or less in favour of the men. The most important of these was that of the painters at Toronto, where some 400 employees were locked out on March 31 upon the presentation of their demands for increased wages from 25 to 30 cents an hour, and for an 8-hour day. Some of the employers conceded the demands, after the men had been on strike for a short time. Several attempts were made to settle the difficulty, and the master painters offered a compromise of 28½ cents for the first year and 30 cents for the second. This offer, however, was not accepted by the strikers, who unanimously resolved to stand by their original demand. On the 16th of the month the master painters who had not already done so, conceded the original demand for 30 cents an hour and the 8-hour day, and all of the men returned to work.

In the case of the painters at Ottawa, an arrangement was arrived at on the 21st, whereby the men received the wages asked for, union men also to have the preference in employment. The shingle sawyers at Fairville, N.B., who struck for increased wages, were successful in their demands, and returned to work on the 14th. The strike of the tobacco workers at Hamilton, which arose over a system of fines imposed by the company for inferior work, was also arranged in a manner satisfactory to both parties. The tailors at Lindsay, Ont., were successful in having their scale of new prices accepted by employers, after being out a few days. The shoe workers of Quebec, who objected to working with non-union workmen, returned to work upon the dismissal of the non-union men, while the adoption of the union label by the firm interested ended the strike of cigarmakers at Brockville.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of April, and which have been reported to the department.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly	Indirectly			
							1901.		
Quebec. ..	Montreal.	Cigarmakers.....	Refusal of employers to accede to union's demand for revision of existing wage scale	10	600	....	April 19	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
							1902.		
New Brunswick.....	Moncton	Moulders	Refusal by management to concede 20% increase to piece hands and minimum wage of $2.50, or to recognize union, and subsequent discharge of several union men.	1	40	....	Jan'y. 7	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	Toronto	Stove mounters...	Refusal of firm to recognize two employees as members of union. Employers considered them apprentices, but union claim they are entitled to status as journeymen.	1	22	....	" 21	.....	Union states strike still in existence, but company claims to have reduced its working staff and filled vacancies caused by strike with outside men.
Ontario.....	Brockville	Cigarmakers.....	Refusal of employers to pay union prices demanded.	1	6	2	" 25	April 30	Firm adopted union label; trouble ended.
New Brunswick	Sackville.....	Foundrymen.....	Objection by men to signing paper pledging themselves to work continuously through the year at present wages.	1	18	.....	Feb. 24	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario. ...	Ottawa.....	Painters.....	Objection by men to engagement of non-union man and refusal of employers to grant increase asked.	4	34	75	Mar. 11	April 21	Compromise effected by which men receive wages asked for, and union men are given preference.
New Brunswick.	Fairville..	Shingle sawyers..	Refusal of employers to grant rate of wages asked by men.	1	40	. ...	" 24	April 14	Increase asked by men granted.
Ontario. ...	Hamilton	Tobacco workers..	Objection by men to system of fines for inferior work.	1	45	105	" 26	" 8	Satisfactorily adjusted between the parties.
Quebec.....	Quebec.....	Shoe workers...	Objection to workman who did not belong to union.	1	29	.....	" 26	" 7	Non-unionists dismissed; strikers returned to work.
Ontario.....	Toronto	Painters.....	Lockout by employers upon receiving demand from union for increase from 25 to 30 cents per hour, and for 8 hour day.	40	400	.. .	" 31	" 15	Strikers successful; all their demands granted.
Ontario.....	Lindsay	Tailors.....	Refusal of employers to sign new bill of prices.	4	28	.....	" 29	" 2	Union's demands granted.
P. E. Island.	Charlottetown	Tobacco workers..	For increase in wages	1	12	....	* * " 25	April 1	Increase of ¼c. per lb. granted.
P. E. Island.	Charlottetown	Labourers.....	Dismissal of three foremen	1	35	...	" 26	" 19	Six strikers returned under old conditions.
Ontario....	Kingston	Tanners.....	Refusal of employers to grant increase demanded by men.	1	30	.....	April 1	" 4	Increase of 15 per cent granted.

Nova Scotia.	Halifax. . . .	Longshoremen . . .	Refusal of employers to concede men's demands for higher wages, &c.	9	600	. . . .	"	2	"	11	Settled under Conciliation Act, 1900. See article in present number of *Gazette*.
Nova Scotia.	Halifax.	Coopers.	Sympathy with longshoremen	16	600	. . . .	"	2	"	11	Settled under Conciliation Act, 1900. See article in present number of *Gazette*.
Nova Scotia.	Halifax.	Fish handlers.									
Nova Scotia.	Halifax.	Coal heavers.									
Quebec.	Sherbrooke . . .	Finishers	Refusal of employers to concede increase of 10 per cent all round.	1	90	. . . .	"	9	"	13	Men returned to work at offer of company, which was was 10 per cent in some cases and 5 per cent in others
Ontario.	Hamilton.	Smelter workers. .	Refusal of employers to grant 10 per cent increase asked by men.	1	65	. . . .	"	10	"	16	Company refused to deal with the men as a body, they having no organization. About one-third returned to work, others left the city and some found employment elsewhere.
Quebec. . . .	Montreal. . . .	Electrical workers	Refusal of employers to grant new scale presented by men for increased pay and shorter hours.	2	260	. . .	"	14	"	25	Settled by arbitration through efforts of Mayor. Men returned to work under old conditions, but were promised consideration individually.
Quebec.	Montreal. . . .	Plasterers.	Refusal of employers to grant increase in wages from 25 to 28 cents an hour for 9 hour day.	7	75	. . . . .	"	14	"	17	Employers conceded demands.
Ontario. . . .	Toronto	Jewellers	Discharge of employees because they were members of union.	2	88	. . . .	"	14	. . . . .		No settlement reported at end of month.
New Brunswick.	Fairville.	Brewery bottlers. .	Refusal of employers to grant 9 hour day instead of 10.	1	9	. . . . .	"	15	. . . . .		No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.	Bridgeburg . . .	Switchmen and yardmen.	Discharge of employee and employment of non-union man in his place.	1	20	. . . . .	"	15	. . . . .		No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.	Toronto	Woodworkers	Discharge of employee because he belonged to union.	1	60	35	"	16	. . . . .		No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.	Toronto	Printers	Refusal of company to adopt union principles.	1	9	. . . .	"	16	. . . . .		No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.	Toronto	St. Ry. carpenters	Refusal of company to grant increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour.	1	45	. . . .	"	19	. . . . .		No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec	Quebec. . . .	Builders' labourers	For increase in pay from 12½ to 15 cents an hour.	8	300	. . . . .	"	21	. . . . .		No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario. . . .	Kingston. . . .	Tinsmiths.	Refusal of employers to grant union's demand for increase of 10 cents a day and other demands.	3	15	. . . .	"	24	"	27	Demands of strikers conceded.
Ontario.	Kingston.	Machinists.	Objection by men to employment of handy men as machinists; demand for increased wages, reduction in working hours, regulation of apprentices, &c.	1	65	. . . .	"	30	. . . . .		No settlement reported at end of month.

* Not reported until April.

REGULATION OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

DURING the latter end of the month of March, the reports upon railway commissions, railway rate grievances and regulative legislation, by Professor S. J. McLean, Ph.D., M.A., acting under instructions from the Minister of Railways and Canals, were presented to parliament, and have since been printed and bound together for distribution. After an exhaustive examination of the subject of railway regulation, under the laws both of this and of other countries, Professor McLean concludes by recommending the creation of a Railway Commission to take the place of the existing Railway Committee of the Privy Council, and to exercise a general supervision over transportation interests in Canada. Professor McLean's reports form a very important and valuable contribution to the body of literature already in existence on the subject.

The Argument for Railway Commissions.

The opening report of the series, deals with the subject of railway commissions as applicable to Canada ; in the course of it the various regulative policies adopted in other countries are stated and compared. It is pointed out as the all but universal experience, that in the earlier days of railway construction, the rapid development of the country being the end held most in view, only scant attention was paid to the question of their control or regulation. It was thought at that time that the law of supply and demand, and the uncontrolled operation of competitive forces, would solve any difficulties that might arise in the problem of transportation, as in trade and commerce. The inexactness, however, of the paralellism between the merchant and the railway company very soon became manifest. Moreover, it was discovered in process of time that free competition in railroading was not always even just to the railroads themselves. The argument, also, that the interests of the railroad and of the people it serves are identical, and that the former, therefore, might always be expected to adopt the policy most beneficial for all, was called upon to face, as time passed, the acknowledged existence of a system of preferences, discriminations and rebates. The subject of railway regulation in one form or another was thus gradually but steadily forced to the front, and the legislation placed upon the statute books of various countries in recent years, is proof of the general acceptance of the belief in its necessity.

Railway Regulation in England and in the United States.

The regulative policies of the various civilized countries of the world are in this connection briefly described by Professor McLean, with special reference to legislation in regard to railways in England and the United States, the two countries whose experience is of greatest value and most applicable to the Canadian situation.

The history of rate regulation in England is outlined from the time of the granting of a charter in 1827 to the Liverpool and Manchester railroad, and the various stages of progress noted in the direction of increasing governmental control over railways between that period and the appointment of the Committee of Investigation of 1872. Professor McLean devotes a separate section of his report to an examination of the working of the Regulation of Railways Act which followed in 1873, and which provided, on the recommendation of the committee mentioned, for the appointment of a railway commission, to have control of rate regulation and other details of the transportation problem in England. A summary is given of the supplementary legislation enacted to still further define the duties of the commission. The present situation in England, and the operation of the commission law, are fully discussed. While full prominence is given to certain difficulties that have arisen under the English system, it is asserted that the railway commission in England is, on the whole, fulfilling its function, and proving of bene-

fit both to the public and to the railways themselves.

In the case of the United States, the early regulative policy of the government is also described in detail, from the time that belief in the efficacy of competition as a regulator was universal until the final acceptance and adoption of the principle of state regulation. The commission movement, western and eastern, is then taken up, the Massachusetts commission, which is usually selected as the type of the eastern or 'advisory commission,' being fully described, and the Iowa law furnishing the type of the 'commission with power.' A separate section of the report describes the working of the state commissions, with a tabulation of their defects, and of the results they have achieved. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, called into existence by the federal government, is next dealt with, and the provisions of the law constituting it stated. Certain amendments are suggested, after an examination of the results of the operation of the act.

Canadian Regulation.

Rapid development of the country rather than proper regulation of railways was again, in the case of Canada, made of first consideration in the earlier legislation of the Dominion on the problem of transportation, with the same general belief in the regulative effects of competition as prevailed in England and the United States. At an early date, however, regulative provisions, differing in the different provinces, were introduced into the railway legislation of Canada. The attempt to regulate rates automatically appears to have been given up between 1845 and 1847. From this time on the history of the movement for regulation is detailed in the report, with full explanation of the present railway situation in Canada, and of the working of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council. The matter of the subject of rate regulation is referred to in the following words :—

> The geographical position of Canada, and its lateral extent of territory make the rate question take on a peculiar significance. Dependence on railroad transportation is essential. With the exception of that portion of the railway system which is situated in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, there is no such regulative water competition as exists in the Central Western States. The necessity for regulation presents itself all the more strongly. Stability, reasonableness and uniformity of rates are, under such circumstances, primarily essential.

The question, 'What has the Railway Committee accomplished in this connection ?' is thus answered :

> In the period, January, 1889, to December, 1896, 408 cases came before the committee. Of these seven dealt with rates This slender list of cases would on the face of it, indicate that the rate question, on which so much stress has been laid, occupies a minor position in Canada. It is difficult to accept this conclusion, however, in the face of the complaints about rates which have been prevalent in recent years. The fact that two of the parties in these cases did not enter an appearance would seem to further substantiate the position which minimizes the importance of the rate question. But on the other hand it must be remembered that process before the committee is expensive. Then, again, parties may, even after lodging the complaint, be afraid to pursue the matter because of the rate power possessed by the railway. Many legitimate complaints do not come before the existing tribunal.

Further defects of the Railway Committee as a regulator of transportation are placed under the following heads :—

1. It has a dual function—political and administrative.

2. The lack of migratory organization renders it impossible to deal effectively with complaints.

3. The distance to be travelled by the complainants renders the expense too great.

4. There is a lack of technical training for the work.

5. The existing organization is not sufficiently permanent.

A Railway Commission Proposed.

According to the report, 'the only way to put the matter of railway regulation on a more satisfactory footing in Canada is by entrusting it to a railway commission, composed of men of technical training, who shall receive salaries adequate to attract the most efficient, and who shall have a long tenure of office.'

The following summaries of the duties of the proposed commission and of the legislation necessary to carry the commission into effect, are given :—

Duties of Commission.

1. To have transferred to it all regulative powers in regard to rates, preferences, discriminations, rebates and secret rates possessed by the railway committee.

2. That power of supervision in regard to through rates and through routes should be possessed by the commission.

3. That the commission should be empowered to see that equal facilities of shipments are obtained by all, subject to differences in regard to perishable freight.

4. To have general regulative control in regard to traffic agreements.

5. To possess supervising and regulative powers in regard to crossings.

6. To have power to investigate serious accidents.

7. To have general supervision of safety appliances and of all matters requisite for the maintenance of the public convenience and safety.

8. Advisory power, subject to the final action of parliament, on all Bills relating to railway projects.

9. To have general control of stock and bond issue.

10. To have power, on application of either party, to act as an arbitrator in case of disputes between railways and their employees.

11. To answer such questions *re* railway Bills pending as may be directed to it by parliament. This will cover simply such features as may have come up in the preliminary investigation of the commission.

12. To make such general investigations as parliament may direct.

13. To answer such questions in regard to railway policy as may be submitted to it by the Minister of Railways and Canals.

Summary of Proposed Legislation.

1. Creation of a railway commission composed of three members, one experienced in law, one in railway business, and one in business.

2. Commission to be organized as a tribunal giving decisions, and as a body making independent investigations.

3. When it makes independent investigations and initiates a case, it shall bring suit in an appropriate court.

4. The commission shall have final decision as regards a matter of fact, it shall also have power to determine what constitutes a matter of fact and what a matter of law.

5. Where there is reason a public prosecutor may be indicated by the Minister of Justice.

6. The general expenses of the commission to be a charge on the gross receipts of the railways. Where a public prosecutor is appointed or where the commission initiates suit before a court as a result of its own investigation, the charge shall be on the funds provided for the administration of justice.

7. The powers of the commission shall extend to such portions of the railway system of Canada, excluding the government railways, as is under Dominion control.

Rate Grievances.

The second report of the blue book contains the results of Professor McLean's investigations, under the instructions of the Minister of Railways and Canals, into the question of rate grievances on Canadian railways. The method of conducting inquiries adopted was to deal primarily with boards of trade, agricultural associations and other responsible bodies, rather than with individuals direct, though opportunities were afforded individuals, in as many cases as possible, to give evidence, in private if they so desired. The officials of the different railways concerned were also heard, and special statements on various points solicited from the two great railway corporations of the Dominion. Investigations were conducted at Toronto, Woodstock, Chatham, St. Thomas, Windsor, London, Stratford, Seaforth, Walkerton, Guelph, Winnipeg, Saltcoats, Yorkton, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Regina, Prince Albert, Calgary, Edmonton, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Vancouver, Victoria, Rossland, Nelson and Montreal.

Classification.

The classification of freight is a subject of constant disagreement between shippers and the railway companies. Certain articles, according to the common complaint of the former, are classed too high, either as compared with others, or as compared with the corresponding rate in the United States. Discriminations in favour of certain places were also reported. The absence of any hard and fast principle by which rate-making can be determined adds greatly to the importance of the question of classification, seeing that it is upon classification that rate-making primarily depends. Under present conditions the railways alone determine under what class of freight various articles for transportation

shall be entered, and, to quote the report, 'when a complaint is taken to the classification committee it comes before a body which stands for railway interests—a body representative of one of the parties to the dispute. In the public interest there should be a supervision of all matters pertaining to classification.'

Distributive Rates.

The matter of distributive rates is chiefly directing attention in the territory west of Winnipeg. Certain places complain that they cannot obtain these rates, and are thus placed at a disadvantage as compared with other towns and cities. The railways hold that a system of distributive rates is necessary, and promise that these rates will be granted in as many instances as possible when the volume of business in the particular locality warrants it. The report finds that it is not in the interests of the development of trade that towns should have to fight, as under present conditions, for distributive rates, and that effective regulation on this point is essential.

Car Lots and Less.

The proportion of less than car lot rates to car lot rates is in some cases stated to be unfair, the larger dealer being thus, in virtue of his ability to purchase in car lots, placed at an advantage over his weaker rival. 'It is necessary,' says the report, 'to have supervision with reference to the relation between C.L. and L.C.L. rates.'

Excessive Rates and Discriminations.

Cartage charges were found to be a subject of common complaint among retailers of Ontario. Excessive charges, as well as distributive discriminations, are alleged against the railway companies. In Ontario, the movement of commodities by team is, in certain cases, cheaper than by railway, and the local rates charged on the railways in the North-west are also reported excessive, though the unfairness of instancing the rates prevalent in Eastern Canada or the Western States as criteria by which the rates of the North-west are to be judged, is pointed out.

Competitive and Non-Competitive Traffic.

'It is an established position,' says the report, 'that there is little of efficient competition as regards rates. What competition exists is a competition of service, rather than of rates. The competition does not normally lead to one railway underbidding another; it leads to an agreement upon rates.' The necessary disproportion of local rates to through rates is admitted:

> It is true that shorter distance traffic cannot justifiably expect the same rate per ton per mile as longer distance traffic. It has to be recognized that the terminal charges are a constant in both classes of traffic, while the cost of movement tends to vary inversely as the distance. At the same time in a number of instances the discrepancy between the rates on the two classes of traffic is too great. There is not sufficient correspondence between the distance travelled and the rate, and regulative supervision is necessary.

American vs. Canadian Rates.

The relationships between the railway systems of Canada and the United States created by the fact that the shortest railway route between the Western and Northern Central States and the Eastern States lies across Canadian territory, are also treated in Professor McLean's report, and the complaints of Ontario shippers that lower rates are granted to American than to Canadian producers, are investigated. Instances of alleged discrepancies in rates are given, and the argument of the railways in rebuttal quoted. Regulation, according to the report, is necessary in this connection, in order that Canadian trade should not be hampered, and that the railways should not be allowed to determine unchecked what relation the Canadian export trade should have to the American export rates. 'Under existing conditions of trade the rate basis on American traffic is lower. But the determination of just how much higher the Canadian rates shall be than the American rates should be subject to regulative proces.'

Minimum Weights.

As the ability to determine minimum weights means the power to determine the rate, the question is of importance. The position of the railways is that the bulky nature of the shipments, as well as the weight, enters into the question of the cost of transportation. The report, however, while recognizing the pertinency of the argument of the railways, finds that certain arbitrary features exist in connection with the question of minimum weights, and that regulation of some sort is advisable.

Rebates.

Difficulty was experienced in securing trustworthy information on the subject of rebates, as it is only in the case of a dispute between a railway and a favoured shipper that the existence of such secret agreements comes to light. Though the provisions of the Railway Act, as it at present stands, are sufficiently explicit, a more efficient supervisory control, considering that the existence of rebates is not disputed, is recommended.

Changes in Rates.

After commenting on the dilatoriness in certain instances of railway companies in making good claims allowed against them, the report goes on to deal with the power at present possessed by the companies of making changes in rates without giving notice of the same. The difference between the summer and winter rates charged on the railways is also claimed to be excessive. The reply of the railways to the latter statement is to the effect that summer rates are based on St. Lawrence river, Lake Ontario and Lake Erie water competition, and are not remunerative. The report is clear upon the point that changes in rates should be made subject to definite requirement as to notice, and that to leave the power to change rates entirely to the discretion of the railway is to open the door for abuses.

Rates to the North-west.

The long haul between the east and the west makes the freight charge on articles play a very important part in the determination of prices in the North-west Territories and British Columbia. Concessions from the railway companies are urged in the interests of the development of interprovincial trade. The charges of discriminations on the part of the C.P.R. at Fort William against independent lake carriers are examined, and the statement of the railway in rebuttal, quoted in full.

Trans-continental Traffic.

Both ocean transportation and the service of American railways influence the traffic from Eastern Canada into British Columbia. The complaint of Kamloops and other of the interior towns of British Columbia, that the rate charged to interior points in the province is made up of the rate to the coast plus the local rate back to the interior, and the reply of the railway to this charge, are quoted. The objection made by shippers to the arrangements whereby the charges to British Columbia points are higher than to adjacent localities in the United States, are found by the report to be justified.

Regulation of Rates.

On the subject of rate regulation, the report says :—

> In the regulation of rates an attempt should be made to obtain stability and certainty. The policy adopted in Canada has been a policy of regulation through maxima, these maxima being submitted in the first instance by the railways. A difficulty in connection with such a system has been that the maxima have been fixed sufficiently high to allow a wide margin. The maxima have been fixed so high that the traffic will not bear them, and in consequence the rates actually charged have been within these maxima. In general the body interested with the regulative power should give up reliance upon maxima, and should desire the company to file with it the rate actually to be charged in respect of the traffic denominated. The objection to this arrangement of rate regulation, namely, that it would not be sufficiently elastic to permit the railways to obtain competitive traffic, where the conditions change rapidly, has to be considered. This would be avoided by requiring in such a case, that the tariff should be filed and provided that it would thereafter be immediately affective,

and that the rate so fixed might be changed as often as was desired by filing new rate sheets, each of which would be effective as soon as filed. In this way the elasticity of procedure necessary, would be obtained, while at the same time the supervisory power of the Commission would be maintained.

Regulation in Canada.

In again referring to the defects of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, and in urging the appointment of a commission for the regulation of railways in Canada, the report concludes :—

With the progress of settlement in Canada, the problem of transportation will become of continually increasing importance, and there must be a consecutive policy. Canada is to-day in the early stages of its transportation development ; it has an opportunity to lay down broad lines of policy. To the Commission could be entrusted the regulative features of the Railway Act as well as the duty of seeing that the provisions of the legislation, general and special, under which the railways operate are obeyed. In the performance of these duties, and because of its continuity of office and policy, the Commission would be able to form wider views in regard to railway policy. The experience and knowledge of the Commission would continually be available to the Minister of Railways and Canals and to Parliament. The Commission would be a permanent advisory body.

While the argument for a commission has been made on the ground that it will make for bettered conditions, it must at the same time be borne in mind that no species of regulation can remove all the complaints that have arisen. Some of them are the outcome of economic forces which are superior to legislative enactment. But it should not be argued on this account, that there exists a general reason for exemption from regulation. The grounds upon which governmental regulation is based, are too well established to require argument. The Commission regulation will create a process more readily responsive to the difficulties which arise, and at the same time will insure a more efficient and supervisory control. The regulation will be in the interest, not only of the shipper, but also of the railway. Equipped with an efficient and commanding personnel, the Commission will stand as an arbiter. It will have responsibilities to both parties. A policy which obtains low rates at the expense of depreciated securities and passed dividends, is as detrimental to a country as a policy which permits high rates to be charged with a view to earning dividends on an inflated capitalization.

A Bill Introduced.

In connection with the above resumé of Professor McLean's interesting and searching analysis of the transportation problem in Canada, it may be mentioned that on April 9 the Minister of Railways and Canals introduced in the House of Commons a Bill to provide for the revision and consolidation of the Canadian law respecting railways. Though a number of amendments are suggested, especially in the way of the regulation of tolls, and a codification effected of the various additions that have been made to the existing railway law of 1888, the main object of the Bill is to establish, in the general spirit of Professor McLean's recommendation, a Railway Commission in Canada, with a transferance to the new board of the powers and functions now belonging to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1902.

During the month of April organizations were formed in the following crafts :—

Prince Edward Island—

Summerside—Labourers.

New Brunswick—

McAdam—Machinists.
St. George—Granite cutters.
St. John—Railway clerks.

Quebec—

Montreal—Fusion des Ingenieurs Mecaniciens ; cabinet makers.

Ontario—

Berlin—Rubber workers.
Chatham—Journeymen tailors.
Guelph—Brewery workmen.
Hamilton—Bookbinders.
Kingston—Leather workers.
Preston—Federal labour.
St. Mary's—Journeymen tailors.
St. Thomas—Bartenders.
Wallaceburg—Journeymen tailors.
Waterloo—Federal labour.
Windsor—Painters and decorators.

British Columbia—

New Westminster—City electric light station employees.
Victoria—Blacksmiths ; bricklayers.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during April, 1902 :—

CANADIAN REPORTS.

Canadian Mineral Products.

Annual Report, 1900, of the Section of Mines, Geological Survey of Canada ; King's Printer, Ottawa ; 160 pages ; price 10 cents.

The work of the section during the year, according to the mining engineer of the Geological Survey, has consisted, as in the past, 'not only in the preparation of the anual report, but in the collection, recording, &c., of technical information, and in making investigations into a great variety of matters pertaining to the economic mineral resources and the mineral industries of the country, as well as in answering the numerous inquiries on these subjects constantly coming to hand.'

The report contains a detailed account of the operations of the various mineral industries of the Dominion for the year covered. The grand total of mineral production in Canada during 1900 amounted in value to about $64,500,000, an increase of almost $15,000,000 as compared with 1899, or about 30 per cent. The per capita value of the country's mineral products is also steadily increasing, though still behind the standard set by the United States.

Including the Yukon, the western portion of Canada is to be credited with over 62 per cent of the total output. The production by provinces is as follows :—

Province.	Value of Production.	Per cent.
Nova Scotia	$9,521,874	14·8
New Brunswick	439,060	·7
Quebec	3,292,383	5·1
Ontario	11,127,868	17·2
Manitoba and North-west Territories, including Yukon	23,452,330	36·4
British Columbia	16,654,522	25·8
Total	64,488,037	100 0

Of the total value of this production, gold, with coal and coke, contributes 65 per cent. Nickel, which occupied fifth place last year, now ranks third, and lead has moved from 29th to 5th place. The approximate valuation of the different mineral products is indicated in the following order :—Gold, coal and coke, nickel, copper, lead, silver, bricks, building stone, petroleum, lime, asbestos, cement, pig iron, natural gas, salt, terra cotta and gypsum. Full particulars as to the year's production in each of these will be found in separate sections of the report.

Experimental Farms in Canada.

Report of Experimental Farms ; Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, 1901 ; King's Printer, Ottawa ; 575 pages ; price, 40 cents.

The work done during the year 1901 on the various experimental farms operated under the supervision of the government of Canada, is made the subject of treatment in a separate blue book issued by the Department of Agriculture, which forms a very valuable supplement to the annual report of that section of the administration. The information is presented in the form of a series of reports from the director, agriculturist, horticulturist, chemist, entomologist and botanist, and poultry manager of the Central Experimental Farm situated at Ottawa ; of the superintendent and horticulturist of the farm at Nappan, N.S., and of the superintendents of the farms situated at Brandon, Man., Indian Head., N.W.T., and Agassiz, B.C.

The director of the Central Farm at Ottawa, in submitting the fifteenth annual report of that institution, may be quoted as descriptive of the entire body of reports contained in the volume, when he says :

In these reports there will be found the results of many important and carefully conducted experiments in agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture, the outcome of practical work in the fields, barns, dairy and poultry buildings, orchards and plantations at the several experimental farms ; also of scientific investigations in the chemical laboratory, and the information gained from the careful study of the life his-

tories and habits of injurious insects and the methods by which noxious weeds are propogated and spread, together with the most practical and economical measures for their destruction. In the report of the Entomologist and Botanist will also be found particulars of the experiments and observations which have been made during the past year in connection with the Apiary.

The large and constantly increasing demand by the farmers of the Dominion for the publications issued from the experimental farms is a gratifying evidence of the desire for information among this class of the community, also of the high esteem in which these records of the work of the farms are held. It is hoped that the facts brought together in the present issue will be found of much practical value to the Canadian farmer and fruit-grower, and that they may assist in advancing agriculture and horticulture in this country.

In the course of the various reports will be found full descriptions of the experimental work conducted on the several farms in the growing of oats, barley, wheat, peas, Indian corn, buckwheat, turnips, carrots, sugar beets, beets, beans, vegetables, &c. Fertilizers, crop rotation, tree planting, ensilage, live stock, feeding, poultry management, destructive insects and the cultivation of cherries, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, &c., are among other subjects treated.

A carefully prepared index adds greatly to the value of the book as a work of reference.

Canadian Trade and Commerce.

Monthly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada, January, 1902 ; Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa ; 130 pages.

In addition to the usual statistical information relating to the trade and commerce of the Dominion during January, with a review of new tariffs and tariff changes in various countries affecting Canada, and reports from commercial agents at Sydney, Australia and Port of Spain, Trinidad, the January monthly bulletin of the Department of Trade and Commerce contains, under the heading of General Commercial Information, a number of important tables. Among the most interesting of these are a series of statements showing the total trade of Canada during the years ended June 30, 1891, to 1901, and the volume of trade with Great Britain and the United States respectively during the same period. As stated therein, the total imports and exports of the country amounted in 1891 to $212,712,843, of which $91,329,201 represented the export and import trade with Great Britain, and $95,274,602 that with the United States. In 1901 the total trade of Canada had grown to $381,387,374, to which trade with Great Britain contributed $148,295,084, and that with the United States $186,377,933.

NOVA SCOTIA REPORTS.

Crown Lands.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Nova Scotia for the year ending September 30, 1901 ; King's Printer, Halifax ; 8 pages.

The receipts for Crown lands in Nova Scotia during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900, amounted to $45,581.24. As this amount was very much larger than that of any year since 1872, it was thought in estimating the receipts for the year ending September 30, 1901, at $35,000, that a sufficiently high standard had been adopted. The receipts of the department, however, reached the sum of $91,548.77. The expenditure of the department, estimated at $15,000, amounted actually to $16,701.53. The estimated surplus accordingly of $20,000 was actually swelled to $74,847.24, the largest in the history of the province, with the exception of the year 1870. The new policy of issuing leases, instead of grants, is held to account for this. Applications for large areas of pulp wood lands during the year were a feature of the business of the department.

Mines.

Report of the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, for the year ended September 30, 1901 ; King's Printer, Halifax ; 116 pages.

The report of the Inspector of Mines for Nova Scotia gives, in the following table, a comparison of the year's mineral operations with those of the previous season :—

—	Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1901.
Gold .....Oz.	30,399	30,537
Iron ore.....Tons	15,507	419,567
Manganese ore ..... "	8	10
Coal raised ..... "	3,238,245	3,625,365
Coke made..... "	62,000	120,000
Gypsum ..... "	122,281	135,637
Grindstones, etc..... "	56,500	315
Limestone ..... "	50,000	95,794
Barytes..... "	783	600
Tripoli and Silica.....	1,100	800
Copper ore.....	600	.....
Pig iron.....	.....	90,034

The total amount of revenue received by the Mines Department during the year was $437,726.78. Separate sections of the report are devoted to each of the minerals named in the table above, in which all particulars as to the year's operations are given. A memorandum of boring operations with the five drills of different patterns, purchased by the government, is also a feature of the report, and a section is added, giving an account of the arbitration between the Dominion Coal Company and their employees, held under the Miners' Arbitration Act of the province.

Financial Returns.

Financial Returns and Expenditure and Revenue of the Province of Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30, 1901 ; King's Printer, Halifax ; 456 pages.

The following are the items of expenditure of the province of Nova Scotia, chargeable to revenue during 1901, which are more particularly of interest to labour :— Agriculture, $36,149.24; School of Agriculture, $570 ; Crown lands, $16,701.53 ; education, $256,886.16 ; Eastern Extension arbitration, $10,065.83 ; mines, $36,438.29 ; miners' relief societies, $7,454.63 ; Public Charities Department, $138,347.43 ; Public Works Department, $42,978.41 ; road grant, $117,644.97.

Agriculture.

Annual Report of the Secretary for Agriculture, Nova Scotia for the year 1901 ; King's Printer, Halifax ; 270 pages.

The report of the Secretary for Agriculture reviews the conditions of the season of 1901 throughout the province, discussing separately the subject of horticulture, the cranberry crop, live stock, dairying, agriculture, &c. Reports of the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture, of the Provincial Farm and on the San José scale are included.

Part II, comprising the bulk of the volume, is devoted to the reports of the various agricultural societies by counties. There are now 151 such societies in existence in Nova Scotia, with a total membership of 8,500, qualified for participation in the Crown grant and in active operation. The government grant of $10,000 was approximately equal to the amount received during the year from the subscriptions of members, namely, $10,771.35.

Subsidized Railways.

Report on the subsidized railways and other public works in the Province of Nova Scotia for the year ending September 30, 1901, by Martin Murphy, D. Sc., Provincial Government Engineer, Nova Scotia ; King's Printer, Halifax ; 120 pages.

The report of the provincial engineer shows that the public works in charge of the department during 1901 consisted chiefly of railway construction, erection of highway bridges and repairing of bridges previously constructed. Since 1897 railway construction in Nova Scotia has assumed a more progressive attitude than prior to that year. Within the past three years 117 miles of railway have been opened for traffic, entailing an expenditure of over two million dollars of private capital alone, and giving employment to about 3,000 men during the favourable season. In February, 1902, when the report was written, 1,800 men were at work on construction. The rapid development indicated by these statistics has been necessary in order to keep pace with the growth of industry in the province.

An account of the work done during 1901 under the various Bridge Acts is also given. There were expended during the year $130,694.15 under the 'Larger Bridge Act' of 1883, and about $64,000 under the 'Smaller

Bridge Act' of 1900. There were in all 377 bridges built or repaired during the year.

Education.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education on the Public Schools of Nova Scotia, for the year ended July 30, 1901 ; Halifax, King's Printer ; 298 pages.

The number of pupils in attendance at the schools of Nova Scotia during 1901 was less by 1,719 than that of the previous year, over two-thirds of the decrease being in the number of boys. Epidemics in some districts and industrial activity in others are held responsible for this falling off. There were 65 fewer teachers employed than in 1900, a desirable feature being, however, the increase in the higher class of teachers, and in the proportion of Normal-trained teachers throughout the province.

The section of the report of chief interest to labour is that concerned with the five manual training schools, which went into operation in the province for the first time under the new law in 1901. There were 1,238 pupils registered during the year as receiving instruction in these schools, without in any appreciable extent interfering with the progress of the regular school work. The work cost the provincial treasury $2,603.25, the school sections concerned, $2,256.48, while $3,405.19 were received from donations. In addition to this, all 'superior schools' are being encouraged to have at least a bench with tools, 'which can be utilized with beneficial effects not only to many pupils, but to the school property and apparatus.' The manual training schools of Nova Scotia are of two kinds, the one, mechanic science, being more especially adapted to boys, and the other, domestic science, being more especially adapted to girls. The Act provides for the one with the same liberality as the other, the maximum of $600 being allowed to each school section qualifying under the regulations. 'The general term "manual training," including both,' says the report, 'connotes the fundamental character of each ; the training of the hand and eye, the exact subordination of the muscular power to the guidance of the trained mind, in wood work, metal work, needlework, cooking, &c. The two branches might with equal propriety be called the "mechanic" and "domestic" arts, but for their general scientific rather than their technical application.'

The School of Agriculture has its lecture headquarters and its laboratories and greenhouses in the science building of the Provincial Normal School. 'The teachers in attendance at the Normal school are required to take courses here to enable them to understand the elements of agriculture to the extent of being able to interest their pupils in the observation and study of the laws of nature on which the attachment to and success in husbandry depends.'

AUSTRALIAN REPORTS.

New South Wales Labour Commission.

First Annual Report of the Labour Commissioners of New South Wales, covering the period ended August 31, 1901 ; 60 pages.

The first meeting of the Labour Commission of New South Wales was held on May 11, 1900, and was followed by 141 meetings during the period embraced in the present report. The main features presented in the report are a detailed description of the methods of registration for the unemployed in force under the auspices of the department, to which an interesting statistical analysis of the figures produced is appended; an account of public works carried out on the co-operative plan, on the suggestion of the commission ; a description of the work on the casual labour farm at Pitttown, where an area of 2,140 acres was set apart by Act of parliament in 1893 as a site for a village settlement, to be worked on a co-operative basis ; and an interesting account of the establishment of a labour depot and refuge at Sydney, as recommended by the commission for the relief of really necessitous persons in want of food and temporary shelter. A site of 260 acres on the outskirts of the city was purchased for the last named, and three buildings erected thereon. Full details are given in

the report as to the appointments and operation of the farm. Other subjects referred to in the report are the industrial farms of the colony, assisted settlement blocks as natural corollaries of the industrial farms, the compulsory labour colony, night shelters for homeless and destitute men, and the proposed establishment of a monthly labour bulletin, to be devoted to the interests of the working classes.

New South Wales Unemployed.

Second Progress Report of the Unemployed Advisory Board ; Government printers, Sydney ; 24 pages.

On beginning its inquiry in 1899 into the number and classes of the unemployed in New South Wales, the advisory board found that there was a large number of men in the colony, both able-bodied and partially capable, about 8,000 in all, in very distressing circumstances. In the absence of private employment for these, the early stages of the board's deliberations were devoted almost entirely to the consideration of reproductive public works. A considerable reduction has been effected in the numbers of able-bodied persons out of employment by beginning a series of works on the public behalf, although the position taken by the board was against recommending the government to undertake works which could not be strictly regarded as reproductive. It is recommended to the government in the report that settlement upon public lands of the colony not at present utilized to the best advantage should also be encouraged, in order to effect a further diminution in the number of unemployed. The recent passing of the Artesian Boring Act, for the relief of occupiers of arid lands in the western parts of the colony, is favourably commented upon in this connection. It is also recommended that a Labour Intelligence Department, with a central office at Sydney, should be established, where all those in search of general employment should be enabled to secure information as to where and what employment was available, and with regard to the various laws affecting the industries of the colony, such as Land Laws, Mining Acts, Factory Acts, Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, and other subjects bearing in any way on the interests of labour. It is suggested also that a register for the unemployed should be opened, and that a monthly Labour Gazette should be issued in connection with the department, to contain reports on the labour conditions in the various centres, rates of wages, number of unemployed, and the demand for labour in the various districts. 'This publication might also contain reports of decisions given under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, of prosecutions under the Factories Act and other industrial laws, and articles of a general nature concerning industrial questions.'

Other subjects dealt with in the report are industrial farm settlements, assisted settlement blocks, the establishment of a compulsory labour colony for the persistently idle among the labouring class, agricultural education, drainage, mining, forest planting, &c.

Western Australia Labour Statistics.

Report by the Superintendent of Government Labour Bureau for the year ending December 31, 1901 ; Government Printer, Perth ; 13 pages.

Since the establishment of the Western Australia Bureau in 1898, at a time when there was a considerable number of unemployed throughout the state, an encouraging rate of progress has been announced in its annual reports, as its scope and character became better understood by the public. The present report, which is the fourth issued by the bureau, defines the aim with which the department was founded : 'One thing should be impressed upon the minds of both employers and employees, that there is no flavour of charity about the bureau ; it is purely a business office, run on business lines, especially for the purpose of making it possible for the unemployed to obtain assistance in finding a situation without incurring any expense.'

In 1901, 2,650 persons registered for employment at the bureau, an increase

1,040 over 1900. Of these, 1,302, or about one-half, were labourers. Of the remainder, 180 were farm labourers, 173 handy men, 113 miners, 81 barbers, 76 cooks, 74 gardeners, 51 clerks, 49 grooms, 46 painters, 43 engine drivers, 40 carpenters, 40 sailors, 22 blacksmiths and 20 bricklayers. Situations were found for 1,112 of this number, 838 of whom were sent to situations in the country and 274 to situations in the town. Individual applications for workers were received to the number of 411.

The report recommends the instituting of branch offices in one or two centres throughout the state, in order to increase further the influence of the bureau.

The bulk of the report is made up of replies received from resident magistrates and other gentlemen throughout the state to special requests from the superintendent of the bureau for information as to the state of the labour market during the year, the prospects of labour for the near future, and the number of unemployed, if any, in the district.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

ONTARIO CASES.

The Lord's Day Observance Act.

The Court of Appeal for the province of Ontario has, within the last few weeks, given its decision upon the questions submitted to it by the government of that province, regarding the validity of the Act passed by the Ontario legislature (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 246), respecting the Observance of Sunday, and kindred points.

It will be noticed that the Chief Justice of Ontario differed from the majority of the court upon the first question submitted, he being of the opinion that the legislature of Ontario had no jurisdiction to enact the statute which is now chapter 246 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, while the other judges came to the conclusion that that enactment was within the powers of the legislature.

The other questions are such, and the answers hereto are so different, that it appears advisable to give them both word for word, in order that the whole matter may be clearly understood. The questions and the answers of the judges are, therefore, given below :

QUESTIONS.

1. Had the Legislature of Ontario jurisdiction to enact chapter 246 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, entituled : 'An Act to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day,' and in particular sections 1, 7 and 8 thereof ?

2 (a) Had or has the Legislature of Ontario power by the aforesaid Act, or any Act of a similar character, to prohibit the doing or exercising of any worldly labour, business or work on the Lord's Day within the province upon and in connection with the operation of lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings to which the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends under the British North America Act, section 91, subsection 29, and section 92, subsection 10, a, b, c ?

(b) Had or has the Legislature of Ontario power to prohibit the doing or exercising of any worldly labour, business or work, on the Lord's Day within the province, when such prohibition would affect any matter to which the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends under any other subsection of said section 91, as for example, subsections 5, 10 and 13.

3. In section 1 of said statute, R.S.O., chapter 246, or the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, chapter 104, as the case may be, do the words 'other person whatsoever' include all classes or persons other than those enumerated who may do any act prohibited by said section, or is the meaning of these words limited so as to apply only to persons *ejusdem generis* with the classes enumerated ?

4. Subject to the exceptions therein expressed does said section 1 prohibit individuals who for or on behalf of corporations do the labour and work or exercise the business of carrying passengers for hire from doing such labour and work and exercising such business on the Lord's Day, whether the corporations, for or on behalf of which the work or labour is done are or are not within the prohibition of said section ?

5. Do the words 'conveying travellers,' as used in section 1, apply exclusively to the carrying to or towards their destination of persons who are in the course of a journey at the commencement of the Lord's Day ?

6. Does the said section 1 apply to and include corporations ?

7. (a) Do the words 'work of necessity,' as used in section 1, apply so as to include the doing of that which is necessary for the care or preservation of property so as to prevent irreparable damage other than mere loss of time for the period during which the prohibition extends ?

(b) If so, is the necessity contemplated by the statute only that which arises from the exigency of particular and occasional circumstances, or may such necessity grow out of or be incident to a particular manufacture, trade or calling ?

(c) If such necessity may grow out of or be incident to a particular manufacture, trade or calling, do the words 'work of necessity' apply exclusively to the doing on the Lord's Day of that without which the particular manufacture, trade or calling cannot successfully be carried on during the remaining six days of the week ?

Opinion of Chief Justice Armour:

I, the Honourable John Douglas Armour, Chief Justice of Ontario, do hereby certify my answers to the questions arising under 'The Act to prevent the Profanation of the Lord's Day' submitted to the Court of Appeal for hearing and consideration :—

As to question 1 so submitted, I am of the opinion that the Legislature of Ontario had no jurisdiction to enact chapter 246 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, intituled 'An Act to prevent the Profanation of the Lord's Day' in its present form, and to the full extent of its provisions.

The profanation of the Lord's Day is an offence against religion, and offences against religion are properly classed under the limitation 'crimes' and consequently the enacting of laws to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day and imposing punishment therefor by fine, penalty or imprisonment properly belongs to the Parliament of Canada under subsection 27 of section 91 of 'The British North America Act,' and to this extent chapter 246 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, is beyond the power of the Legislature of Ontario.

The consequence of this opinion is that to this extent chapter 104 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada is still in force, never having been repealed by competent authority.

And as a result of this opinion I answer question 2 a and b in the negative.

As to question 3, I may say the meaning of the words 'other persons whatsoever' in section 1 of chapter 104 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, is limited so as to apply only to persons *ejusdem generis* with the classes enumerated.

I answer questions 4, 5 and 6 in the negative.

As to question 7a, I answer in the affirmative, and as to b, I say that such necessity may grow out of or be incident to a particular manufacture, trade or calling, and I answer c in the negative.

(Sgd.) J. D. ARMOUR,
C. J. O.

Opinion of Mr. Justice Osler.

Questions submitted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council as to the construction, effect, and meaning of certain sections of the Lord's Day Act.

Question 1. My answer to the first question is in the affirmative, referring for my reasons to my judgment in the case R. *vs.* Watson, 17 A. R., at pp. 221, 238.

2a, 2b. I answer these questions in the negative.

3. The first branch of this question I answer in the negative.

The second branch in the affirmative.

4. I answer this question in the negative.

5. I answer this question in the negative.

6. I answer this question in the negative.

My reasons for these answers will be substantially found in the decisions in the cases of Attorney General *vs.* Niagara Falls and Tramway Company, 18 A. R., 453 ; R. *vs.* Somers, 24 Ont. R., 244 ; Attorney General *vs.* Hamilton Street Railway Co., 24 A. R., 170 ; Regina *vs.* Reid, 26 A. R., 181 ; 30 O. R., 732.

7a, b, c. I find it difficult to understand the scope of these queries or their true meaning, and to answer them in such a way as not to make the answers of doubtful application in many of the ever varying circumstances and conditions which may from time to time hereafter arise between parties in a real litigation.

I must therefore, with all respect ask to be excused from attempting to solve them, as no useful answer can be given to them.

Further, with the like respect I submit that while it may be reasonable and proper to take the opinions of the Bench as to the constitutional validity of an Act or section of an Act, it is not convenient that the power of the Lieutenant Governor in Council under chapter 84, R. S. O., 1897, should be exercised by asking the judges to answer questions such as number 3 and the following questions, assuming that the Act ever contemplated the submission of such questions. They relate to matters which I humbly submit ought to be left for decision when they are raised in actual litigation in the application and construction of legislative enactments with reference to an existing state of facts. When they are presented as they here are presented in *scena* and not in *foro*—argued and decided academically and not judicially—the answers are likely to embarrass and perplex judge and parties who may afterwards have to deal with such questions or similar questions arising under varying facts and circumstances as they may be presented in actual litigation. More especially is this likely to be the case where answers to abstract questions are intended to be or may be made use of by inferior judicial officers, justices of the peace, police magistrates, &c., in summary proceedings before them.

I must add that I reserve as in former similar cases I have reserved the right to arrive at a different opinion upon all or any of the questions I have answered except in so far as I may be precluded by authority from doing so should they or any of them again come before me in the course of actual litigation.

(Sgd.) F. OSLER.

Opinion of Mr. Justice Maclennan.

I am of opinion that the questions submitted to us should be answered as follows :—

Question 1. Yes.

Questions 2 (a) and 2 (b). No.

Question 3, first branch. No.

Question 3, second branch. Yes.
Question 4. No.
Question 5. No.
Question 6. No.

Questions 7 (a), 7 (b) and 7 (c), I have given a great deal of attention to these questions and to the arguments which were addressed to us, and must confess my inability to answer them. In order to do so it appears to me one would require to arrive at an exhaustive definition of 'works of necessity,' a definition limiting the extent of the signification of the words, and including every conceivable work to which they could apply. I have not found myself able to do that; and must therefore respectfully pray to be excused from answering those questions.

(Sgd.) JAMES MACLENNAN.

Opinion of Mr. Justice Moss.

In the matter of Chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897;

And of certain questions arising under 'The Act to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day,' referred to the Court of Appeal for hearing and consideration,

I have considered the case stated and the questions submitted.

A number of the questions appear to me to be covered by authority, and in the answers I give as respects such questions, I am stating what I understand to be the law as declared by the decisions of the Courts or the effect of the preponderance of authority where there have been differences of opinion.

I am of opinion that the questions submitted should be answered as follows:—

Question No. 1. In the affirmative.
Question No. 2 (a). In the negative.
Question No. 2 (b). In the negative.
Question No. 3. The first branch in the negative; the second branch in the affirmative.
Question No. 4. In the negative.
Question No. 5. In the negative.
Question No. 6. In the negative.

Question No. 7 (a), 7 (b) and 7 (c). Upon the same ground and for reasons similar to those stated by my brother Maclennan, I must respectfully ask to be excused from making any further answer to these questions.

To undertake to answer them would be to endeavour to give an exhaustive definition of 'works of necessity' or to lay down a series of abstract propositions not having application to any particular case or set of circumstances, a thing dangerous to attempt, and if attempted likely to lead to embarrassing and possibly mischievous results when afterwards sought to be applied to actual cases.

And upon similar considerations I beg leave to reserve the right to reconsider the answers I have given (except of course in regard to such as are already covered by binding authority) should they, or any of them arise in course of actual litigation.

(Sgd.) CHARLES MOSS.

SUPPLEMENT TO DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

In the September number (1901), of the *Gazette* there was published the first instalment of the directory of labour organizations in Canada. This directory was continued through subsequent numbers of the *Gazette* and completed in the March number, 1902. In the preparation of the directory inevitable omissions owing in part to the cause that this was the first time such a publication had been prepared and that, consequently not only facts themselves, but the sources from which these facts were to be obtained had to be discovered, and also from the fact that many of the organizations, to whom the department applied for particulars in reference to their officers, &c., were delinquent in sending in returns. The information received was carefully classified and the several organizations grouped in the branches of industry to which they belonged, a number of months, however, inevitably elapsed between the publication of the first instalment and the completion of the directory, and during this time several new organizations were formed.

In the February and March numbers of the *Gazette* it was announced that at a later date the department would publish a supplement or appendix to the directory, endeavouring to include in this supplement the names of such organizations as had been omitted and of which the department has since been able to obtain information, and also the names of new organizations which have been formed since the commencement of the publication of the directory but subsequent to the time at which particulars were given of the organizations belonging to the industries to which they were related. The supplement which appears herewith contains the information which the department has been able to gather under these two headings, and may be taken as completing the directory of the labour organizations of the Dominion.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS.		
Prince Edward Island— Charlottetown	Trades and Labour Council	March, 1902	
New Brunswick— St. John	Trades and Labour Council	December, 1901	January
Ontario— Peterborough	Trades and Labour Council	April, 1902	
	FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.		
New Brunswick— Moncton	Federal Trades Council	March 26, 1902	
Ontario— Ottawa	Allied Printing Trades Council	1902	
British Columbia— Vancouver	Allied Printing Trades Council	July 9, 1901	July
	TRADE UNIONS.		
	Bricklayers and Masons.		
Ontario— Sault Ste. Marie	Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, No. 16	June 26, 1901	December
British Columbia— Victoria	Bricklayer's Union	April, 1902	Not fixed
	Carpenters and Joiners.		
New Brunswick— Moncton	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	August 8, 1901	June & Dec.
St. John	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	October 20, 1901	December
Prince Edward Island— Charlottetown	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 933	March, 1902	
Quebec— Sorel	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 761	October 20, 1901	November
Valleyfield	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	October 1, 1901	January
Ontario— Welland	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 969	January 17, 1902	January
	Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers.		
New Brunswick— St. John	Painters and Decorators' Union	November 3, 1901	
Prince Edward Island— Charlottetown	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, No. 447	March, 1902	
Ontario— Windsor	Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, No. 629	April, 1902	
	Plasterers and Lathers.		
Nova Scotia— Halifax	Operative Plasterers' International Association, No. 540	January, 1902	February
	Stone Cutters.		
New Brunswick— St. George	Granite Cutter's Union	March 15, 1900	March
	Plumbers and Steamfitters.		
British Columbia— Victoria	United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of United States and Canada	March, 1902	Not fixed

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Geo. W. Snelgrove	Charlottetown	Harry Corcoran	Charlottetown.
William A. Coates	47 Broad St	Charles Carr	32½ Peters St.
Edward Murty	Peterborough	Fred. Garden	Peterborough.
Geo. Lidstone	Moncton	Jos. Graham	Moncton.
J. A. Murphy	412 McLeod St	W. E. Calvert	224 Nepean St.
Geo. Wilby	Barclay St	J. F. McConnell	108 Georgia St.
J. K. Weekes	Sault Ste. Marie	J. J. Lockard	Box 289.
T. Russell	Victoria	T. H. Stewart	Victoria.
Geo. L. Lidstone	Moncton	Geo. Meakon	Moncton.
Robt. W. Gabriel	6 Crown St	John A. Miller	176 Douglas Ave.
Geo. W. Snelgrove	Charlottetown	Harry Corcoran	Charlottetown.
Joseph Denis	Sorel	Adélard Sevigny	Sorel.
Wilfrid Lalonde	Valleyfield	Joseph Lalonde	Valleyfield.
Henry Hedrick	Welland	Francis Springer	Welland.
Geo. Hay	Cor. St. James and Carmarthon Sts	Ross C. Carr	Care Geo. Hay.
P. H. Trainon	Charlottetown	John C. Murphy	Charlottetown
Walter Donaldson	Windsor	Thos. Eglie	Windsor.
A. Fader	166 Hollis St	P. Healy	62½ Sping Garden Road.
Charles H. Lynott		John A. O'Malley	St. George.
F. Mallett	Ontario Ave	Thos. Sehl	Simcoe St.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	TRADE UNIONS—*Continued.*		
	Builders' Labourers.		
Nova Scotia— Halifax	Builders' Labourers' Union, No. 9548	January, 1902	February.
	Machinists and Engineers.		
New Brunswick— McAdam	International Association of Machinists	April, 1902	
St. John	International Association of Machinists, No. 81	October 12, 1901	January
Quebec— Montreal	Ingénieurs Mécaniciens	April, 1902	April
	Engineers.		
Ontario— Toronto	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 570	1850	December
	Steam Engineers.		
Quebec— Sorel	Marine Engineers of Canada, No. 9	March, 1902	
	Electrical Workers.		
Ontario— Windsor	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 211		Jan. & June
British Columbia— Vancouver	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 213	November 6, 1901	June & Dec.
Victoria	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	March, 1902	Not fixed
	Stove Mounters.		
Ontario— Preston	Stove Mounters' Union, No. 11		November
Toronto	Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Union, No. 14	July 16, 1901	June & Dec.
	Sheet Metal Workers.		
Ontario— Guelph	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association, No. 186	October 12, 1901	October
	Blacksmiths.		
British Columbia— Victoria	International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths	April, 1902	Not fixed
	Woodworkers.		
New Brunswick— St. John	Shingle Sawyers and Bunchers' Union	February, 1902	Jan. & July.
	Upholsterers.		
Quebec— Montreal	Union des Ébénistes, No. 1084	April, 1902	
	Woodcarvers.		
Ontario— Toronto	International Woodcarvers' Association	September, 1900	Jan. & June
	Carriage and Waggonmakers.		
Ontario— St. Catharines	Carriage and Waggonmakers' International Union, No. 87	October 15, 1901	December
	Carmen.		
Ontario— Toronto	Carworkers' Union	July 9, 1901	December
	Patternmakers.		
Quebec— Montreal	Patternmakers' League of North America	June 25, 1901	October
Ontario— Ottawa	Patternmakers' League of North America	July 25, 1901	Mar. & Sept.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
James Galvin	66 Dresden Row	Robie Isnor	110 Maitland St.
G. E. Golding	151 Victoria St	M. G. Foster	97 Mecklemburg St.
A. Leprohon		R. Marchand	
W. Robb Kendall	18 Frankish Ave	John M. Clements	39 Bellevue Ave.
F. Gendron	Sorel	Alex. L. DeMartigny	Sorel.
S. Jenkins	Windsor	G. B. McLeod	Windsor.
George Cowling	60 Front St	A. D. Holson	635 Richard St.
Walter McMicking	17 Kingston St	E. C. Knight	53 Bridge St.
Charles E. Bennett	Preston	M. J. Haller	Box 163.
Charles Curtin	194 Farley Ave	Thos. Harrington	193 Howland Ave.
T. J. Hughes	Box 323	J. A. McGill	Guelph.
S. A. Virtue	160 Johnson St	J. T. Skepry	Powderly Ave.
John Lemon	159 Metcalfe St	Edward Crannie	5 Ready St., Fairville.
Avila Gagnon	73 Sydenham St	Solime Lessard	222 St. Christopher St.
William Menzies	101 Nassau St	Gus. Mingeaud	25 Wood St.
John B. Jerviss	St. Catharines	Harry Midgley	Box 694.
W. H. Blewett	Toronto Junction	Frank Wallace	201 Maria St.
A. Richer	301 Mount Royal Ave	J. Robertson	257 Richmond St.
James Brown	47 Arthur St	Alex. Stoddart	39 Lansdowne Ave.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	TRADE UNIONS—*Continued.*		
	Printers.		
Nova Scotia—			
Sydney	International Typographical Union, No. 157	November, 1901	December
Prince Edward Island—			
Charlottetown	International Typographical Union, No. 464	November, 1901	
Ontario—			
Lindsay	International Typographical Union, No. 296	December, 1901	January
Peterborough	International Typographical Union, No. 248	January, 1902	
	Stereotypers.		
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 59.	December, 1901	
	Journeymen Tailors.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Independent Tailors' Union	August 2, 1900	Jan. & June
Ontario—			
Chatham	Journeymen Tailors' Union	April, 1902	May
Mitchell	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America	March, 1902	February
St. Mary's	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America	April 4, 1902	April
Wallaceburg	" " " "	April, 1902	
	Garment Workers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Garment Workers (Pressers' Union)	March, 1902	
	Boot and Shoe Workers.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Travailleurs en Stock Fédération Canadienne, No. 3	March, 1902	
Ontario—			
Aurora	International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 235	January, 1901	April & Sept.
Port Dalhousie	Rubber Workers' Union, No. 8753	November 27, 1900	June & Dec.
	Rubber Worksrs.		
Ontario—			
Berlin	Rubber Workers' Union, No. 9785	April, 1902	
	Leather Workers.		
Ontario—			
Hamilton	Leather Workers' Union (on horse goods)	1900	
	Bakers and Confectioners.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Société Indépendante des Boulangers	February 15, 1902	March
	Cigar Makers.		
British Columbia—			
New Westminster	Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 486	October 23, 1901	November
	Tobacco Workers.		
Prince Edward Island—			
Charlottetown	Tobacco Workers' International Union, No. 82.	1902	
	Tanners and Curriers.		
Ontario—			
Kingston	Tanners' Union		
	Furriers.		
Quebec—			
Quebec	Furriers' Protective Union, No. 9160		
	Brewery Workers.		
Ontario—			
Guelph	Brewery Workmens' Union No. 300	April, 1902	

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
S. G. Thorne	*Herald* Office North Sydney	Stephen McDonald	Wentworth St.
James Clinton	Charlottetown	J. Mitchell	Box 671.
Harry Brown	Lindsay	Geo. Miller	Lindsay.
		T. J. Begley	Care of *Examiner*.
J. W. McMillan	Winnipeg	J. F. Grassick	Winnipeg.
Benny Ross	473 Ste. Elizabeth St	L. H. Rappoport	44 Chenneville St.
Jas. Aitken	Box 321	John Bruce	Chatham.
A. R. Gatenby	Mitchell P.O.	R. Botterill	Mitchell.
John Hyland	St. Mary's	J. A. McDonald	St. Marys
		Cowel Murray	Wallaceburg
Aug. Trudel	189 Brebœuf St	L. M. Dupont	407 Wolfe St.
Zotique Durocher		Johnny Ouimet	
William Kew	Aurora	E. Bush	Aurora.
Michael Hart	Port Dalhousie	W. H. Halliwell	Box 58.
L. A. Keuhner	Berlin	H. O. Bender	Berlin.
Wm. Berry	Hamilton	Norman Green	109 Main St. E.
Trefflé Brunet	Drolet St	Edmond Sanschagrin	459 Lagauchetière.
Louis Holman	New Westminster	Fred. J. Lynch	Box 661.
Ernest Carroll	Charlottetown	James Doherty	Charlottetown.
T. E. Phelan	Kingston	W. Parle	Kingston.
		E. W. Matto	88 St. Peter St.
Alex. Mennie	Guelph	Frank Howard	Guelph

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	Railroad Conductors.		
Nova Scotia—			
Truro	Order of Railroad Conductors, Home Division, No. 203	January, 1887	January
New Brunswick—			
St. John	Order of Railroad Conductors, N. B. Division, No. 219	Aug. 7, 1887	
Quebec—			
Montreal	Order of Railroad Conductors, Mt. Royal Division, No. 75	May 5, 1888	
Quebec	Order of Railroad Conductors, Stadacona Division, No. 130	May 4, 1888	November
Ontario—			
Allandale	Order of Railroad Conductors, Allandale Division, No. 355	July, 1893	
Brockville	Order of Railroad Conductors, Leeds Division, No. 366	Feb. 28, 1894	
Fort William	Order of Railroad Conductors, Kakabeca Division, No. 286		
Lindsay	Order of Railroad Conductors, Maple Leaf Division, No. 322		
Ottawa	Order of Railroad Conductors, Randolph Division, No. 29		
Rat Portage	Order of Railroad Conductors, Keewatin Division, No. 352		
Sarnia	Order of Railroad Conductors, Frontier Division, No. 189	1886	
Smith's Falls	Order of Railroad Conductors, Rideau Division, No. 199	February 17, 1896	November
N. W. Territories—			
Medicine Hat	Order of Railroad Conductors, Mountain Division, No. 255	Aug. 24, 1890	
Moosejaw	Order of Railroad Conductors, Moosejaw Division, No. 393	April 6, 1899	
British Columbia—			
Cranbrook	Order of Railroad Conductors, Elk River Division, No. 407		December
	Railroad Trainmen.		
Ontario—			
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie Lodge Railroad Trainmen, No. 611	December, 1901	
	Railroad Switchmen.		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Switchmen's Union of N. America, No. 136	December 12, 1901	December
Ontario—			
Bridgeburg	Switchmen's Union of N. America, International Lodge, No. 64	Nov. 18, 1901	
Hamilton	Switchmen's Union of N. America, Hamilton Lodge, No. 25	May 1, 1899	January
Toronto	Switchmen's Union of N. America, Toronto Lodge, No. 27	Sept. 27, 1899	January
Windsor	Switchmen's Union of N. America, Windsor Lodge, No. 184	July 22, 1901	January
	Railway Trackmen.		
Manitoba—			
Ochre River	Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen, Dauphin Division		
	Clerks.		
New Brunswick—			
St. John	Order Railway Clerks' of America, No. 32	April, 1902	April

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
J. N. Hopper	Truro	John R. Fisher	Box 600.
J. E. Costley	St. John West	J. C. Johnston	248 Strait Shore.
J. H. Elliott	42 Fort St	Thos. Anderson	50 Charron St.
M. Marchessault		Eugene McKenna	15 Ste. Famille St.
Thos. Paton	Box 107	Geo. Clark	Box 23.
Geo. Pennock	G. T. R., Brockville	R. McConachie	Station P. O., Belleville, Ont.
Geo. P. Pike		L. L. Peletier	Fort William.
John R. Way		W. Mercer	Lindsay.
J. B. Morris		A. E. Wright	645 Somerset St.
A. Belbeck		W. C. Risteen	Rat Portage.
R. C. Fletcher		H. Bell	G.T.R. Tunnel P.O.
R. B. Jarvis	Smith's Falls	Geo. E. Peck	Box 209.
Wm. Crawford		T. C. Blatchford	Medicine Hat.
Jas. McCaulay		Thos. C. Battell	Moosejaw.
T. A. Corey	Cranbrook	J. R. McNabb	Cranbrook.
Wm. Newell	Sault Ste. Marie	J. W. Montgomery	Sault Ste. Marie.
J. J. Carey	417 Grand Trunk Ave	E. J. Gray	345 Magdalen Ave.
R. A. Jackson	Amigari, Ont	Charles Wodley	Amigari, Ont.
Frank Howard	86 Park St. North	Patrick Seery	248 Bay St. North.
C. V. Goulhan	32 Wellington Ave	J. H. Weldon	30 Wellington Ave.
W. H. Jarmon	74 Crawford Ave	J. J. Lonnee	39 Wyandotte St.
		Jos. Egger	P.O. Ochre River, Man.
George McKee	8 Golding St	H. H. James	102 Wright St.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF

Locality.	Name and Number of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Date of Election of Officers.
	Freight Handlers.		
New Brunswick—			
Moncton	Freight Handlers' Union	October 20, 1901	
St. John	Scowmen and Lumber Handlers' Union, No. 272	September, 1901.	September.
Ontario—			
Smith's Falls			
	Shipmasters' Association.		
British Columbia—			
Victoria	Shipmasters' Association	December, 1901	November.
	Street Railway Employees.		
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	Street Railway Employees & Benefit Society, No. 220	September 24, 1901	September.
Ontario—			
Windsor	Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, No. 231	February 13, 1902	December.
British Columbia—			
New Westminster	Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, No. 134	March 20, 1901	June & Dec.
	Draymen.		
Ontario—			
Kingston	Draymen's Union, No. 302	February 18, 1902	January
	Teamsters, Expressmen.		
New Brunswick—			
St. John	Teamsters' Protective Union, No. 340	January 10, 1902	Jan. & July.
Ontario—			
Guelph	Teamsters' and Drivers' International Union, No. 351	March, 1902	
	Fishermen.		
British Columbia—			
Bristol Bay	Fishermen's Union	1902	
Cowichan	Fishermen's Union, No. 6	January 1, 1902.	January
Vancouver	Fishermen's Union, No. 2	March, 1900	January
	Bartenders.		
Ontario—			
Kingston	Bartenders' International League, No. 301	February 2, 1902	Annually.
	Barbers.		
Ontario—			
Brockville	Barbers' International Union of America	1902	March
	GENERAL LABOUR UNIONS.		
Prince Edward Island			
Charlottetown	Federal Labour Union (Metal Workers), No. 9474	March, 1902	
Charlottetown	Labourers' Protective Union, No. 9568	March, 1902	
Summerside	Labourers' Protective Union, No. 9796	April, 1902	
Quebec—			
Valleyfield	Union Fédérale des Fileurs, No. 27	April 10, 1902	January.
Ontario—			
Lakefield	Federal Labour Union, No. 9677	1902	April
Preston	Federal Labour Union	April, 1902	
St. Catharines	Federal Labour Union (Axe Workers and Helpers), No. 9596	January 24, 1902	June & Dec.
Welland	Federal Labour Union, No. 9695	March 14, 1902	March
British Columbia—			
Ashcroft	Labourers' Protective Association	1902	January
	KNIGHTS OF LABOUR		
Quebec—			
Montreal	Gregory Assembly, Civic Employees	March, 1902	Jan. & July.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS—*Concluded.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
James A. McKinnon	Moncton	W. Harley	Moncton.
Jeremiah Sullivan	43 Hilyard St.	Thos. Kane	591 Main St., N. E.
....	.....	Hugh O'Rourke	Smith's Falls.
Capt. John Irving	Five Sisters' Block	J. J. Martin	Box 360.
James A. Adams	151 Campbell Road	Thos. F. Barlow	17 Poplar St.
Moses Brocklebank	29½ Curry Ave	F. E. Brown	43 Curry Ave.
L. Williams	2nd St	J. S. Rainey	5th Ave., 14th St.
Richard Nolan	Sydenham St. North	James McFadden	32 Patrick St.
John E. Kelly	81 Somerset St	Charles E. Colwell	18 Chapel St.
P. Hartnett	Guelph	A. F. Farley	Guelph P. O.
John Elliott	Duncan, V. I. B. C.	John Williams	Duncan, B. C.
John Findlay	Care James Dunbar, Brockton Point.	Chas. Durham	847 Harris St.
M. J. Lawless	366 Barrie St.	Geo. Goodwin	Care of Kennedy House.
J. Potvin	Brockville	E. Pilkey	Brockville.
John Hughes	Charlottetown	A. J. Miller	Charlottetown.
James McNally	Charlottetown	Ephraim Gallant	Charlottetown.
F. J. Murphy	Summerside	Wilfred Gaudit	Box 416.
Hercule Vachon	Valleyfield	André Brunet	5 Bergevin St.
Azer Northey	Lakefield	J. W. Waddell	Lakefield.
Josiah Smith	Preston	John Hoffman	Preston P.O.
A. K. Baker	St. Catharines	E. J. Clambert	25 Albert St
Fred R. Cambray	Welland	Ernest Green	Welland, care *Tribune*.
Henry Putman Lewis	Ashcroft	Stuart Henderson	Ashcroft.
H. Plante	413 Dorchester St.	Louis Pine	129 Richardson St.

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. II—No. 12. JUNE, 1902 Price Three Cents

The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

June 15, 1902.

At the session of the Dominion parliament closed during the month of May, a Bill making provision for the settlement of trade disputes between railway companies and their employees, was introduced in the House of Commons by the Honourable the Minister of Labour. At the time of introducing the measure the minister intimated that as the principle which it involved, namely, that of compulsory arbitration, was a new one so far as this country was concerned, and the provisions contained in the measure itself were likely to be of exceptional importance to railway companies and their employees and the public generally, it was expedient that opportunity should be given for a careful consideration of the measure by all parties before any attempt were made to pass it through the House. The Bill accordingly received but one reading. The government has intimated, however, that it will be reintroduced at the next session of parliament, and in the meantime a free expression of opinion upon its provisions is looked for and invited. The *Gazette*, in the present issue, contains a special article, outlining the main features and provisions of the Bill, and for purposes of exact reference a copy of the measure is printed as an appendix. It was the intention of the department to publish a special article on that part of the legislation affecting labour passed at the recent session of the Dominion parliament. Owing, however, to lack of space, this article has been held over for the following month.

Two industrial happenings of the past month, of widely different nature, but each of very great importance to labour, were the arbitration between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees, and the disaster in the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie, B.C. The agreement reached between the C.P.R. company and the official board representing the maintenance-of-way employees to refer matters of dispute for final settlement to a board of arbitration had, without doubt, the effect of preventing a serious strike on the extensive railway system of that company, and a possible recurrence of some of the deplorable features which marked the struggle of a year ago. Too great significance cannot be attached to this adoption of the principle of voluntary conciliation and arbitration by one of the largest corporations and one of the largest labour organizations on the continent. It is an indication of a decided advance in the movement which, through these agencies, is making

for industrial peace. An account of the arbitration, together with the terms of the award, is given in the *Gazette*. No disaster of the year in this country has resulted in such loss of life as that which occurred at Fernie, B.C., on May 23. So far as it has been possible to obtain them, the *Gazette* has attempted in a special article to give details in regard to the nature and extent of the disaster, and the consequences which ensued.

An article on changes of rates of wages in Canada during the present year has been prepared from such information as the department has been able to gather through its correspondents, as well as from special reports from employers and employees, the press and other sources. While it has been impossible to give exact figures in any detail, a perusal of the article will indicate the general trend of wages and prices as reflecting industrial conditions. Statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of employment in the building trades are also given, and compared with similar tables published in previous numbers of the *Gazette* will indicate changes of importance in the condition of these trades.

A review is given of that part of the commission on Oriental immigration into Canada having to do with Japanese immigration. The original report having been presented to parliament in typewritten form, and printed copies not being available for distribution, the substance of the report and its main features have been given in some detail in this review.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING the month of May, Mr. T. W. Quayle, of Ottawa, was appointed correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* for the city of Ottawa and district, Mr. A. F. Leggatt, the former Ottawa and district correspondent having resigned in consequence of his appointment to a position which will necessitate his removal from the Capital.

General Summary.

The reports of correspondents for the month of May give, on the whole, a very satisfactory account of the present business and industrial situation and outlook in Canada. With the exception of a single province, trade conditions are reported most favourable ; labour has been exceptionally well employed throughout the Dominion, and a pronounced and widespread industrial activity is a prevailing characteristic of the period. The movement looking to a general increase in the rates of wages, which has been a noticeable tendency in the labour market since the beginning of the year, and especially since the commencement of the spring's activity, was most pronounced during the past month and constitutes its most important and interesting feature from the standpoint of labour. A special article on the subject will be found elsewhere in the present issue of the *Gazette*. As there remarked, a favourable circumstance in connection with the progress of the movement has been the number of instances in which the desired change was effected amicably as between employer and employed. In spite of this fortunate tendency, however, the demands on the part of labour for higher rates of remuneration has been the cause of a very material increase in the number of strikes reported during the month, the list being the largest yet recorded in any single issue of the *Labour Gazette*. On the whole, however, the May Day presentation of schedules, which was awaited with so much apprehension, passed off without seriously affecting the progress of the country's prosperity, and agreeably exceeded the general expectation in the briefness of the period of agitation.

Industrial Activity.

Of the leading industries of the country, *agriculture*, though delayed somewhat by frosts in Ontario and Quebec, and by

floods in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, is in a satisfactory state, especially in the maritime provinces, with an average acreage planted in Ontario, and with hay, butter and cheese prospects exceptionally good in Quebec. A scarcity of *farm labour* is very generally noted. The *lumbering and allied industries* which, in New Brunswick and Quebec, suffered somewhat from a scarcity of logs at the mills, owing to the early opening of the spring season, report a material improvement in this phase of the situation, although many logs are still in the woods in various parts of the provinces named. In British Columbia, however, the improvement in this respect is very marked, and in Ontario the mills, with few exceptions, are running to their full capacity. *Fishing operations* in the maritime provinces have been begun under unfavourable weather conditions. During May a conference between members of the federal cabinet and representatives of the several provinces was opened to discuss the question of the control of the fisheries as between federal and provincial authorities.

Conditions in the various *trades,* as indicated in the reports of correspondents, are generally favourable, especially in those dependent upon seasonal conditions for the period of their activity, such as the *building trades, navigation,* &c. Thus, in Montreal, the amount of building projected during the first four months of the present year is nearly three times as great as that of the same period of last year, permits to the number of 243 being issued for contracts aggregating in value the sum of $1,102,119, while for last year the figures were 178 permits, with a value of about $380,000. In April alone, 131 permits were granted in this city for the erection of buildings estimated to cost $536,540. Other typical instances may be found among the reports of correspondents.

Labour organization, both in the way of the formation of new unions and of additions to the membership of unions already organized, has been very active during the month.

Trade Conditions.

There have been a number of official returns presented during the month on the subject of the foreign trade of the Dominion, which, as they indicate in no uncertain way its continued commercial prosperity, with the implication of continued industrial activity, are of very considerable interest to the wage-earning community. According to the reviews of Dun and Bradstreet, generally favourable trade conditions have prevailed throughout Canada during the past month, though the retail trade suffered in some localities from unfavourable weather conditions, and wholesale operations were largely confined to sorting parcels, the cool weather of the early part of the month having materially delayed purchases of summer goods. This was especially true of Ontario and Manitoba, and in the maritime provinces as well the retail trade has been, on the whole, more active than the wholesale. Prospects, however, for a large turnover of staples are reported better at the present time than in many previous seasons. In British Columbia alone have trade conditions been generally dull and unfavourable. The failures reported in Canada for April of this year were 10 per cent fewer in number, and were for liabilities 16 per cent smaller than in April, 1901. Collections have been good. According to Bradstreet's report, clearings for Canada during April were 54 per cent heavier than a year ago, and for the first four months of the year 29 per cent heavier.

Exports and Imports.

Canada's aggregate trade, according to returns presented about the middle of the month, for the ten months ending April 30, amounted to $333,522,149, an increase of $27,446,220 over the same period of last year. Imports during the ten months, exclusive of coin and bullion, totalled $157,779,329, or $14,836,909 better than last year. For April alone the increase in imports was $3,116,321. Exports of domestic products during the ten months aggregated $158,190,071, or $13,669,168 ahead of last

year. For April the exports were $13,643,198, a gain of $4,593,565. The chief gains of the ten months are reported under the following heads : Fisheries, $3,411,495 ; products of the forest, $1,450,261 ; animals and their products, $1,749,944 ; agriculture, $7,714,275 ; manufactures, $1,744,716. For April alone, gains of $398,863 in fisheries, $208,238 in products of the forest, $305,059 in animals and their products, $3,277,391 in agricultural products, and $348,572 in manufactures are reported. Of the enormous agricultural gain indicated in the above figures, wheat, potatoes and hay furnish the chief items. Pig iron, leather, household effects and explosives are the chief manufactured articles of export as indicated by the returns, ranking in the order named.

Returns received during May from the Board of Trade of Great Britain to cover the first four months of the year also show substantial increases in the value of imports from Canada. Among these may be mentioned an increase in the importation of wheat to the value of £114,000, hams to the value of £42,000, and butter to the value of £35,000, while the imports of oats, pease and cheese declined respectively £89,000, £32,000 and £93,000. Among exports, cotton goods showed an increase of £65,000 and woollens £36,000 ; worsted tissues, £50,000 ; unwrought steel, £47,000, and tin plates, £31,000. The imports of canned salmon from Canada into Great Britain totalled £330,000, and the export of rails to Canada, £31,000.

Revenue and Other Features.

The revenue of the Dominion during the first ten months of the fiscal year ending June 30, was $46,600,728, an increase of $4,611,425 over last year. For April alone, an increase in the neighbourhood of $1,200,000 was reported. Custom returns for April showed collections aggregating $2,789,978, or an increase of $513,721 over those of April, 1901. For the first ten months of the year the amount collected in customs amounted to $26,389,587, or an increase of $2,472,314 over last year.

A report of the month on the trade in Canadian cheese with Great Britain draws attention to a recent deterioration in quality of the Canadian product, and recommends shipment in stronger boxes and on better ventilated steamers. In this connection it may be mentioned that the government arranged during the month with five Atlantic steamship companies sailing from Canadian ports for the installation on their vessels of a new system of cold storage. A direct service has also been opened up between Prince Edward Island and Manchester, Eng.

Returns of the winter port business of St. John, N.B., show a very material increase in the value of imports, with a slight falling off in exports, chiefly in grain. The fruit trade in particular showed a very material gain.

Ontario Mines.

As a further index of the general activity of the country, a report showing the production of the metaliferous mines of Ontario during the first quarter of the year may be referred to. The value of the product, namely, $1,254,685, is larger by $430,609 than that of the first three months of 1901, that is, an increase of 52 per cent. Of the gains, gold, with $22,548, silver with $4,954, nickel with $355,498, copper with $121,545, arsenic with $2,238, furnish the chief items. Iron ore products decreased $35,353, and pig iron $40,821, according to the report covering the period, chiefly owing to the fact that on March 31 navigation on Lake Superior had not opened, and much of the product of the mines was still unmoved.

Trade with Jamaica.

Especially worthy of notice are the indications, which have developed during the past month, of future trade relations on a considerable scale between Canada and the British colony of Jamaica. It has been pointed out that Canadian flour and meats

might find a steady market in Jamaica, while Jamaica bananas, oranges and coffee might be taken in exchange. During the first three months of the present year there was a marked decline in the quantity of sugar shipped from Jamaica to the United States, owing to the fact that much of the product formerly consigned to New York now finds its market in Canada. The colonial government of Jamaica has decided to admit Canadian sheep duty free when imported by contractors supplying the British troop station on the island. Delegates of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are to visit Jamaica shortly in order to encourage further an interchange of products between the two countries.

Operations of American Combinations of Capital.

A noteworthy development of the month has been the extent to which the operations of certain American combinations of capital have re-acted on industrial and commercial conditions in Canada. At least one instance of this phenomenon has been considered of sufficient importance to warrant investigation on the part of the Canadian government, His Honour Judge MacTavish, of Carleton County, having been appointed, at the request of a number of the leading tobacco manufacturers of the Dominion, to inquire into the alleged refusal of the American Tobacco Company, which has recently obtained control of a Canadian factory, to sell certain of its lines to the retail dealers unless the dealers in question also purchased their supply of native tobaccos from the trust's Canadian factory. As the lines with regard to which this alleged discrimination is reported are among the most popular in the trade, the effect upon Canadian manufacturers is alleged to be most serious.

A second example of the kind is furnished by the operations of the beef trust in the United States.

The continued general increase in the prices of food stuffs, which has been so prominent a feature of the past few weeks has been, especially within the period at present more particularly under review, extended to embrace a number of the most staple articles of consumption. Thus, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, onions, apples, &c., have been subject recently to a material advance in price in many parts of the Dominion. The lead in the movement, however, has undoubtedly been taken by the meat trade, and while the scarcity of cattle on account of the extensive exportation, both of stockers to the United States and of fat cattle to Great Britain during the past season, which followed the cheapening of ocean freights, and the higher prices of feed owing to last year's crop shortage, may be in part accountable for the increase in prices, it has been very generally felt that the operations of the trust in the United States have contributed to a greater or less extent in producing the present situation.

Steamship Companies Merger.

The merger of Atlantic steamship companies effected during the past month is also an event fraught with important possibilities to Canada. The monopolizing of the passenger and freight traffic of the Atlantic by the combine, taken in conjunction with the fact that a number of the leading railway lines which centre at the great American seaboard cities are in affiliation with the merger, has been felt to constitute a situation inimical to Canadian commercial interests. An attempt on the part of the steamship conference to induce the Elder-Dempster Company to join the combine has also drawn attention to the fact that under present conditions this company is the only line which brings immigrants to Canada, and had it entered the combine, it would have been allowed to carry a much smaller percentage of the passenger traffic from Europe, and none of the other steamship companies in the pool, which run from portions of Europe from which immigrants are now generally recruited, touch at Canadian ports. Canada would, therefore, it has been point-

ed out, have been left practically without a supply of immigrants. This fact, together with the reference of the leader of the House of Commons of Great Britain, as to the necessity for imperial action in the matter, has caused a proposal for a Canadian fast Atlantic steamship, passenger and freight, service, to be controlled by trustees of the government and to work in connection with a trans-continental railway, to be revived and actively canvassed during the month. The cost of such a service is estimated at $20,000,000 or about $1,000,000 annually. The Canadian government is already empowered to subsidize a line to the extent of $750,000 annually.

A further instance of the re-action of the contemporary American industrial situation upon Canadian conditions is furnished by the strike of anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania, which has had a depressing effect on Canadian securities, besides materially increasing the price of coal in a number of Canadian centres. Many sailors and longshoremen at Toronto, Hamilton, and other points on the lakes and on the St. Lawrence have also been thrown out of employment as a consequence of the strike.

Immigration Movement.

During May the influx of immigrants into Canada, which has been so marked a feature of the present spring season's activity, continued without appreciable abatement. Immigrants from Europe have been landed at Canadian ports during the month in such numbers as to seriously embarrass the authorities deputed to handle the traffic, and, as in previous months, have been sent through on special trains for distribution chiefly in the western portions of the Dominion. Features of the season have been the number of immigrants who have found employment in eastern Canada, and especially in the province of Quebec, and the more commodious and comfortable quarters now provided by the railway companies for immigrants while on their passage from the sea-board inland. The movement looking to the repatriation of French Canadians employed in the manufacturing industries of the eastern states is also reported to have made progress during the month. Reports of the number of settlers and carloads of their effects taken to the west during the nine weeks ending April 30, according to the Manitoba Immigration Offices situated in Toronto, shows 3,989 settlers and 677 carloads, as against 1,684 settlers during March and April of 1901. With regard to the influx of American settlers which was so characteristic a feature of the general movement during March and April, the past month has seen no falling-off in numbers, and trains loaded with their effects still continue to pass into Western Canada, while delegations from nearly every agricultural state in the United States are still buying large tracts of farm lands for settlement purposes. No diminution, therefore, in the volume of this movement is yet indicated. Reports from the districts effected go rather to show that many more are only waiting for the end of the harvest to come in. It is noted that this class of settler takes up, for the most part, a large section of land.

From the newer sections of Ontario the same reports as to the enormous proportions reached by this year's colonization movements have been received. Settlement is there proceeding with such rapidity that the government has definitely abandoned the intention of conducting a settler's excursion after the precedent of last year. Money, therefore, will be spent rather on the opening up of new lands, $20,000 having been appropriated for this purpose in the Temiskaming district, as against $7,000 last year. Three hundred special rate certificates were issued to *bona fide* settlers for this district during April. The Rainy River district reports in addition a considerable immigration from Minnesota and Dakota. On May 10, the first sod of the Temiskaming and Northern Railway was broken at Trout Lake.

During the month new quarters for the Canadian Immigration Offices were opened in London, Eng.

Conditions in the West.

In Manitoba and the North-west Territories the most important operations of the month have been divided in the main between those connected with the inrush of settlers, just noticed, and the seeding operations of the farmers. Unfavourable weather and the spring floods have delayed agricultural work, and it is estimated that the planting of the grain is on the whole later by from five to ten days than last year, although conditions are otherwise very favourable, and crop prospects, according to reports received at the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, from correspondents all over the province and Territories, are generally much better than at this time in 1901. Wind and hailstorms did damage in the Carberry district and in the neighbourhood of Calgary during the latter half of the month. Trade conditions are fair, and there is a good demand for farm labour at good wages. According to returns published by the land departments of the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies, the sales of land this year have been greatly in excess of those of the opening months of 1901, and the returns of the Canada North-west Company are quite as favourable. Thus, during April, the Canadian Pacific Railway land department sold 231,127 acres at $695,071.68, as against 48,-874·13 acres at $153,455.70 for April, 1901. The Canada North-west Company also sold in April 14,406·10 acres at $72,578·17, and the total sales of this company since the beginning of the year to April 30 were 50,836·12 at $256,057.11, whereas in 1901 the figures were 17,131·64 acres at $95,-492.52. In connection with the movement of last year's crops from the west, it may be noted that there were on May 12, 3,332,-907 bushels of wheat reported as in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, as against 2,225,000 a year ago. Stocks in store throughout the west were estimated, about the middle of the month, at 10,138,-000 bushels as against 4,383,000 bushels a year ago.

The new steel elevator projected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William is estimated to cost in the neighbourhood of six million dollars, and to have a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels.

Over five million dollars increase was shown in the Winnipeg bank clearings for May of this year as compared with 1901, the figures being $13,912,219, as against $8,681,057.

The Month in British Columbia.

As already mentioned, May has not been a wholly satisfactory month in British Columbia. The depression in mining operations which was a feature in some districts, was made more general by a number of large business failures, and by a general slowness in payments. In the Boundary country, however, shipments have been regular, and the smelters have been working to full capacity, and in the Atlin district sluicing on the winter dumps is reported as resulting very favourably, and there has also been a marked decrease in the cost of living. The returns of the Vancouver clearing house were also unprecedentedly large. The scarcity of men and logs at the lumber mills, which was a subject of complaint during April, has been relieved without sacrifice to the firmness of prices, and the number of shingle mills and saw-mills projected is still increasing. The province also has been free from the industrial disturbances which have been so prevalent throughout Eastern Canada during the past few weeks. While, as already remarked, trade conditions have not been generally favourable, the opening of the year's business with the Yukon has been active, especially in the cattle trade, being stimulated by the prospect of an early opening of navigation on the Yukon. The high price of commodities prevailing all over Canada has given an added significance to the arrival during the month of a cargo of frozen beef from Australia.

The completion of the formation of the Fraser River Canners' Association, with about $1,250,000 capital and embracing the majority of the canneries of the province, was announced during the month. The various plants and properties entering into the combination have been taken over at a fixed valuation, the present owners receiving one-third of that value in cash, and the balance in stock of the new company. Economies in the expenditure for plant, and for tin plate and other supplies are expected to follow the arrangement, and it is also hoped that some better employment of the plants during the many months of enforced idleness after the sockeye and cohoe runs are over, may be found. Can making has commenced in the canneries on the Fraser River, and machinery, nets, boats, &c., are being put in readiness for the season's work. An announcement of considerable importance to the fishing industry of the province was made by the provincial government during the month, to the effect that the question of foreshores for the location of traps would be, for the present, laid over.

One of the most serious industrial calamities known to the mining interests of the Dominion occurred during the month in the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, at Fernie, B.C. A special article has been devoted to an account of this disaster in the present issue.

Notes of the Month.

During the month the summer tourist business opened.

Tenders were called for improvements to the deep water accommodation of the port of Quebec.

The first steel rails ever manufactured in a Canadian mill were successfully run at Sault Ste. Marie.

Further protests were registered in Montreal against the extension of the privileges of Sunday selling.

The Canadian Pacific Railway announced a reduction of 50 cents a ton in the rate for coal and coke between Fort William and Winnipeg, and other points in Manitoba.

Appeals for the Fresh Air Funds of the present season, for the benefit of women and children, have been made in the large industrial centres with satisfactory results.

In his annual report to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Dominion agent at Glasgow, Scotland, refers to the growing demand for Canadian pig iron in Great Britain ; 50,000 tons were discharged during the year on the Clyde.

By order in council passed during May, the federal government selected 50,000 acres of coal lands in the Crow's Nest Pass fields in virtue of the concession obtained from the C.P.R. Company when assistance was granted for the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass line.

Among the more important manufacturing companies incorporated in Canada during the past month may be mentioned the American-Abel Engine and Thresher Co., Limited, with a capital of one million, and head office in Toronto, and the car works at Sault Ste. Marie, with a capital of two millions. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company issued 50,000 shares of new stock, adding six millions to its capitalization.

In connection with the cattle trade, the acquirement by the Canadian Pacific Railway of a controlling interest in the Union Abattoir Company, of Montreal, under a scheme to reorganize and increase the capacity and capital of the concern, and the opening on May 9 of the premises of the Union Stock-yards Company at Toronto Junction, are events of importance. A resolution was passed in the House of Commons previous to prorogation, calling upon the Honourable the Prime Minister to protest against the British embargo on Canadian cattle during his visit to Great Britain this summer.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Both skilled and unskilled labour has been much in demand during the past month in this district, and conditions in this respect show a marked improvement over previous months. In many cases there is a lack of supply to meet the demand. Work on the new custom house, new Imperial buildings, and on Imperial fortifications have caused much additional activity and the *building trades* are particularly busy. The forwarding of the troops to South Africa gave an impetus to business during the month. *Wholesale and retail trade* conditions are normal with one failure occurring in this city. There has been a reduction in the pay of *Coal Workers* from 30 cents to 25 cents per hour. The *builders' labourers' strike* for increase from 14 to 20 cents per hour, involving 200 men, lasted about two weeks and was settled by compromise, the men accepting 17 and 18 cents per hour.

The *mackerel fishing season* opened the 17th of the month, but unfavourable weather conditions have seriously hampered the industry.

Bricklayers, masons and carpenters are exceptionally busy.

Lathers and plasterers report work only fair. Plasterers get 36 cents per hour, formerly 30 cents.

Painters and paper-hangers are exceptionally busy.

Plumbers, gas and steamfitters report work fairly plenty.

Stonecutters get 36 cents per hour, formerly 33 cents.

Builders' labourers are well employed at 17 and 18 cents per hour, formerly 14 cents.

The *metal and shipbuilding trades* report conditions normal.

In the *woodworking trades* also conditions are normal.

District Notes.

The Crown Copper Smelting works resumed operations at *Pictou,* May 3. The Dominion Coal Company, granted 10 per cent increase in pay of *miners* on May 17. There has been great activity during the month in the *Port Hood* and *Broad Cove* districts. Work on the *Cape Breton Railway* is progressing materially.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general condition of the labour market during the month of May shows an improvement over April, especially in the *building trades.* A number of new and expensive residences have been started in the city, and building operations have been brisk in the country. Supply and demand keep well balanced, with a slight preponderance in favour of the latter. The staff on the Hillsborough Bridge works has been increased, and has about reached its maximum strength for the season. A number of Newfoundlanders, who make a specialty of caisson work and who follow such construction through the country, have come over to the Island. Shipments of agricultural produce show a decline towards the end of the month, the market now being almost bare of surplus supplies. The *wholesale and retail trade* was better in April than May. Wages are steadily on the increase, especially in building trades, and the system of allowing time and a half for overtime is being more generally adopted. The past month has not been marked by any strong manifestations of unrest in the labour market, since the action of the longshoremen at Charlottetown and Summerside at the discharging of a Montreal steamer in declining to work unless they received 25 cents per hour, an increase of 5 cents. This increase was granted, but the captain of the steamer would not accede to the demands of the longshoremen at Charlottetown that he should not allow

the crew to assist in breaking cargo, claiming that as the steamer called at eleven different ports with cargo for each, it was necessary to have his own men pick out the freight.

Owing to the stimulative effect of high prices received for produce last season, there will be a larger average under crop than last year. *Planting* and *seeding* were in full operation during the past month, and weather conditions have been favourable for the crops. The *dairy* industry, the success of which depends on the state of the pastures and the consequent production of milk, will be prosecuted as vigorously as ever, and the *cheese factories* are about to start operations. There has been a great demand for *horses* during the past month, and large shipments have been made from the province. The importation of a thorough bred stallion by the government will give a considerable stimulus to this rapidly developing and important industry. *Fruit growing* will receive greater attention this season than last, the farmers taking more interest in the industry. The tours of travelling instructors, and the establishment of model orchards by the government during the past month has had an excellent educative effect. *Stock raising* will also be carried on on a more extensive scale, and the tendency to secure improved breeds is becoming greater. The *poultry industry,* which has a promising outlook before it, is receiving more attention.

Fishing, especially *lobster fishing,* during the month of May has never been better for any one month in the Island's history, and the fish are of good size. The price is lower than last year, but the deficiency is more than made up by the increased catch. Herring and cod have also been very plentiful.

No new conditions have arisen to make any material change in *manufacturing* during the past month. There is still a large number of men employed in the construction of the Murray Harbour Branch Railway and on straightening curves on the main line, and more can find employment

Carpenters and joiners report more work than last month. Wages have been increasing. $1.50 per day is about the maximum thus far, and will not likely be exceeded this season.

Lathers and plasterers will share in the benefits resulting from the increase of work which carpenters and joiners enjoy.

May has been an exceptionally good month for *painters decorators, and paperhangers.*

Plumbers, gas, and steamfitters have been busy.

Iron workers, machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, bicycle repairers have had steady employment.

Woodworkers, and car builders have been busy.

The demand for *printers* has slightly exceeded the supply.

Sailors had a brisk month.

The *merchant tailors* in Charlottetown after the first of June will conduct their business on a cash basis alone.

Boot and shoe workers, barbers, bakers, butchers, tobacco workers, tanners, saddlers and clerks are steadily employed.

The *truckmen* have had their rates readjusted by the city council on a more favourable basis.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general condition of the labour market has been good during the month, there being a marked improvement over April. The demand for *skilled and unskilled labourers* has been unprecedented, but the supply was equal to the occasion. Great activity prevails in the *building trades,* several new buildings being in course of construction, amongst them being a three-story brick building 100 x 75 feet for T. S. Simms' brush and broom factory. Whole-

sale groceries, dry goods and drug stores report business steadily increasing, and the outlook for fall trade favourable, jobbers having already many orders on hand for fall delivery. The pilers in the mills made a demand for $2 per day, which was granted. The former price paid was $1.80.

On May 4, about 50 men engaged to work on the extension of the street railway line out Douglas avenue refused the wages offered, $1.35 per day. The result was that the company did not start work until May 19, when they put to work about 75 men at $1.35 per day.

Agriculturists broke ground early in the spring, but the weather has been so backward that the crops have not progressed as favourably as was at first anticipated.

The *fishing industry* is progressing favourably, large catches of salmon and shad being made daily. Shipments of salmon to the United States are made in large quantities.

The recent rains have been productive of much good, enabling the lumbermen to float several million feet of logs that had been left along the rivers, and the prospects are that city millmen will have work all summer.

The improvements being made on the I.C.R. near the One Mile House, and the extension of the street railway out Douglas avenue, has given employment to a large number of *labourers*.

Bricklayers and masons are in demand.

Carpenters and joiners are kept constantly employed.

Painters and paperhangers are all employed. Most of the men are receiving $2 per day of nine hours.

Builders' labourers are generally in demand.

Iron moulders report work good.

Machinists and engineers are busy at this season.

Electrical workers and linemen are all employed.

Woodworkers report business brisk.

Shingle weavers report business better than for the past twenty-five years.

Printers and pressmen are extra busy at present.

Bookbinders continue busy.

Cigarmakers report business very active.

Broom-makers had a dull period of two weeks during the month, but are busy now.

Freight handlers are steadily employed.

Steamboat men and steamboat firemen are busy, the opening of the river navigation creating a demand.

Ship labourers report business dull.

Street railway employees are working full time.

Teamsters and expressmen are busily employed.

There has been a demand for *unskilled labour* on the street railway and I.C.R.

District Notes.

Edmundston.—The flour and shingle mill of the Van Buren Lumber Company was burned to the ground May 3. The loss will be upwards of $15,000. About 30 men were employed about the mill.

St. Stephen.—The fire at Haley's woodworking factory, May 29, did damage to the amount of $20,000, chiefly to dried lumber.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Labour conditions during the month in Quebec have been on the whole uncertain. The heavy rains during part of the month, whilst they interfered with building operations, nevertheless served to raise the water in the small rivers and streams, thereby floating to the saw-mills their winter cut of logs. Most of the saw-mills are now running ; this is earlier by about 15 days than usual. The shipping trade has also fairly started, several cargoes of coal being landed in Quebec during the month and some grain and lumber-carrying steamers

loaded. There has been an increase in wages to *carpenters, builders' labourers and plasterers.* The month closes with plenty of work in sight. Upon the whole conditions have improved since April.

The frost during the early part of the month was reported as having seriously affected the newly sown crops, but as much of the grain was not then planted, the damage will not be considerable.

In the *lumbering industry* the season is fairly opened. The drive is not yet finished, but is well advanced. In a number of instances where it was expected that the logs could not be got out this season, they are now floated and in control.

The *building trades* are well employed. A number of new buildings are being put up, as well as repairs being effected in old buildings.

Builders' labourers have obtained an increase of 2½ cents per hour. Carpenters have not succeeded in obtaining the entire increases demanded, but in several cases they have obtained a scale of 20 cents per hour, and the increase from the $1.50 or 15 cents an hour rate of last year is general.

Plasterers are also asking for and obtaining $2.50 per day of 10 hours, an increase of 50 cents a day over previous rates paid.

In the *metal working trades* work is plentiful, the dry dock in Lévis having been kept occupied during the whole month. This demand absorbs the whole supply of *riveters, caulkers, chippers* and other members of the iron shipbuilding trades. The local and district *foundries and machine shops* are also all working full time.

In the *clothing trades* the season is a busy one, and overtime is being worked in many cases.

The *boot and shoe manufacturing trades* show a slight improvement over April, but this is far from general, and does not extend to more than four or five of the factories.

In the *tanning and currying trades* there is a very decided falling off. These are closely allied to the boot and shoe manufacturing trades.

In *laundry work* the regular summer increase may be noted.

Ship labourers have not made a good month, as at no time during May was the demand for the class of labour equal to the supply.

Brickmakers and workers in brick yards receive in Quebec city $20 per month and board or $1.15 per day without board ; in St. Tite, county of Champlain, $1.25 per day, without board ; while at Raymond, county of Portneuf, the same rates and conditions prevail as in Quebec.

The strike of the gardeners at Spencer Wood for higher wages was amicably settled.

Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Labour generally has been fairly well employed during the month, although the wet weather has undoubtedly somewhat retarded outdoor work. On the whole, however, May compares favourably with the previous month. The arrival of large quantities of grain from Duluth, U.S., and the shipping of pulp wood to Europe from this port has made industrial conditions active. The labour market has been quiet. Trouble was expected in the early part between the Leyland Steamship Line and the ship labourers, but the company has given two steamers to load on trial. These have been loaded and have sailed, but at the end of the month no decision as to future wages has been given out.

Agriculture, owing to the cold weather, is in a backward condition. A snowfall on the 10th instant did some damage to plants.

Bricklayers and masons have plenty of work, but lost much time during May through wet weather.

Lathers and plasterers are fairly well employed.

Plumbers and steamfitters report trade slack.

Stonecutters are fairly busy.

Linemen have plenty of work, with prospects good.

Coopers report not much doing.

Journeymen tailors report work plentiful.

Boot and shoe workers are fairly well employed.

Ten cigarmakers are still on strike in one of the factories.

Barbers are all kept busy.

Delivery employees have been kept well employed during the month.

Furriers report trade fair.

Ship labourers and longshoremen report very little doing.

Cabdrivers, carters, draymen have had a good month owing to spring movings.

The *shoe machinists* have started an employment bureau. The union is to pay all the current expenses, without charging those seeking work or wanting labour.

The Quebec Typographical Union, No. 302, have elected their president to represent them at the convention of the I.T.U. to be held in Cincinnati, in August next.

The city council, at its meeting on the 6th inst., awarded the contract for the laying of pipes, &c., in the different streets for the water works system commenced last fall. Labourers' wages, 12½ cents per hour.

The Jacques Cartier Electric Company, which has been awarded the contract for the city lighting, are making all preparations for the fulfilment of their contract, and have awarded the contracts for electrical machinery, arc equipment, &c. The entire plant is expected to be in working order by October 20 next.

Shipping Notes.

The caisson in connection with the south pier for the new bridge across the St. Lawrence from the Chaudiere to Sillery heights was successfully launched on the 26th inst. The caisson, besides weighing 1,800 tons, is 150 feet long, 49 feet wide and 25 feet in depth.

The SS. *American*, of the Leyland Line (the first steamer of this line to reach port this spring), sailed for London on the 14th instant with the following cargo on board :—

201,002 bushels wheat, 17,206 sacks flour, 25,847 bales of hay, 1,688 boxes cheese, 1,099 bales asbestos fibre, 991 bags asbestos sand, 370 bales chopped hay, 1,000 pails lard, 17,843 pieces deals, 250 cases match splints, 183 pieces birch timber, 27,027 bundles shooks, 812 bundles pulp board, 506 rolls paper, 8 packages sundries.

The steamer *John Duncan*, belonging to the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation Company, the pioneer vessel of the fleet, which is to carry on the grain trade between Duluth and Quebec, arrived in port on the 11th inst. She has since been followed by a floating elevator and a flotilla of tugs and barges laden with grain.

The tug *Hudson* arrived from Chambly on the 23rd inst., with eight canal boats, expected here for some time on account of the great coal strike in the United States.

For the first time in the history of the port a vessel has been supplied with a full deck load of pulp, and sailed on the 14th inst., bound to Antwerp, and shipped by the Belgian Pulp Company.

The pulp-wood business is on the increase in this port. A tug with eight canal boats passed here on the 19th inst. for St. Anne de Beaupré to load pulp-wood for the United States.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market throughout this district during the month of May has not varied materially from that of the previous month. The demand for all classes of labour has been good and there are no idle men to be seen about the streets. An evidence of the prevailing good times is to be found in the many improvements on dwelling houses and places of business that have been carried out this

spring. During the month work on several large *building contracts* has been started in this vicinity, and the demand for good *bricklayers* has been such that several workmen from Montreal have found employment here. Large buildings are about to be started at the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company's works, Brompton Falls, so that the *building and allied trades* may be looked upon as being in a very prosperous condition. The various other industries of the district such as *machine shops, factories, &c.*, are all running full time. The merchants, retail and wholesale, report increases in purchases and anticipate a good season. There has been no trouble during May between employer and employee, the little friction reported at the Patton Woollen Mills in April having entirely disappeared.

Agricultural work is pretty well advanced, and it is not expected that the frost in the first part of the month will affect the crops to any material extent. The various creameries which close down in winter have again begun business. *Farmers* in this section are receiving high prices for their produce, both for that shipped to the city of Montreal, and locally as well. The *hay market* is very good owing largely to the recent establishing of a *hay pressing business* in this city for export. The price of hay runs from $10 to $11 per ton delivered in the city. The price of eggs and butter has kept higher by some three or four cents than in any previous year.

Lumbermen and mill-owners have experienced a shortage of logs this year on account of the snow going away so early, and the consequent low condition of the rivers. The lumbermen in this section are also complaining of the dearth of railway cars to take away their *pulp wood*. It is estimated that about 150,000 cords of pulp wood are lying in one section alone between this point and Quebec for want of cars.

The *manufacturing industries* are running full time, and the two large *woollen mills* have plenty of orders ahead to keep the full staff of employees busy. While other woollen industries in other parts of the Dominion have been complaining of dull times, the Patton mill which employs about 700 hands has been kept so busy that very often the men have had to work overtime.

The *mines* in this district are now in full operation and the output has increased to a considerable extent over previous years.

The demand for *railway construction men* has been so great in this section that the local supply of workmen was inadequate and the G.T.R. Co., which is laying new and heavier rails in this district have had to import outside help. It is stated that the C.P.R. will begin work this summer on a new line to cut off the grades and curves now existing on their roadbed between this point and Megantic. This will mean a largely increased business for merchants in this city, who supply the smaller concerns in the places through which the new line will run.

The *new brick works* are now in full running order at Lennoxville. This addition to the local industries has given employment to some thirty men.

The *machine shops* here which are devoted principally to the manufacture of mining machinery, drills, compressors, and paper making machinery are well supplied with orders from all parts of the Dominion and from Cape Breton, British Columbia, and New Ontario in particular. One of these shops which now employs close on 400 hands is likely to be enlarged in the near future.

The *building trades* are in a very healthy condition. In addition to the new business premises and dwelling houses that are being erected, a great many alterations are taking place in the stores along the main business thoroughfares of the city, so that all sections of the building trades are being rushed to their full capacity.

Bricklayers and masons are in good demand and the local supply of men has had to be augmented by workmen from other

places. One local contractor, having secured the contract for new brick buildings at Brompton Falls, has sent a number of men down there. It is estimated that between two and three million bricks alone will be used in these buildings. This with the other work that is on hand will keep these trades busy for some time to come.

Carpenters and joiners are also kept extremely busy following the bricklayers, and there is also a considerable number of new frame buildings in course of erection.

The *Painting, decorating and paperhanging* trades have been much more active this spring than ever before, and several contracts for alterations have had to be postponed owing to the supply of men not being equal to the demand.

Plumbers report a good month. During the month the master plumbers held a meeting and organized a master Plumbers' Association. The object of the Association is to see that no work is done by other than those properly qualified to do it, and that an inspector be appointed to look after all plumbing work done in the city.

The *metal and engineering trades* here report work very good.

The *printing trade* during the month has been quieter than for some months past, but no reduction of help in any office took place.

Journeymen tailors have been fully employed and report plenty of work ahead. The wholesale clothing house here is crowded with orders.

Bakers and confectioners report plenty of work.

Cigarmakers are fully employed.

There is a great demand for *unskilled* labour in this district at present. Men who were formerly paid $1.25 per day are now receiving $1.50 and it is difficult to get a sufficient number for the work in hand. The city has engaged about twenty extra men for the erection of the abutments, &c., of a new bridge over the Magog river. The contract has also been let for the construction of a large dam for the Electric Light Company, across the Magog. This will give employment to a large number of labourers.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market is satisfactory and shows a great improvement on last month's report. Several buildings are in course of construction, which gives work to the *building trades.* Wages consequently have increased twenty-five per cent. The price of food has also increased 25 to 40 per cent.

Bricklayers and masons are very busy. The wages for the former are between $12.50 a week to $14, 10 hours a day.

Blacksmiths and machinists, painters, bakers, printers are satisfied with the wages they command.

The *tailors* have much work and some of them are obliged to work overtime to satisfy the customers.

The *house furnishing trade* has been flourishing during the month.

Construction on the elevator of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company for the loading and unloading of the product of the mines will be ready to commence operations during the month of July.

In the *lumber industry* some of the mills had to stop operations on account of the floods from the St. Maurice River. The booms at Des Pilles and Grand'Mère were broken, but are now repaired and the work will be started next week. One million and a half of logs have to be sawed during the season.

Several steamers loaded with coal discharged their cargo at this city. This is due to the fact that the companies at Grand'Mère and Shawenegan ordered their coal to be unloaded here.

Since the opening of navigation there was continuous work in that industry.

A steamer with a cargo of sulphur consigned to Grand'Mère, and containing 3,000

tons, arrived here during the month, and the company have found great difficulty in finding labourers to unload although they offered 30 cents an hour. The scarcity of labour is due to the fact that the construction of the electric railway is to commence at once. The shareholders held their meeting this week, and elected their directors.

The *gas company* is very busy at present installing stoves and lights. They pay their *labourers* $1.25 to $1.75 a day.

The *boot and shoe workers* command fair wages.

Glove makers are satisfied and some of them working on piece work command salaries of from $10 to $18 a week.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Conditions are comparatively quiet in industrial circles. There has been a stoppage of work in one *boot and shoe factory* for the last fifteen days. About 275 employees are in consequence without work. The *Canadian Woollen Mills* and the *two sash and door factories* have been very busy during the month. Our *wholesale merchants* have been very busy during the month. The wages and hours of workingmen remain as before. Notwithstanding the cool weather the farmers have finished their sowing.

Bricklayers and masons have been very busy during the month, working on the building which the government is erecting.

Painters have been very busy.

Blacksmiths have been very busy this spring.

Cabinetmakers have had a good month.

Printers are very busy.

Cigarmakers and tobacco workers have had a good month.

Tanners and curriers report work not so abundant as is customary, but *saddlers* have been very busy this spring .

Towards the fifteenth of the month the Workmen's Protective Union, St. Hyacinthe, had an interview with the management of the Canadian Woollen Mills with reference to the refunding of the percentage of wages deducted in September, 1901. The question had been settled in an amicable manner, the company objecting in so far as the weavers' department was concerned. At the present time concord reigns in the factory.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph Ainey, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The labour market has not undergone any considerable change since last report. With one or two exceptions prosperity is general. In particular the *clothing industry* is passing through a period of exceptional activity, and the *wholesale and retail merchants* are well satisfied with business conditions. *Sheet metal roofers* report an increase to 20 cents per hour from the former minimum which was 14 cents to 17½ cents, and *plumbers and steamfitters* have likewise received an increase to 25 cents per hour, the old rate being 15 cents to 20 cents, with a reduction of the working day to nine hours. There is no appearance that workers' demands made this spring for better labour conditions have affected the prosperity which was expected for this season

Masons are all busy. Their movement to obtain better terms, commenced on May 1, is meeting with success. More than one half of the employers, of whom there are forty, have granted the demands of the union, 30 cents per hour and a nine hour day. The most important of the employers have acceded to the men's request.

Bricklayers are not so busy, masonry work not being sufficiently advanced.

Carpenters and joiners are in great demand, but at low wages.

Lathers and plasterers are busy, but are not pressed with work. Spring repairs are finished.

Painters and decorators and paperhangers are in great demand.

Plumbers, gas and steamfitters.—With the exception of the strikers, the others are all busy. The number on strike at present is 50. When strike started 60 employers and 145 men were affected. The employers affected now number 25.

Stonecutters are all at work.

Electrical workers are all busy, as are also *linemen.*

Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers are in demand. Certain shops are working overtime.

Blacksmiths are in demand.

Sheet metal workers are all working on new conditions, with the exception of about twenty.

Upholsterers, varnishers, polishers and car builders in great demand, but at small salaries.

Printers and pressmen are not so busy as during the past month. *Bookbinders* are all busy, with wages increased in some of the workshops.

Silk hat makers are busy.

Among *boot and shoe workers* activity is showing itself.

Tobacco workers are very busy.

Trunk and bag makers are very busy.

Furriers are all busy.

Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees are all very busy.

Laundry workers, &c., report much activity in this branch.

Unskilled labour is in better demand than last month.

Horseshoers have become affiliated with the International Union.

The *Woodworkers' Union, Local No. 1127* has become affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the month there has been an unprecedented demand for workmen in almost every branch of industry, also a demand for *unskilled* labour greater than the supply. The *clothing trade* is very active at present, some firms having to apply outside the city for help.

The Board of Harbour Commissioners have increased the wages of *carpenters and labourers* in their employment twenty-five cents per day. *Carpenters* are now receiving $2 a day of ten hours and *labourers* $1.50. The *coopers* have also received an increase of twenty cents a day in all branches of the trade. About 200 *teamsters* of the Dominion Transport Company went on strike for a raise of wages on May 26th and returned to work on the 30th, the company having granted their demands.

Journeymen tailors report trade good and wages fair.

Bakers and confectioners report trade good with a fair demand for labour, showing an improvement as compared with this time last year.

Tanners and curriers report trade good.

Leather workers report trade fair, wages low.

Trunk and bag makers, trade fair, wages low.

The *cloakmaking and custom tailors* were organized on May 20, and have received a charter from the Knights of Labour. They have also decided to affiliate with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rudolphe Laferrière, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Labour conditions generally during the past month were more active than in April, which constitutes the dividing period between the comparatively dull winter season and the resumption of spring business. The month, however, was not so busy as May, 1901, the activity in *building operations* having subsided. The supply of *common labour* is also somewhat greater than the demand, owing to the corporation

not having begun any work on *civic improvements* as yet. This will follow next month to a considerable extent. The general prosperity of the city, however, is evidenced by the marked activity in the *factories,* the *saw-mills,* on the *docks* and at all shipping points.

The good market for farm produce has stimulated operations among the *farmers* in this district during May, and that, combined with the early opening of spring, has caused extensive sowing and planting to be done. Frosts, however, did much damage during the month to shrubs, fruit trees and garden vegetables generally, and will seriously affect the returns of agriculturists throughout the district.

Fishing as an industry is not of great importance in this district. Hardly one hundred people are engaged in it. They supply in part the local trade of Ottawa and Hull, operating under a government license in the tributaries of the Ottawa river, mainly in those on the Quebec side.

Lumbering is very active at present. *Saw-mills* at Hull, Aylmer, Buckingham and Templeton are running to their full capacity. Those at Buckingham have been acquired by the McLaren Brothers, and are employing about 150 hands. Shipping is correspondingly brisk. The demand for men and logs is large, but the supply is up to the requirements. The season's cut is always sold in advance.

Manufacturing conditions are exceedingly good. The Eddy factories are taxed to their utmost capacity. They employ the year around 2,200 people, and many more in winter. The company has spent $3,000,000 in Hull since the fire of 1900. They are building just now a large indurated fibre ware factory, which will be ready for occupation in September. The company's new offices, and the intramural railway, which connects all the shops and will necessitate the construction of two new iron bridges and over two miles of railway on the company's own premises, are also being built. The business of the company is reported as improving yearly.

Wright & Co., manufacturers of lime, cement, dealers in pipes, building material, &c., also report business good. They now employ 100 hands. No large operations are at present under way, but a large number of small orders are being carried out. About $1,500 per fortnight is paid in wages by this firm.

The Ottawa saw works, employing 15 hands, report business as very good. Orders for band saws from Australia and the Yukon were filled during the month.

The *axe factory* and the *wood-working establishments* are doing a prosperous business.

The *O.N. & W. Railway* are building 30 miles of railway, and employ large gangs of men between Gracefield and Maniwaki.

The *building trades* and the *wood-working trades* are busy. *Unskilled labour,* however, is still suffering from lack of employment. There are no changes reported in wages.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

On the whole labour conditions in Ottawa during May were satisfactory. There has been a brisk demand for *common labour,* and the wages paid were satisfactory. The *building trades* were all busy, the only drawback being the uncertain weather which prevailed for a few days. The season promises to be singularly free from disputes, no demand for increased wages or shorter hours having been made, except by the *painters, decorators and paperhangers. Commercial men* report brisk buying on the part of *merchants,* and everything points to a successful season. The money market was easy, and investments were made freely, there being a general feeling of confidence in the continued stability of trade.

Reports from the district show that *farming operations* are well advanced, and that with favourable conditions a good average harvest may be expected. A heavy

frost during the month resulted in damage to fruits and early vegetables, but this will not be as great as at first reported. The demand for *farm hands* is likely to be fair, and reasonable wages are likely to be paid.

The *saw-mills* are all in active operation, and as there will be a sufficient supply of logs, a full season's work will be supplied. The mills will run 10 hours per day, and 10 cents per hour will be the average wage to the ordinary hands.

There was a good demand during the month for *railway labourers*. The construction of the extension of the O.N. & W. from Gracefield to Maniwaki, and the commencement of the line from Parry Sound north-westward giving considerable employment to this class of labour.

Bricklayers and stonemasons are working under an agreement similar to that of last year, receiving 36 cents an hour, for a week of 50 hours, making a total of $18 for a full week. The other branches of the *building trades* are also working under the same conditions as last year, except the *painters,* who received an increase. The minimum wage for competent *painters* is now $2 per day of 9 hours, while the *paperhangers* receive $2.25 a day. The employers conceded the increased pay, but it is understood that several reserve the right to engage non-union men if so desired, and to reduce the scale for men who are not recognized as first class.

The *plumbers* share in the general activity of the building trades.

Builders' labourers are nearly all employed, the wages to competent men being 19 cents an hour.

A somewhat interesting feature of the *metal trades* was the reversing of the conditions of the *moulders and machinists* as compared with the month previous. Last month the *moulders* were very slack, and the *machinists* busy; this month the *moulders* are exceptionally busy, and the *machinists* slack.

The *dry goods clerks* of Ottawa have inaugurated a campaign in favour of six o'clock closing on Saturday, as well as on the previous five days of the week. People are being urged to change their hour of purchasing, so as to omit Saturday night buying. The clerks made a vigorous effort to secure a Saturday half-holiday, but public opinion and custom were not ready for the change.

The *printing trades* were busy all month.

The *Bakers' and Confectioners' Union* reached an agreement with their employers to substitute day for night work, but after a week's trial, the men voluntarily returned to night work. Several of the shops did not fall into line, and for other reasons also, the new system failed to give the results expected. The main objection urged against day work by the employers was that bread for Monday's trade would have to be baked on Saturday, causing it to be too stale for delivery. To overcome this the men started work at midnight Sunday, but even with this compromise, the arrangement was decidedly unsatisfactory, and the old order obtains once more.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.*

Mr. W. Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Although starting off badly in this city and district, May has ended favourably and conditions have been on the whole much better than last month and the corresponding month last year. There is at present a general demand in all lines of the *building* and other trades. Many buildings of more or less importance are being pushed forward, notably the new buildings at Queen's College. The roof of the new *tannery* has also been placed in position

---

* In the May number of the *Labour Gazette* the following item appeared in the report of the Kingston correspondent, in regard to the causes of the strike at the locomotive works in Kingston, Ont.:—

'*On April 30, the machinists of the Canadian Locomotive Works went on strike for shorter hours, higher wages, and for reasons connected with the apprenticeship and piece work systems.*'

The Department of Labour has since received the following as a copy of the official notice served upon the company by the executive committee of the local lodge of the International Association of Machinists, the demand men-

and the interior work is now going ahead. Operations in this industry are expected to commence about the first of September. Many residences, shops, &c., are being rebuilt. The clearings at the *banks* and the volume of *shipping* and *transportation* business carried on during the month indicate fair commercial activity. There were also evidences of a good *wholesale and retail trade.* No changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour have been made during the month, and no new disturbances occurred, except a few minor ones connected with the Bartenders' League. The difficulty at the *locomotive works* continues.

Agriculturists, market gardeners, &c., have been extremely busy during the month, and with the exception of severe losses of tomato and other plants occasioned by the frost on the 9th, prospects for good yields are exceptionally bright.

Fishing, while not carried on very extensively in this district, has been profitable during the month.

Lumbering is very active.

Manufacturers of pianos, clothing, cotton, cheese and dairy supplies, leather, &c., report good business conditions.

The usual amount of mica, iron ore, &c., is changing hands and being transshipped. Much employment is being afforded young women and others here in sorting, classifying and weighing mica.

Considerable *grain* has been shipped during the month from this point.

Masons, bricklayers, plasterers, &c., are especially in demand.

From the fact that suitable schedules and rates of wages and hours were agreed upon some months ago, no change in wages have occurred.

The *metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades* are all fully employed under favourable conditions.

Bicycle workers report extremely busy times.

The *woodworking and furnishing trades* are also busy, *woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers and car builders,* being especially well employed.

Printers and pressmen report large business.

Tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers are busy.

Bakers and confectioners, icemen, butchers, poultry dealers, cigarmakers, &c., report good business.

Tanners and curriers, leather workers, harness makers, &c., are working full time.

Barbers, broom-makers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers are busy, with much transient and regular trade.

Railroad men, freight handlers, ship labourers, longshoremen, street railway employees, hackmen and cab-drivers, draymen, teamsters and expressmen have had a busy month.

Unskilled labour is also fully employed, and extra help is in demand.

General servants, cooks &c., are scarce.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. E. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Conditions in this city and district during May have been much better than in April for all classes of labour. The *building trades* have been exceptionally active and *carpenters, bricklayers and masons* report a good month. Tenders have been asked for in connection with the building of granolithic pavements by the city, and

---

tioned therein being the one on which the company and men were unable to agree, and which, as a consequence, gave rise to the present strike :—

'*That no handy man shall be advanced to the position of a machinist, no matter how long he has been employed on this class of work, nor how competent he has become; that is to say, he shall not be employed on any vise, lathe, planer, shaper, milling machine, slotting machine or boring mill.*

'*We further demand on behalf of said lodge that Graham shall be taken off the wheel job recently given him, and said job shall be given to a machinist.*'—ED.

employment will be given on the work to a large number of men for the greater part of the summer.

Tinsmiths, machinists and moulders are very busy and report prospects good for some time to come.

Banks report a fair month's business. Shipments from this point by rail are increasing and boats also report the quantity of freight as steadily rising.

Wholesale and retail merchants report business much better than during the month of April in all lines.

There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no industrial disturbances throughout the district during the month.

Farmers have finished seeding and dairying is now receiving their chief attention.

Fishing is now an extensive industry in this district, pike, bull-heads, pickerel and sturgeon being shipped from here to Buffalo and other ports.

Lumbering operations are at present at a standstill in this locality.

Manufacturing of various kinds is in a very satisfactory condition in this district at present. The *Belleville lock factory* is very busy. There are a great deal of *cheese factory and dairy products* also being manufactured at present here.

Mining operations in North Hastings are increasing steadily. In addition to gold mining, arsenic is being turned out in large quantities.

In the various other trades of this district the men have been busy throughout the month and have no complaints to make. The best of feeling exists between the men and their employers. Wages are better than last year.

Printers and pressmen report conditions satisfactory.

Butchers report losses on account of the scarcity and high price of cattle.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general condition of the labour market has been good during May. Labour in nearly all branches has been in active demand. This is especially the case as regards *female labour* in those lines of manufacturing industry in which women are employed. There is a decided upward tendency in wages, and a strong disposition on the part of working people in those trades in which no increase has yet been obtained to demand higher pay. Strikes have been very prevalent, especially in the *building trades,* but the more important difficulties have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Work is plentiful, and an active season in prospect in connection with the *building trades,* conditions being similar to those which obtained last season. Owing to the demand for dwelling-houses, *bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers and plumbers* are all busy. *Steamfitters* report work slack and some out of employment, as is not unusual at this season. Several small strikes have taken place on different jobs, involving men belonging to a number of trades, in consequence of the enforcement of the regulation adopted by the Federated Building Trades Council to the effect, that no member of any of the trades affiliated with that body shall work with any non-union man. The principal strikes occurring on the first of the month were of short duration, that of the *bricklayers* being settled in one day, and the *carpenters* generally receiving their demands. The *carpenters unions* now have a membership of about 1,000.

The *metal trades* are prosperous. The *machinists* report that all the members of the union are employed. *Moulders and blacksmiths* also find trade good.

The *structural iron workers* struck on May 10, to the number of about 125, their demand of 27½ cents per hour all round in place of 22½ and 25 cents being refused.

On the 31st, 65 men belonging to other trades employed at the Canada Foundry Company's new works at Toronto Junction were called out by the Federated Building Trades Council on account of the employment of non-union steel workers.

The *jewellery workers'* strike is still unsettled, though negotiations looking to a termination have been in progress for some time. The principal point at issue is the recognition of the union, which the employers are unwilling to concede. *Working jewellers* other than those affected by the strike are busy.

The *woodworking trades* report employment good.

The *carriage and wagon makers'* strike is still unsettled, though some employers have conceded the demands of the men.

Printers are generally well employed. The demand recently made by the Typographical Union for a new scale of wages for newspaper work resulted in an arrangement by which machine operators and some other classes receive $3 per night or $18 per week on morning newspapers, 7½ hours to constitute a night's work. On evening newspapers they are to receive $2.66⅔ per day of 8 hours or $16 per week.

Electrotypers are well employed.

Bookbinders report trade fairly good—about the same as last year. There is an active demand for girls and women. The women's union is flourishing, and it is expected that steps may shortly be taken to better the condition of its members.

Garment workers are entering upon an active season, and are all at work. Good female workers are much in requisition. The increasing tendency of this industry to centre in Toronto, renders work plentiful.

Boot and shoe workers continue actively employed, with good prospects for some time.

The *bakers and confectioners* on the 17th accepted an offer of the employers to compromise with regard to the schedule of wages recently demanded by the union. They asked for 30 cents per hour and obtained 25 cents.

Cigarmakers report the members of the union all at work and employment good, owing to the starting of new factories. The number of men employed in this trade has increased from about 180 to 240 within a year.

Laundry workers are busy, and female operatives much in demand.

After a five days' conference, the agents and *telegraphers* of the G.T.R. system arrived at a satisfactory settlement May 19. The agreement affects agents and telegraphers on the G.T.R. system east of Detroit and the St. Clair river only. Agents and telegraph operators in receipt of dwelling, fuel and light, on the main line, and $38 per month, and those on the branch lines receiving $35, and those without receiving $43 and $40, respectively, will be allowed an advance of $2 per month. Telegraphers on the main and branch lines, in receipt of $38 and $35 per month respectively, will be allowed an advance of $2 per month each. Relieving agents who are telegraphers on the permanent staff, in receipt of $50 per month, will receive an increase of $5 per month. For overtime all operators will be advanced from 15 cents to 20 cents per hour. On branch lines only, where ticket agents have to be on duty beyond 12 hours, they will receive in addition to salary, after three and within four hours, $6 per month ; two and within three hours, $5 ; after one and within two hours, $4 ; and within one hour, $3, or an advance of $1.50 all round. The company would not concede the two weeks' holidays with full pay. Individual increases were made at different stations, which were considered satisfactory. The new agreement will be in effect for one year.

Sectionmen employed on the Grand Trunk Railway who have been receiving less than $1.20 per day have been advanced to this figure, and section foremen will be given $45 per month.

Employees of the G.T.R. freight sheds have been granted an increase of from 5

to 10 per cent in their wages. About 200 men are affected.

Longshoremen find work somewhat slack. The coal strike in the United States has resulted in many vessels being laid up.

A local union of the international *leather workers* on horse goods has been organized. The total membership is now over 100.

The *meat cutters and butcher workers* recently organized in connection with the amalgamated association of America, have been steadily adding to their membership.

The recently organized *Garment Cutters' Union* initiated 125 members on the 30th inst.

On the 16th the *stained glass workers* were organized into a union with a membership of about 70, in affiliating with the Amalgamated Glass Workers of America.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent reports as follows :—

Labour is at the present time very well employed in this locality in all branches of skilled and unskilled work. Hundreds of men are employed on cement *sidewalk construction.* Expert plasterers are as a rule employed putting on the top dressing, and 1,200 bags of cement are being used daily. The Burton and Baldwin Manufacturing Company, Limited, will manufacture furniture in the old Hoodless factory, the report of the incorporation of the Hoodless Furniture Company, being erroneous. During the month the Foster Pottery Company, Limited, with head office at Hamilton, and with a share capital of $40,000 has been granted a charter, and an application has been made for a charter for the Canadian Foundry Company, which will take over the business of the Hamilton Wheel and Foundry Company, with a capital stock of $150,000. The McClary Foundry Company of London, which opened a branch here in the old Copp foundry, has decided to return to London as their works in that city have been enlarged. The application of the Deering Harvester Company for a bonus of $50,000 was submitted to the ratepayers and defeated.

Several *cemetery labourers* struck for an increase from 15 to 18 cents per hour. The cemetery board decided to increase the rate to 18 cents the wages received by other labourers in the employ of the corporation, but to do so it was found necessary to decrease the staff.

Trade and general manufacturing conditions are considered very favourable. During the month 200 men and 50 teams were advertised for in connection with railway construction work on the double tracking of the G.T.R. between St. Catharines and Niagara Falls. During the month also local G.T.R. section men and car-shop employees received an unsolicited increase of wages.

Employees of the *building trades* are all fairly well employed, including *painters, plumbers, &c.* A proposed new public school to cost $25,000 will add still further to the supply of work. The Moore foundry people also propose to add a warehouse to their present establishment. A piece of work which attracted much attention was the raising and moving of a large brick residence about three and a half feet

During the month about 300 piece work *moulders* received an advance of 5 per cent in their wages. The trade is very busy and the men are well organized. The local union has elected its delegates to the International Convention.

Builders labourers have steady employment ; in addition to many working on buildings, others are employed on civic construction work.

Horseshoers have had a very steady month and trade is very good.

Jewellers and silver platers have had steady employment and good wages.

The *printing trades, newspaper, book and job printing,* have had a very busy month.

Clothing trades, wholesale and retail, ready made and custom have been exceptionally good during the month.

Bakers, butchers and meat cutters are enjoying the usual spring and summer activity. Among the bakers, in one of the leading city bake shops, there is trouble between the employer and the men and at the end of the month the matter remains still unsettled.

Barbers are very busy and good men are all employed. Recently the employing barbers of the city held a meeting and decided to increase prices. The new schedule will be : shaving, 10 cents ; hair-cutting, 20 cents ; singeing, 15 cents, the schedule to take effect on June 2.

Railway men are well employed both on the Grand Trunk and on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railways.

Longshoremen had a busy time during the former part of the month, both unloading railway cars and boats. Toward the latter part of the month, however, no coal boats arrived for over a week owing to the strike of the miners. Consequently the longeshoremen have less work. The strike is being felt by vessel owners also.

During the month a *jewellery workers* union was formed in this city with a membership of about 20.

District Notes.

Trade and labour in every particular has been active throughout the district.

At *Dundas* work is plentiful, the machine and tool works running full time with double shifts, employing many *machinists, pattern makers, moulders and unskilled labourers. The clothing industry, axe factory, seating factory, &c.,* are all well employed. During the month a fire at Fisher's mill took place, but did not cause any loss of employment.

Merritton.—A local contractor has received a contract to put up seven miles of woven wire fencing at Durham. Several local men have been taken to the work which will last some two months. The men at the different mills are very busy working under a signed agreement.

St. Catharines.—The call for 200 men and 50 teams to work on the G.T.R. double track near Merritton appeared in the St. Catharines papers and many from here were engaged. A representative of the Consolidated Electrical Company of Toronto met with the manufacturers committee of the city council and submitted a proposition on behalf of that company to purchase the bicycle factory. The new company is capitalized at $100,000 and will employ between 30 and 40 hands in the manufacture of electrical appliances. Operations will be commenced very soon. *Building trades* have been fairly busy throughout the month. The Federal Building Trades consisting of the *bricklayers and masons, carpenters, painters, plumbers, builders, labourers,* &c., will on and after June 1, 1902, issue a quarterly working card.

Stoney Creek.—Fruit basket manufacturing is the main industry of this town. The old Beaumont factory is being started again. A few men are at work now and a complete staff will be put on as soon as the rush commences.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this district during the month, has been wholly satisfactory ; as compared with last month it is slightly better. Practically all local men, skilled and unskilled have been employed. All the agricultural machine shops owing to the season are very busy, while several departments of the *engine works* are pushed to their greatest capacity. In the *building trades* also great activity exists, many new stores and private residences, being in the course of construction. Commercial activity has likewise prevailed during the month. Large shipments of machinery have been made by several of the local factories forcing *packers* to work overtime. *Retail merchants* report a busy month, the steady running of the factories, and the general increase in wages paid to working men having assisted in making business satisfactory. Not for some time has labour in this district been so hard to

secure. In many branches of industry, more men are required, and employers are finding little response to their advertisements for additional help. Wages have been steadily rising during the month, and the cost of living has likewise increased. The month has been entirely free from *labour disputes*, the most cordial relations between employers and employees existing.

In the rural districts, *farmers* have been fully occupied during the month, and prospects were never better for an abundant harvest. *Farm labourers* have been hard to secure, as many of them have found employment in the city.

In the *shops and factories* the past month has been a very successful one. In the *agricultural implement shops* which are very busy at this season of the year, many additional men have found employment.

At the *Engine Works* every available part of the works has been cleared, in order to make more room, for the increased number of employees. A large force is working overtime five nights a week.

In the *Woollen Mills* the operatives have been very busy, and many have worked overtime.

The construction of the railroad which will place Brantford on the main line of the G.T.R., will be commenced at once.

Bricklayers and masons have been fully employed during the month.

Carpenters and joiners report plenty of work. No decision has been reached regarding the 9 hour work day.

For *lathers and plasterers* trade has been good.

All competent *painters, decorators and paper-hangers* have had steady employment.

Plumbers, gas and steamfitters report trade satisfactory, with prospects good, and men scarce.

Builders labourers report plenty of work.

Iron and brass moulders are very busy and more men are required.

Core-makers have been very busy.

Machinists are working overtime, and will be for some time to come.

Metal polishers, buffers and platers report steady employment.

Stovemounters have been fully employed.

Blacksmiths and boilermakers report all competent men employed.

For *bicycle workers* trade is slack. The local factory is expected to leave the city soon.

Among *horseshoers* trade has been good.

Carriage and wagon workers have had a good month.

Pattern-makers are fully occupied and some are working overtime five nights a week.

Millwrights have been very busy.

Tinsmiths report plenty of work, and a scarcity of men.

Weavers have been fully employed and some have been working overtime.

The *Gibson Whitaker Company* are sending out about 1,500 letters to their customers to endeavour to find out their opinion with reference to day work or night work for their *bakers*.

The supply of *servant girls* is not equal to the demand. The scarcity is felt chiefly at the present time by the hotels.

Printers and pressmen report trade quite satisfactory.

Journeymen tailors have been very busy. There is a scarcity of men in this trade.

Bakers and confectioners have had a good month.

Butchers report trade as only fair.

Cigarmakers have had a fair month. Trade has been better than during the month previous.

Saddlers report all local men employed.

Barbers have had a good month.

The union of clerks reports a good month.

Stenographers report no demand for extra men, but all skilled persons have been fully employed.

Hotels and restaurants are advertising for more help.

Laundry workers report trade unsatisfactory on account of the increased number of Chinese shops.

Street Railway employees have had steady work. More men were engaged during the month.

Draymen and teamsters are busy.

Unskilled labour has been well employed during the month.

The Brantford Starch Works were completely destroyed by fire on May 29. Loss $65,000. About 50 persons are thrown out of employment in consequence.

District Notes.

Paris.—The woollen mills here have been running overtime. The new plow works have started operations, and expect to be running with a full staff of employees shortly.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Labour conditions have been satisfactory during the month throughout this district, and while there is no noticeable scarcity of men, all classes of workmen have had steady employment. There has been a noticeable tendency towards increases in the rates of wages in some lines, especially among those who are usually classed as lower-paid workpeople. This is attributed largely to the increased cost of living. Among those to whom increases have been granted are *brewery workers, street car employees, Ontario Agricultural College labourers and iron moulders.* A feeling of buoyancy is in consequence evident in the labour market in this locality.

The Saturday half-holiday, which is usually granted by some of the leading industries of this district during the summer months, has gone into effect during the present month, and one firm employing four hundred men has granted for the present a whole day Saturday.

Agricultural prospects are very bright. Large quantities of live stock, especially cattle and hogs, are raised in this section, and the prevailing high prices are especially appreciated by the farming community. The rains at the month's end have given a good start to all kinds of grain crops.

A by-law submitted to the electors of this city providing for a sewerage system has been carried by a good majority. Through the consolidation of the city debt, $55,000 is available to be used for the septic beds, crossings, &c. It is expected that construction operations will commence in the fall.

The *building trades* are active, and the season is expected to continue a very busy one as it advances.

The new scale asked by the *Printers' Union No. 602* has been signed by all concerned, and came into effect during the month. Its conditions appeared in the May number of the *Labour Gazette.*

Iron moulders are well employed. One foundry has granted a voluntary increase of five per cent on the minimum scale of $2.25 per day.

Machinists are fairly busy. The seasonal demand for cream separator work has slightly affected the trade.

Wood workers are only fairly busy, their trade being affected by the Saturday half-holiday.

Upholsterers are very busy.

Carriage workers are having a good season.

The *printing trade* is returning to its normal conditions, after an exceptionally busy winter.

Journeymen tailors have had a busy month.

Cigarmakers have only been fairly well employed during the month.

An increase of wages has been granted to the *street railway employees,* gauged by the length of the service of the men.

Farm labourers at the Ontario Agricultural College have been granted an increase of five to ten cents a day.

A union of *textile workers,* local No. 340, has been organized during the month.

A union of piano and organ *tuners* has been organized, the officers of which have not been elected.

District Notes.

Galt.—An increase of pay to all their employees has been granted by a large iron-working firm of this place.

Preston.—Textile workers and wood-workers are very busy, and have been working overtime.

Hespeler.—Textile workers are not very busy here.

Berlin.—Work on the sugar beet factory is progressing favourably. It is reported that a number of Indians from Brantford will be hired out to the farmers to help them with the cultivation of the beets.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Westbrook, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The month finds labour in this district well employed, though wages in some trades are considered low as compared with the rates prevailing in other cities. This is particularly true of outside workers in the *building trades.* All factories are working full time and merchants and farmers agree that general conditions are good.

The by-law recently submitted to the electors of this city granting certain concessions to the Globe-Wermicke Furniture Co., of Cincinnati, was carried, and a large factory will be built immediately. Seventy-five hands will be employed the first year. As houses are already very scarce there is a good opening for speculative building in this city, as there are plenty of available building lots to be had at moderate prices.

Wages for the month remain about the same as last year with exceptions in the case of the *machinists, railway telegraphers and trackmen.* No strikes have taken place in this city during the month.

The *building trades* have been active throughout the month. *Carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and gas fitters* have been working steadily for sixty hours a week.

There are not many *iron moulders* employed here, but all are working full time.

Machinists report conditions very good.

Business is very brisk among *blacksmiths.*

Boilermakers are all employed.

Bicycle workers are very busy, working overtime, though not many are employed here.

Furniture men of highest ability are in demand, and *upholsterers, polishers and wood carvers* are busy.

Carriage and wagon makers are well employed.

About six *pattern-makers* employed here are working full time.

There are very few *coopers* employed in this district, but all are busy.

Business among the *painters* is reported fair.

Both *tailors and garment workers* are very busy.

Bakers report business in a healthy condition.

The recent rise in the price of cattle has had the effect of making business bad for *butchers.* The Packing Co., however, is very busy.

Cigarmakers report business as very good, all hands working under good conditions.

Barbers are all employed and union hours prevail.

There is no demand at present for *clerks and stenographers.*

Delivery employees are busy at wages from $4 to $7 per week with long hours of labour.

Railway employees have had a good months' work, and favourable conditions prevail in all branches of the traffic de-

partment of the G.T.R. The *telegraphers and trackmen* have been granted an increase in wages.

Cabdrivers and teamsters have been busy.

There is a good demand for *unskilled labour.*

District Notes.

Woodstock.—Work has been steady and full time has been put in during the entire season. *Builders* on frame, brick or stonework can get good wages. The new post-office is nearing completion. Wholesale and retail trade is active. About 45 members were added to the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union during the month. The building, woodworking, metal, printing, clothing and leather trades are all active. Unskilled labour is in demand.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The extent to which labour was employed in this locality during the month was all that could be desired. Very few idle men are to be found in any trade or calling, the supply in many cases not being equal to the demand. *Public works,* such as cement sidewalks, gravelling of roads, &c., which are generally commenced a month earlier than this, have not yet begun. The *building trades, foundries and railroads* are experiencing the same great activity as last year. The C.P.R. are purchasing ten new engines, the most of them to run out of here. One of the most pleasing features in connection with the labour market in this city is the harmony existing between employers and employees, no difficulties of any kind having arisen so far this year.

Bricklayers and masons have lost some time during the month through the non-arrival of stone for the foundations of the larger buildings. There is plenty of work for them, and the stone is now here. An addition to one of the *biscuit factories* will take over one million bricks. Other large buildings are the new *Advertiser* building and a gasometer tank for the city gas company.

Carpenters and joiners are exceptionally busy.

Painters have more than they can do. Several new arrivals have secured employment, and there is work for more.

Plumbers and gasfitters are becoming busy again.

Stonecutters are exceptionally busy.

Builders' labourers are all employed.

Iron moulders, metal polishers and stove mounters are having all they can do.

Boilermakers report trade as fair.

Sheet metal workers are very busy. The *Wm. Stevely & Son Company,* the largest firm in this city in this line, was burned out on the 30th instant. They are starting up again in temporary quarters.

Carriage and wagon makers report a good run of work, and no idle men.

Coopers are exceptionally busy. They expect to start taking the Saturday half-holiday on June 7.

In the *printing trade* a falling off in work is noticeable in the job departments. On the newspapers there is very little change.

Tailors and garment workers are fully employed, and some overtime is being done among the *tailors.*

Boot and shoe workers report trade as fair.

Cigarmakers continue to enjoy a busy season. The output of cigars in this city continues to increase.

The system of *tanning* formerly in vogue here has been altogether changed, necessitating quite a number of changes in the local tannery.

Broom makers continue to be very busy.

Railroad employees, especially those employed on freight trains, are very busy, averaging from 35 to 40 days per month.

Unskilled labour is in demand, advertisements appearing in the local papers for this class nearly every day.

The *brickyards* have commenced burning brick, and the new supply will soon be on the market.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Labourers have been with few exceptions fully employed throughout this district during the past month ; as compared with last month there is increased activity in some lines with a heavy reduction in others, making the supply and the demand about balanced. The building of the *woodenware factory* and of a very large *dry goods store* are features of the increased activity, while there is a counterbalancing slowness of development in public work with a busier prospect later on. The *building trades* are very active, especially among *bricklayers.* Commercial activity may be said to be perfectly normal on the whole, the retail provision trade being affected somewhat by advanced prices. There are few changes in rates of wages reported, though bricklayers are receiving 33 cents per hour, an advance of three cents over last season.

Unrest prevails among *railway men.* About a score of *train crews* have been laid off during the past month on the M.C.R. as the result largely of the use of a larger type of locomotives. The employees of the car and locomotive shops presented a schedule for an increase in pay on a basis of 10 per cent advance, about the first of the month. Coincident with this action, however, the company laid off 42 men in the car department. The petition asked that the new schedule take effect on June 1, and that a reply be given as to the granting of the request by May 25. The employees committee have met the company's officials in conference over the matter, and the company states that it is willing to pay as high a rate as any other railway company in Canada and adjust matters on that basis, but is unwilling to grant the schedule as presented.

The M.C.R. *piece work* proposal still agitates the employees of the shops, but nothing definite regarding the matter has been announced.

The *machinists of the M.C.R.* shops are conferring with the machinists of Jackson, Michigan, regarding their differences arising out of their proposition for an increased schedule of pay.

The *agricultural industry* is prosperous with good demand for *farm hands* and high prices for farm produce prevailing.

Manufacturing is active in all lines, especially in *handle turning,* where the men are working 13 hours per day to keep abreast of orders.

The *bending and foundry trades* continue very active.

The *Erie Flour Mills* have been temporarily closed down owing to a heavy breakage in machinery. Trade in this line is active.

Bricklayers have a large job on hand on the woodenware factory, all available men being engaged. The Thomas Bros. Co., is building much more extensively than was at first proposed. The factory is to be 400 feet long and 50 feet wide, three storeys in height with an annex of 50 x 100 feet, all of brick, and is expected to be completed by October 1.

Other members of the *building trades* are fully employed with no noteworthy change of condition.

Moulders of the car wheel and general foundry report active conditions.

Printers report normal conditions of steady employment.

The *journeymen* tailors report an increase in trade with the setting in of warm weather.

Cigarmakers report a steady and increasing trade.

The *barbers* union decided on increasing the price of hair cutting from 15 to 25 cents, but upon a manifestation of public disapproval have decided to postpone enforcing the change.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Labour conditions are fairly active throughout this district in nearly all branches of trade, both for skilled and un-

skilled labour. A considerable improvement over last month is noted, more men being employed now than then. The erection of a large *wheel factory* and several stores is giving employment to a large number of hands, though the outlook for the building trades does not seem so bright as anticipated, the reason given being the high price of materials and the consequent discouragement of building operations. The *painting and paperhanging* trades are very active, the former being somewhat hampered by a scarcity of hands, owing to the fact that many of the painters of the district are busy hanging paper. It is not expected that this condition of affairs will last long, as the season for paperhanging will soon be over. The wholesale trade is quiet and the retail trade fair, with no special activity in transportation, shipments of agricultural products and manufactured goods being about normal. No changes in the rates of wages were reported during the month, and the labour market was free from disturbances.

The prospects for good crops are excellent. Fall wheat, hay and oats are looking unusually well, and there is also the promise of a fine crop of fruits of all kinds. Corn-planting, however, will probably be late, as owing to the recent excessive rainfall in this section of the country, the farmers have been unable to get the ground in shape. *Farm hands* are very scarce, though good wages are being offered.

Manufacturing is fairly active, the local establishments running full time, with full staff of hands employed. The planing mills and sash and door factories are exceptionally busy at present.

The *C.P.R. Co.* is extending its switches and increasing the number of men employed in the station yard. It also proposes building two warehouses for the storage of flour.

Bricklayers and masons are fairly well employed.

Carpenters are all fully employed.

Lathers and plasterers have plenty of work on hand.

Plumbers and gasfitters have all the work they can do.

Stonecutters report plenty of work.

Builders' labourers are busy, and an active demand for men is reported.

Iron moulders report work fair.

Blacksmiths report trade as very good.

Horseshoers report work a little slack.

Carriage and wagon makers have plenty of work.

Pattern makers report trade fair.

Coopers are fairly busy.

Printers are very busy, both newspaper and job offices.

Pressmen have steady work.

Bookbinders are fairly well employed.

Journeymen tailors report trade very good.

Bakers and confectioners say trade is very good.

Cigarmakers and tobacco workers have plenty of work and no men idle in the trade.

Teamsters and expressmen have plenty of work.

Unskilled labourers have all the work they can do, and there are not enough at present in this locality to supply the demand.

District Notes.

Building operations are active throughout the district, a large number of men being employed in the building of a beet sugar factory in *Dresden.*

The glass factory in *Wallaceburg* is giving employment to a large number of hands.

At *Rondeau* the L.E. and D.R.R. Co. is making a number of changes in their station yard, the station building being moved some two hundred yards west and the pavilion and bungalow also moved to

make room for extensive coal docks. A large number are finding employment in these operations.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

During the past month trade in this city and district has been exceptionally good and in some cases the demand for labour has been greater than the supply. A large number of buildings are being erected, while others are being improved, making considerable work for those engaged in the trades affected. The foundries and factories are all rushed, and on the railroads the crews are working overtime. An idle man is hard to find in this district at present.

Two *strikes* have been reported during the month. The *plumbers and tinners* to the number of 25 made a demand on their employers for $2.50 a day for first-class men and $2.25 for second-class for nine hours. This was refused and the men went out on strike. After a week's idleness the matter was left to arbitration and decided in favour of the men. The *carpenters and machine hands* to the number of 30 in three planing mills asked for an increase of 10 per cent in wages, and the recognition of their union. One employer agreed to the demand, but the others refused to recognize the union, though they were willing to pay the increased wages. The men were called out and remained out five days, when the employers yielded the point.

Bricklayers and masons have all the work they can handle at present.

Carpenters and joiners are very busy.

Lathers and plasterers report conditions good.

Painters have plenty of work.

Plumbers are working overtime.

Builders' labourers are in good demand at present and the wages are 20 per cent higher than last year.

Shipbuilders are all fully employed overhauling the C.P.R. transfer boat.

Horseshoers report trade good.

Carriage and wagon makers are all busy.

Printers are all fully employed.

Tailors have all the work they can handle and are working overtime.

Bakers and confectioners report trade good.

Cigarmakers are all working full time.

The *Street Railway employees* got an increase of 15 per cent last week. The average wage is now $1.75 per day of 10 hours.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent reports as follows :—

Labour is at present well employed in this city and district, but no scarcity of men in any particular line is pronounced. As usual at this season of the year the *building trades* are exceptionally active. It can also be said, however, that all local industries are active. The volume of business is increasing very rapidly both in the retail and jobbing lines. The unusually large influx of immigration is given as one of the chief causes of this.

The month of May has been remarkable for the numerous changes in the rate of wages paid, and for the unrest and activity in trades union circles. Several strikes are in progress while several unions are negotiating for changes in conditions and wages.

Reports from the North-west Territories and districts along the North-western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway indicate that *seeding operations* as far as wheat is concerned are at an end, and that the crop is looking exceptionally well, favourable rains having caused very rapid growth. No reliable reports as to extent of acreage are as yet to hand, but experienced observers say that the acreage will approximate the exceptional figures of last year. Farmers continue to make deliveries of last years crop.

Railroad construction work is exceptionally active, both the C.P.R. and Canadian Northern having large gangs at work in different sections of the North-west.

All trades connected with *building* are now fully employed. The difficulties between employers and the workmen so much in evidence last month seem to have disappeared, and amicable adjustments with all trades, except the *carpenters*, have been made.

The local *iron works* are all busy. The C.P.R. *iron moulders* on May 1 received an advance of one cent per hour—from 25 to 26 cents. This, however, did not satisfy the demands of the men and an agreement was arrived at whereby the men should on June 1 receive a further advance of 1½ cent per hour. This will make the advance 10 per cent, which was extended to other employees in the moulding department.

The city of Winnipeg is installing its own fire alarm system which is giving extra employment to the *electrical workers*. The latter now report all employers as having signed their agreement.

The *bicycle* business has been very good, many jobbers having cleared their surplus stock carried over from last year and made new shipments. This activity has made the *bicycle repair shops* exceedingly busy.

The *furniture houses, carriage factory and repair shops* have been, as usual, busy during May, and all available men have been employed.

The *printing trade* has shown a tendency to slacken as is usual on the approach of summer weather ; there is no complaint, however, as to lack of employment.

Journeymen tailors are in the midst of a busy season, and garment workers are all fully employed. A new garment manufacturing factory is contemplated by a local firm.

The *bakers and confectioners* are enjoying normal conditions as far as volume of business is concerned. A strike is in progress in the one biscuit factory in the city.

Cigarmakers report no change in their steady business.

The general prosperity is ensuring steady employment to all unskilled labour.

The increased business of the country is making large demands on the existing transportation facilities with the result that all hands in this line are employed. Some unrest exists among the *freight handlers* in respect to dismissal of employees. The C.P.R. recently advanced $5 per month to all *clerks* employed in the freight sheds, and 1½ cent per hour advance was given the *truckers*.

The Canadian Northern *Trackmen's* Union committee recently endeavoured to approach the employers with a view to arrive at a mutual understanding relative to certain working conditions. Nothing, however, was accomplished.

The *Street Railway employees* have been given a better rate of pay. The rate of wages in the past has been : One year men, 15 cents per hour ; two year men, 16 cents ; three year men, 17 cents ; four year men, 18 cents ; five year men, 19 cents. The new scale is : one year men, 15 cents per hour ; two year men, 16 cents ; three year men, 18 cents ; four year men, 19 cents ; five year men, 20 cents. The order was posted at the Street Railway Company's office to take effect from May 1. It was done in fulfilment of a promise made to the men about two years ago, as a consequence only the men who have been with the company for two years or more participate in the rise.

Teamsters employed by the city were recently advanced from $3.60 to $4 per day. The *teamsters* asked for the advance on the ground that the price of feed and rent had materially advanced.

The city of Winnipeg has recently made the minimum rate of pay for *unskilled* labour 20 cents an hour. Prior to this change a graded scale of 15 cents, 17½ cents and 20 cents existed.

Musicians Union of Winnipeg was organized on May 1. Officers elected, were

President, James Stack; secretary, Geo. H. Bowman. A membership of 40 was reported.

About 40 girls who went on strike at Paulin & Chambers Biscuit Factory joined in a body the Bakers and Confectioners' Union during the month.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

With the opening of spring in this district there seems to be plenty of work in all lines of business. The supply of *farm labourers* is not equal to the demand, as may be seen from the fact that the Canadian Employment Association in this city has placed 265 labourers with farmers since April 1. In the other trades business seems to be good but so far the supply is equal to the demand. Activity is more pronounced in the seasonal trades and industries, such as the *building trades* and *agricultural industry,* both of which are now in full operation. It is anticipated, in fact, that the coming season will be one of the busiest in the *building trades* and in *real estate,* that this city has ever experienced. Houses are very scarce, so that it will be necessary to increase the supply to meet the demand. Quite a number of business blocks and an elevator will be built and employment will be given thereby to a considerable number of men. Retail trade is not very active at present on account of the time of the farmers being wholly employed in seeding. There has been no change in hours of labour in this city during the month, but the C.P.R. *machinists* have been granted an increase of two cents per hour in wages.

With some few exceptions seeding is well advanced throughout the district. The heavy rains at the beginning of the month retarded agricultural operations to some extent, but from late reports this has only affected the low lying lands. There are numerous inquiries received for land during the month by incoming settlers, and improved farms near this city are selling at from $20 to $25 per acre. A number of farmers have invested in land within a radius of ten or fifteen miles of Brandon, and are holding it for settlers from the east. Some of this land is valued as high as $12.50 per acre.

In the *manufacturing* line the Brandon Binder Twine Factory Co. is pushing their building forward at a rapid rate. The brick work of the factory was completed last fall. For the last two weeks 50 or 60 men have been busy preparing it for the machinery, so that everything will be in readiness to turn out binder twine by the harvest time. Raw material has been ordered from England and the United States.

Both the *Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways* are doing a heavy business. Construction work has commenced in some places, giving employment to a number of men.

Americans are not only buying western lands, but are now establishing some very large industries here. Among others is a very large ranching project, which is being taken up in the Maple Creek district by two of the largest ranch and cattle companies of the United States.

A company of St. Paul, Minn., has been experimenting with a raw material called wire grass, which grows in abundance in the marsh lands of the western states and is also to be found in the Canadian North-west. It is a jointless fibre, several feet long, tough and pliable. It has been brought into commercial success for binder twine purposes and other uses. This may be of benefit to North-west farmers if brought into practical use.

Bricklayers and masons are steadily employed.

Carpenters and joiners are busy and fully employed.

Lathers and plasterers are busy.

Painters and decorators report a very good spring trade.

Plumbers are rather slack at present, but expect plenty of work shortly.

Steamfitters are busy.

Stonecutters report trade good.

Builders' labourers are fully employed.

Machinists are busy, but there is no demand at present for *engineers*. Openings for a number of first-class *machinists* are reported at 29 cents per hour.

Blacksmiths are busy and there are openings for more men in the trade.

Boilermakers are steadily employed, but there is no demand except for a few first-class men.

Trade has been good with *printers* during the month.

Tailors have been busy.

Butchers are busy. A meat cutter gets from $50 to $60 per month.

Cigarmakers and tobacco workers are busy.

Stenographers get from $35 to $40 per month in this district. There are no openings in the city at present.

Railway conductors, engineers, firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, freight handlers, &c., report business never better in their line.

Teamsters and expressmen report trade good.

Quite a number of *unskilled labourers* are coming into this city. They are principally farm hands and find ready employment.

District Notes.

From reports from several points of this district a larger area of land will be put under cultivation this year than previously.

It is said that there is comparatively little grain now left for shipment. Nearly all the grain that is on hand will be required for seeding purposes.

Quite a number of men are employed repairing bridges that were damaged during the recent floods.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The demand for labour during the past month has been good, with a scarcity of unskilled labourers. Preparations are now being made by nearly all the canners along the Fraser river for the season's pack. The *building trades* also are busy. *Transportation and shipping* is very active, both by rail and river, supplies for canners and the trade in farmer's produce giving the steamers all the trade they can attend to. Shipments of shingles and lumber still continue good, with orders ahead for some time. The *deck hands* of the two river steamers made a demand during the month for increases of wages from $30 to $40 per month. Their request was granted.

The Brunette Saw-mills Company have recently installed three new machines for nailing salmon boxes.

There are evidences of an unusually heavy crop of fruit. The British Columbia *box factory* is running full time, endeavouring to keep up with the advance orders for fruit and berry boxes. Work has been commenced on the erection of new offices for the British Columbia Mills, Lumber and Trading Company of this city. During the month the Welsh *shingle mill* was sold, and several new additions to same, among which is a new dry kiln to replace one lately destroyed by fire, are being made.

The spring *fishing* on the Fraser has been somewhat more profitable during the past month than in April, the arrangement to sell by weight to the shippers instead of by the fish, being of advantage to the fishermen. During the past month several cars of fresh fish, packed in ice, have been sent from this point to New York and other eastern cities.

The *lumbering trade* is unusually busy, a shortage of logs being the only complaint. Several of the mills are running overtime,

and the demand for axemen and bushmen is good.

The *manufacturing of cans* for packing purposes is one of the busiest industries at the present time here. Messrs. Cliff & Sons' *can factory,* erected just beyond the city limits a few weeks ago, has already turned out 60,000 cans. The factory has a capacity of nearly 2,000 cans a day at present, and the output will be considerably enlarged within a few weeks. Electric power will be installed and the building considerably enlarged.

Men will soon be at work finishing the construction of the railway from Vancouver to Steveston. Already the track is laid from Vancouver to North Arm of the Fraser, and the new bridges across to Eburne are nearly completed. On Lulu island the grading has been completed to Steveston, and all the contractor has to do is to lay the nine miles of rails in June. About 40 men will be employed, a good many of whom have already been secured.

The arrangements for the consolidation of a number of the *canneries* of the province were completed during the month.

Work in the *building trade* is brisk, each and every hand being fully employed, with a good demand for painters.

Iron moulders, machinists and engineers are very busy, and a large repair work is being carried on.

Electrical workers and linemen are fairly busy.

Shipwrights and caulkers are very dull.

Shingle weavers have plenty of work, and there is a demand for men.

Printers report work brisk, and all members of the trade steadily employed.

Journeymen tailors report work very good.

Cigarmakers are steadily employed.

Steamboat men and steamboat firemen are all busy, with excellent prospects for a good season's work.

Street railway employees report work plentiful.

A large number of *unskilled labourers* are employed prepared for the erection of the new bridge. The builders have a large gang quarrying rock for foundations.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The falling off in the northern trade has reacted on business conditions in this city and district. The volume of local trade is good, however, but not sufficient for the number of concerns, many of whom are complaining. Work is good at the usual rates of wages, which in one or two intances have been slightly advanced. The going into force of the card system in the *building trades* on the 1st of the month slightly agitated the contractors, but as no increase in wages was asked, they generally acceded to the requests of the men, who number about 500.

Fishing operations are dull at present. Preparations are being made at Vancouver for the Skeena River salmon pack.

The *shingle mills* are busy.

The *building trades* are very active, several large blocks and residences going up.

Carpenters and joiners are all busy at 33⅓ cents an hour for nine hours and 5 hours on Saturdays. There are about 40 *plumbers* all told, twenty-four of them representing fifteen shops and employing 15 to 16 men.

Iron moulders are all at work.

Electrical workers are not busy, there being a surplus of men. Wages paid are $2.50 for 10 hours.

Blacksmiths get $3 a day, and are generally employed. The horseshoers being very busy.

Tool sharpeners report an excess of men.

The *jewellers* trade is quiet.

Repairers are fairly busy.

Shingle weavers are not in demand, though the demand is good for shingles.

Printers are very busy in the job offices. Newspaper work is poor.

A new schedule is being arranged between the *journeymen* bakers and their employers.

Cigarmakers' trade not good.

The *barbers* new schedule calls for a minimum of $15 a week and 60 per cent of receipts over $25. This holds good until May 1, 1903.

Builders labourers have organized with a membership of 25 and the *teamsters* with 90. Charters have been sent and temporary officers elected.

District Notes.

A Trades and Labour Council has been formed at Dawson City, Y.T. The unions represented on the board are the *printers, carpenters, cooks and waiters, sheet metal workers and painters.*

A letter written from the Horsefly district, where new placer mining discoveries are reported, to the government agent at Ashcroft, reports the trip to Fraser creek, a very difficult one. Fraser creek is five miles north from Eureka creek, the place of discovery, and 70 miles from Harper's camp in the Cariboo district, or a little over two hundred miles from Ashcroft. There is still three feet of snow (May 10th), in the valleys which makes mining operations difficult. In prospecting most of Fraser creek and some of the smaller creeks running into Horsefly river the writer got as high as 30 colours to the pan and did not get to bed rock in any place. Three feet was the deepest he got down, water driving the prospectors out, and the snow being so deep that the beaches could not be prospected. The snow, it is thought, will hardly be all off by June 1. General satisfaction with conditions is reported. The coarsest gold procured went about 10 to 20 cents to the pan. From Harpers' Camp on the 13th, the river trail was reported very fair for pack horses, and that a number have gone in by that route this spring. Horses cannot travel by the lake route and over the summit. The new diggings found are very satisfactory on Horsefly and Fraser creeks. Good strikes are looked for after the snow is gone.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The general condition of the labour market during the month was satisfactory, being slightly better than the previous month. No unusual activity was apparent in any particular trade, excepting that of *shipwrights and caulkers.* A number of mechanics in this line were brought into the district for rush work.

A local *milling firm* has entered into contract with the Imperial War Office to deliver 235,000 bushels of oats at Durban and other South African ports. The grain was purchased in Alberta, at points on the line of railway between Calgary and Edmonton, and is being shipped to Vancouver, and put on board the steamer *Ganges,* which will carry the cargo to its destination.

A good deal of activity was in evidence early in the month among wholesale merchants getting consignments of goods ready for the Yukon trade. About 100 tons of general merchandise were shipped from here, and on the opening of navigation will be among the first consignments to reach the Yukon capital.

On June 1, the new scale of wages for *bricklayers and stonemasons* goes into effect, being $4.50 per day of 8 hours. All work contracted for previous to April 1 will be finished at the old rate. The old scale was $4 to $4.50 for 9 hours. A new scale of wages for *plumbers, steamfitters and gasfitters* also takes effect on June 1. It calls for $4 per day of 8 hours. This means an increase in pay and a reduction in hours; formerly there was no established rate.

On May 1, *carpenters and joiners* commenced to work 8 hours per day instead of

9, with the understanding that the rate of wages (33⅓ cents per hour) should remain undisturbed. On the 15th instant seven *carpenters* working on the new government house became dissatisfied with this arrangement and struck. After being out for two days the contractor agreed to pay them at the rate of 37½ cents per hour. A number of other contractors are now voluntarily paying carpenters the latter rate.

At the end of the month harmony prevails between employer and employed.

A new *salmon cannery* is to be built at Comox, with a capacity of 20,000 cases. It will also have facilities for the salting of fish, which the company propose placing on the home and foreign markets. Another fish curing plant will be established at Neal Bay, if rights can be secured on the reserve at that point.

The *lumber mills and sash and door factories* report business prosperous, being much better than in former years. Some factories in order to meet the demand for manufactured articles, have had to increase their facilities. They are all running full time, and employment is fair. A large percentage of workmen engaged in these industries are Chinese and Japanese.

Work on the *smelter* at Crofton is progressing favourably. The buildings are nearly completed, and a large amount of the plant is ready to put in.

Twenty-three of the schooners engaged in the *sealing industry* have returned from the winter cruise and report very poor success. The total catch of the 23 vessels is 3,173 skins, being an average of 138 to the vessel. Last year an average of 214 skins was taken. The returned vessels gave employment to 662 men, 208 being white and 454 Indians. The fleet comprises 33 schooners, nine of which went direct to the Asiatic coast and Copper islands. One vessel is reported lost.

In the *building trades* work is brisk for *bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners,* all being fully employed. For *lathers, plasterers, painters and plumbers* the season's operations are not far enough advanced to create a demand, but all are fairly well employed. *Stonecutters* report work fair.

In the *metal trades* conditions are normal. Business has fallen off slightly during the month, still there is enough to keep all *moulders, machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers* fully employed.

Shipwrights and caulkers are busy.

Carriage and wagon makers report trade good.

For printers, pressmen and bookbinders trade is fair.

Journeymen tailors report trade dull.

Bakers and confectioners had a fairly good month. Journeymen in the trade complain of prevailing conditions.

Cigarmakers report trade good; all hands are fully employed.

The *barbers* report conditions satisfactory.

A large number of marine *engineers* and *captains* who spent the winter here returned north early in the month to take charge of their various crafts, and have them ready for service when navigations opens in northern waters.

Teamsters and expressmen are kept well employed.

The supply of *unskilled labour* is quite equal to the demand.

A branch of the *Retail Clerks' International Protective Association* was organized here during the month.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

General employment has been fair in this district during the month, though in certain trades rather dull. There are sufficient *labourers* to meet all demands, in some branches an excess. Conditions are quiet in this city though in some parts of the district activity prevails. Business is

fair for the time of the year. There have been no industrial disturbances and no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour throughout the district.

The *fishing industry* is quiet.

In the *logging camps* work is very active owing to an increasing demand for logs and a scarcity of logs on hand. Good *choppers* and *loggers* are getting steady employment.

In the *coal mining industry* conditions are quiet owing to the competition of fuel oil and other causes. In the *quartz mining industry,* especially on the west coast, there is a favourable movement with good prospects for continuance, for some time to come.

Bricklayers and masons are not very busy.

Carpenters and joiners report conditions very quiet for the time of the year.

Lathers and plasterers are not very well employed.

Painters and paper-hangers report fair conditions.

Blacksmiths are well employed.

Carriage and wagon makers are rather busy.

Journeymen tailors are fairly busy.

Boot and shoe workers report quiet times.

Cigarmakers and tobacco workers are not well employed.

Ship labourers and longshoremen are in many cases idle.

Cabdrivers, hackmen, carters and draymen are busy.

During the month there has been a good demand for *unskilled labour* on *civic work,* but with sufficient labour on hand to meet the demand.

The *Clerks* employed in the local stores are taking steps to convert their association into a union.

District Notes.

The district surrounding Nanaimo being nearly all influenced by the coal trade reports conditions nearly similar to those prevailing in the city. The *quartz mining districts* are experiencing a period of active growth.

PROPOSED BILL FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES BY ARBITRATION.

AT the session of the Dominion parliament closed during the month of May, the Honourable the Minister of Labour introduced a Bill for the settlement of railway labour disputes by arbitration. The principle underlying the main provisions of the Bill is that of compulsory arbitration as a means of preventing strikes and lock-outs upon railways in the event of railway companies and their employees being unable to settle by voluntary agreement matters of difference or controversy which from time to time may arise between them.

When introducing the Bill the minister took occasion to explain that it was not the intention of the government to pass the measure at the session then ensuing. It was presented to parliament and to the country at the time in order that it might receive consideration at the hands of the public, the railway companies and their employees during the recess, and the minister stated that the government would welcome any suggestions tending to perfect the measure so that it might more effectively accomplish the object in view, namely, the peaceful settlement of labour disputes between railway companies and their employees without any interruption to the operations of the railways and in a manner satisfactory to the great interests involved. The minister also intimated that it was the intention of the government

to re-introduce the Bill at the next session, at which time its provisions will likely receive full discussion in parliament.

Extent of Application.

It is to be noted, in the first place, that the proposed Act is limited in its application to industrial disputes arising between railway companies and their employees. Under this heading is to be included, however, not simply railways within Canada operating under Dominion, but also those operating under provincial charters, also the government railway (the Intercolonial) and any railways owned by the provinces, with the consent of the governments of these provinces. It also applies to any railway operated by steam, electricity or other motor power, so as to include street and suburban railways. The range of subjects that may be referred is only limited by the variety of subjects in disputes arising between railway companies and their employees.

The preamble of the Bill sets forth its aim and purpose in the following words : 'Whereas disputes and differences frequently arise between railway companies and their employees, and there being no suitable means for adjustment, resort is had to strikes and lock-outs causing the railways to fall into disrepair and endangering the lives and safety of passengers and train hands, delaying transportation of mails, passengers and freight and in other ways occasioning serious injury both public and private, it is desirable to remove the cause of such strikes and lock-outs by the establishment of boards of arbitration for the settlement of all such disputes and differences.'

Strikes and Lockouts Declared Illegal.

Accordingly, among the first clauses of the Act are provisions intended to remove the possibility of strikes or lock-outs upon railways by declaring the same to be illegal and making companies and individuals liable to penalties for violating this provision. In the case of any company declaring or causing a lock-out it shall be liable to a fine equal to the amount of wages, salary or other remuneration (computed for the period covered by such lock-out) which but for such lock-out would have been paid to the employees so locked out if they had continued uninterruptedly to serve the company in accordance with the terms of their hiring, and shall also forfeit to each of said employees a sum of money equal to double the amount of such wages, salary or remuneration. Any employee who shall go out on strike shall be liable to a fine equal to the amount of wages, salary or other remuneration, (computed for the period covered by the strike) which, but for such strike, would have been payable to him if he had continued uninterruptedly to serve the company in accordance with the terms of his hiring. It is also made an offence punishable by penalty for any one to incite a railway company to declare or cause a lock-out, or to incite any employee or employees to go out on strike.

Boards of Arbitration.

For the settlement of disputes boards of arbitration are provided and the main part of the proposed Act is taken up in setting forth the constitution of such boards and the methods of operation of these boards. The Act contemplates the establishment of seven provincial boards and one Dominion board, the intention being to have a board in each province for the settlement of questions of provincial character and a Dominion board for the settlement of such questions as are more far reaching than provincial. For the purposes of the measure, the North-west Territories are deemed to be part of the province of Manitoba. Each provincial board is to be composed of three arbitrators, one to be chosen by the railway companies of the province or operating within the province, another to be chosen by the employees, and the third to be chosen by these two, or failing their ability to mutually agree upon a third, by the Governor in Council. The different provincial boards will be equipped with a clerk who will be the medium of communication be-

tween the parties to the trouble and the board, and perform clerical duties proper to his position.

Of arbitrators of the several provincial boards, there would accordingly be in all seven representing the railway companies, seven representing the employees, and seven appointed either jointly by the arbitrators already chosen from both sides, or by the government. From among this number the Dominion board is to be constituted. It will consist of five members, two to be chosen out of the seven elected by the railway companies, two out of the seven elected by the employees and the fifth to be chosen by these four or failing their making a choice, by the Governor in Council.

Mode of Electing Arbitrators.

The proposal in reference to the mode of election of the arbitrators of provincial boards is as follows :—There will be in Ottawa an officer to be called the Registrar, whose duty it will be from time to time to prepare election registers. Elections will be triennial unless a vacancy should occur, in which case there is a provision for a by-election. One voters' list will be made up for the railways and another for the employees, each railway operating within the province being given as many votes in the election of its arbitrator as it has employees within the province. In regard to the employees, each employee in the province will have one vote. The two registers will be entirely distinct, the railway companies voting as one class and electing their representative on the board, the employees voting as one class and electing their representative on the board. Each will vote by voting papers to be transmitted to the Registrar, and these papers will be opened on a day named. The Act also contains a provision giving the minister power to determine the form of voting and nomination papers, the manner in which they may be sent in, and generally all such matters as in his judgment are necessary or proper with a view to the election of members of said boards in accordance with the intent and meaning of the Act. The duration of a provincial board will be three years.

Powers of Arbitration Boards.

It will be the duty of the boards in all cases in the first instance to be conciliatory, and endeavour to arrange a settlement of matters in dispute ; failing in their efforts at settlement by conciliation, each board is clothed with ample powers to preside as a court of arbitration to determine upon the merits of the questions referred to it and make an award, and, as already mentioned, their jurisdiction shall extend to the settlement and determination of any dispute or difficulty referred to them under the provisions of the Act. If a railway is wholly within one province, or if the employees who are actually parties to any difference are in respect of their services to the company performing the work in one province only, though the line of the company's railway may extend beyond such province, in either case the difference shall be dealt with by the provincial board of that province, otherwise it shall be dealt with by the Dominion board, and the minister shall determine, in the event of any question of jurisdiction arising, by which board it shall be settled.

Proceedings and Awards.

Both provincial and Dominion boards are given power to summon witnesses and of requiring them to give evidence under oath or solemn affirmation and produce such documents and things as are deemed requisite for the full investigation of the matters into which inquiry is being made, and it shall be in the discretion of the boards to conduct their proceedings in public or in private. No counsel nor solicitor is entitled to appear except with the consent of all parties to the reference. In the case of provincial boards the award of the chairman and one other member of the board will be the award of the board. The award of the chairman and two other members in the case of the Dominion board will be the award of the board. In each case the award shall be

current for the time specified, otherwise for a period of one year, subject to its earlier termination by notice being given by one of the parties to the other, but, nevertheless, continuing in force until another award has been duly made. Boards shall have power to amend the provisions of their awards for the purpose of remedying any defects therein, or giving fuller effect thereto. Where the dispute being inquired into affects a certain class of employees of the company, it shall not be necessary for them all to take part in the inquiry, but the class may be represented by some of their members ; and the award made, though some only of the employees of the class are represented before the board, shall be binding on the whole class, providing that in the opinion of the board the whole class was substantially represented by the employees who took part in the proceedings. There shall be no appeal to any courts of law from the award. The board may in its award fix and determine what shall constitute a breach of the award.

Enforcement of Award.

In the case of any company wilfully omitting or refusing to abide by an award, it shall be liable to a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, to be determined by the board making the award, for each day of such omission or refusal. These fines shall be recovered as in the case of other fines. Provided, however, that in any trial or proceedings for the recovery of a fine the award of the board shall be conclusive as to the liability of the company and the amount of such liability. One half of such fine on recovery shall be payable to the Receiver General, and the other half to the employees directly affected by such omission or refusal in such proportion as the arbitrators may determine. The procedure for enforcing penalties imposed, or authorized to be imposed, by the Act, is to be that prescribed by that part of the Criminal Code which relates to summary convictions. It is provided, however, that nobody shall be liable to imprisonment for default in the payment of any penalty.

Proposed Bill a Tentative Measure.

The proposed Act contains a number of other provisions more or less concerned with matters of procedure, and details incidental to the efficient carrying out of the main provisions of the Act. It is to be borne in mind, however, in considering the whole or any part of the Act that the measure in its present form is tentative, and that, as stated by the minister, the government will be pleased to receive suggestions having for their object the improvement of the measure.

For the purpose of more accurate reference, the *Gazette* publishes a copy of the Bill as an appendix to the present issue.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN CANADA.

IN the June, 1901, number of the *Labour Gazette* was published the first of a series of statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of employment in the various branches of the building trades in Canada. Since the publication of these tables important changes in rates of wages both in regard to the wages and hours have taken place, for certain classes of labour employed in the building trades in several localities. For purposes of comparison, as well as for that of furnishing a statement of current rates at the present time, the table is published herewith, made up of returns received from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette,* and from reports made by fair wage officers of the Department of Labour on the rates obtaining in the localities mentioned during the month of May. As in most of the localities some agreements had been arrived at between contractors and their employees, as the result of demands made at the beginning of the season, the rates here presented may be taken as those which for the most part will govern the conditions of employment of the several classes named during the present year.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

Locality.	Carpenters		Shinglers.		Joiners.		Stair Builders.		Lathers.		Plasterers.		Painters and Glaziers.	
	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.	
Nova Scotia –														
Boularderie	2 00	9											2 00	9
Halifax	1 98	9	1 98	9	1 98	9	1 98	9	1 80	9	3 24	9	1 98	9
Port Hood	1 65	10			1 65	10							2 00	10
Wolfeville	1 50	10											1 50	10
Yarmouth													1 50	10
Prince Edward Island—														
Charlottetown	1 50	10	1 50	10	1 50	10	2 00	10	2 00	10	2 00	10	2 00	10
New Brunswick—														
Caraquet	1 50	10												
St. John	2 00	9	2 00	9	2 00	9	2 00	9	1 70	9	3 00	9	1 70	9
Woodstock	1 75	10	1 50	10	1 75	10	2 00	10	1 75	10	2 25	10	1 75	10
Quebec—														
Hull	1 70	10	1 80	10	1 80	10	2 50	10	1 70	10	3 00	10	2 00	10
Montreal	1 80	10			1 80	10	2 25	10	2 00	10	2 80	10	1 80	10
Quebec	2 00	10	2 00	10	2 00	10	2 25	10	1 50	10	2 25	10	1 53	9
St. Hyacinthe	2 00	10	1 50	10	2 00	10	2 25	10	1 50	10	2 50	10	2 00	10
St. Roch des Aulnais	1 50	10											1 50	10
Three Rivers	2 00	10	1 50	10	2 00	10			1 00	10	2 25	10	2 00	10
Ontario—														
Belleville	2 00	10	1 50	10	1 50	10	2 00	10	2 50	10	2 50	10	2 50	10
Brantford	1 85	10	1 85	10	1 85	10	1 85	10	3 00	10	3 00	10	1 80	10
Cape Croker	1 50	10											1 75	10
Chatham	1 50										2 50		1 50	
	2 00	10	1 50	10	1 50	10	2 50	10	2 50	10	3 00	10	2 00	10
Clinton	1 50	10			1 50	10	1 50	10			2 00	10	1 75	10
Fort William	2 50	10			3 00	10	3 00	10			3 50	10	2 00	10
													1 50	
Guelph	1 75	10	1 50	10	2 00	10	2 25	10	1 40	10	2 00	10	2 25	8
Hamilton	2 25	*10	2 25	*10	2 30	*10	2 30	*10	2 30	*10	1 98	*9	2 07	*9
Kingston	2 00	9	2 00	9	2 00	9	2 25	9	2 00	9	3 00	9	1 90	9
Little Gros Cap	2 50	10											2 25	10
London	2 00	9			2 16	9	2 25	9			2 20	8	2 02	9
Ottawa	1 98	9			1 98	9	2 25	9			2 70	9	2 00	9
Port Rowan	1 50	10			1 50	10							1 50	10
St. Thomas	2 00	10	2 00	10	2 00	10	2 50	10	2 00	10	2 50	10	1 75	10
Stratford									2 00		2 25		1 50	
	1 65	10	1 65	10	1 65	10	1 75	10	2 25	10	2 50	10	1 75	10
Stribling Point	2 25	10											2 25	10
Toronto	2 25	9	2 25	9	2 48	9	2 70	9	2 20	8	3 00	8	2 40	8
Windsor	2 02		2 02		2 02		2 25		2 02				2 02	
	2 25	9	2 25	9	2 25	9	2 70	9	2 25	9	3 60	9	2 25	9
Manitoba—														
Brandon	2 50	10	2 50	10	2 50	10	2 50	10	2 00	10	4 00	10	2 50	‡10
Winnipeg	2 75	10			2 75	10	2 75	10			4 05	9	2 50	10
British Columbia—														
Nanaimo	3 00	9	3 00	9	3 00	9	3 00	9	3 00	9	4 00	9	3 00	9
New Westminster	3 00	9			3 00	9	3 50	9			4 00	8	3 00	9–10
Vancouver			2 70				3 00		2 25		3 20			
	3 00	*9	3 00	*9	3 00	*9	3 60	*9	2 70	*9	4 00	8	3 00	9

* Five hours on Saturdays. † Six hours on Saturdays. ‡ Glaziers, $1.70 10.

IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 8.

Gas and Steam-fitters.		Plumbers.		Slate Roofers		Metal Roofers.		Felt and Gravel Roofers.		Galvanized Iron Workers.		Tinsmiths.		Electricians.	
Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.
$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.	
1 67	9	1 98	9			2 00	9					1 67	9	1 67	9
2 00	10	2 00	10									2 00	10		
1 70	9	1 70	9									1 65	9		
1 75	10	2 00	10	2 00	10	2 00	10					2 00	10	2 00	10
2 25	10	2 25	10									2 50	10		
2 25	10	2 25	10	2 00	10	2 00	10	1 40	10	2 00	10	2 00	10	1 50	10
2 00	10	2 00	10			1 50	10	1 50	10	1 50	10	1 50	10	1 50	10
2 00	10	2 00	10									2 00	10		
2 00	10	2 00										1 75	10		
3 00	10	3 00	10					1 50	10	2 00	10	1 50	10	3 00	10
2 50	10	2 50	10									1 75	10		
												1 50			
3 00	10	2 50	10									2 00	10		
3 50	10	3 50										2 50	10	3 50	10
2 00	10	2 00	10									2 00	10		
												1 70			
2 25	*9	2 25	*9									2 00	*10		
1 75	10	1 75	10			2 00	9					1 75	10	1 50	10
2 25	9	2 25	9							1 67	10	1 67	10	1 98	9
2 00	9	2 00	9									2 00	9	1 50	9
2 50		2 50										2 00			
3 00	10	3 00	10									2 50	10		
1 50	10	1 50	10									1 50	10		
2 20		2 20													
2 60	8	2 60	8									1 70	8	2 07	9
2 25		2 25										2 25			
2 70	9	2 70	9									2 70	9		
3 50	10	4 00	10									2 50	10		
3 60	9	3 60	9			2 50	10	2 50	10	2 50	10	2 50	10	2 50	10
		3 00	9									3 00	9		
3 50	*10	3 00	*10									3 00	10		
		3 20				3 20		3 20		3 20		3 20			
3 80	†9½	4 00	†9½	3 00	9	4 00	†9½	4 00	†9½	4 00	†9½	4 00	†9½	3 20	9

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

LOCALITY.	Bricklayers		Masons.		Builders' Labourers.		Scaffolders		Ordinary Labourers		Excavators		Quarrymen	
	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.	
Nova Scotia—														
Boularderie	4 05	9	3 24	9	1 50	10	.....	....	.....	...	1 50	10	....	....
Halifax	3 24	9	3 24	9	1 35	9	1 98	9	1 35	9	1 35	9	1 75	10
Port Hood	3 25	10	2 50	10	1 25	10	.....	....	1 25	10	.....	....	....	....
Wolfeville	2 00	10	2 00	10	1 30	10	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Yarmouth	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1 15	10	....	....	.....	....
Prince Edward Island—														
Charlottetown	2 50	10	2 50	10	1 25	10	1 25	10	1 25	10	1 25	10	.....	....
New Brunswick—														
Caraquet	1 75	10	1 75	10	1 00	10	.....	....	1 00	10	....	....	.....	....
St. John	3 00	9	3 00	9	1 40	9	1 40	9	1 17	9	1 35	9	.....	....
Woodstock	2 25	10	2 50	10	1 50	10	.....	....	1 25	10	.....	....	....	....
Quebec—														
Hull	3 00	10	3 00	10	1 70	10	1 70	10	1 40	10	1 40	10	...	...
Montreal	3 15	9	2 70	9	1 40	10	1 50	10	1 25	10	1 25	10	.....	....
Quebec	3 00	9	2 50	10	1 50	10	....	....	1 25	10	1 25	10	1 25	10
St. Hyacinthe	2 50	10	2 50	10	....	....	1 25	10	....	....	1 00	10	.....	....
St. Roch des Aulnais	....	....	2 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 10	10	.....	....	.....	....
Three Rivers	3 00	10	2 50	10	1 50	10	1 50	10	1 50	10	.....	....	....	....
Ontario—														
Belleville	3 00	10	3 00	10	1 50	10	1 50	10	1 35	10	1 35	10	1 50	10
Brantford	2 70	9	2 70	9	1 35	9	1 35	9	1 25	10	1 25	10	.....	....
	3 00		3 00		1 50		1 50							
Cape Croker	2 00	10	2 00	10	1 25	10	.....	....	1 25	10	.....	....	.....	....
Chatham	3 00	10	3 00	10	1 50	10	1 50	10	1 25	10	1 50	10	...	....
Clinton	2 25	10	2 25	10	1 35	10	.....	...	1 25	10	....	....	...	....
Fort William	4 00	10	3 50	10	2 00	10	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....
Guelph	2 75	9	2 75	9	1 35	9	1 35	9	1 35	9	1 35	9	....	....
Hamilton	3 15	*9	3 15	*9	1 62	*9	1 62	*9	1 62	*9	1 62	*9	.....	....
Kingston	3 00	9	3 00	9	1 50	9	....	....	1 25	9	1 50	9	1 50	9
Little Gros Cap	.....	....	4 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 75	10	.....	....	.....	....
London	3 00	8	3 00	8	1 60	8	....	....	1 50	10	.....	....	....	....
Ottawa	3 24	9	3 24	9	1 71	9	....	....	1 35	9	.....	....	.....	....
Port Rowan	2 00	10	2 00	10	1 30	10	....	....	1 25	10	....	....	.....	....
St. Thomas	3 00	9	3 00	9	1 50	10	1 50	10	1 50	10	1 50	10	....	....
Stratford	2 25	10	2 25	10	1 50	10	1 50	10	1 25	10	1 25	10	.....	....
Stribling Point	3 20	10	3 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50	10	.....	....	.....	....
Toronto	3 00	8	3 00	8	1 84	8	1 84	8	1 62	9	1 62	9	....	....
											1 98			
Windsor	3 60	9	3 60	9	1 35	9	1 35	9	1 39	9	1 39	9	.....	....
					1 53		1 53							
Manitoba—														
Brandon	4 50	10	4 00	10	2 00	10	2 00	10	1 50	10	1 75	10	.....	....
Winnipeg	4 00	8	4 00	8	1 98	8–9	1 98	8–9	1 65	8–9	1 70	10	1 98	9
British Columbia—														
Nanaimo	4 00	9	4 00	9	2 45	9	2 45	9	2 45	9	2 45	9		
New Westminster	4 00	8	4 00	8	2 45	9	.....	....	2 25	9	2 25	9	....	....
Vancouver	4 00	8–9	3 50	8–9	2 15	9	2 15	9	2 00	9	1 80	9	2 50	9
	4 50		4 50		2 70		2 70				2 05		3 00	

* 5 hours on Saturdays. ** 4 hours on Saturdays.

IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 8.

Derrick-men.		Powder Men.		Stone drillers		Stonecutters.		Teamsters, One Horse.		Teamsters, One Horse and Cart.		Teamsters, Two Horses.		Teamsters, Two Horses and Wagon.	
Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.	Wages per Day.	Hours per Day.
$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.	
										2 50	10			4 50	10
1 35	9	1 35	9			2 70	9								
						2 00	10								
								2 50	10	2 50	10	3 75	10	3 75	10
								2 50	9	3 00	9	4 00	9	4 00	9
						2 50	10	1 50	10	1 75	10	2 50	10	2 75	10
								1 25	10	2 00	10	1 40	10	3 00	10
								1 50	10	2 00	10	3 50	10	4 00	10
1 25	10	1 35	10	1 50	10			2 00	10	2 00	10	3 00	10	3 00	10
				1 50	10	2 50	10	1 15	10	1 25	10	2 50	10	2 50	10
								2 00	10	2 00	10	3 00	10	3 00	10
1 50	10	1 50	10	1 50	10	3 51	9	1 50	10	1 50	10	2 50	10	2 50	10
								2 00	10	2 25	10	2 75	10	3 35	10
								2 25	10	2 25	10	3 00	10	3 00	10
								2 50	10	2 50	10	3 00	10	3 00	10
								2 00	10	2 00	10	3 00	10	3 00	10
						4 05	9	3 75	10	3 75	10	5 00	10	5 00	10
								2 00	10	2 25	10	2 50	10	2 75	10
								2 00	9	2 00	9	3 00	9		
2 00	10					3 00	9	2 00	9	2 00	9	2 75	9	2 75	9
						3 00	8	2 00	9	2 00	9	3 00	9	3 00	9
						3 24	9	2 00	10	2 00	10	3 15	10	3 15	10
						2 00	10								
								2 00	10	2 00	10	2 50	10	3 00	10
												3 00	10	3 00	10
												3 00	10	3 00	10
						3 44	**8	2 00	9	2 50	9	4 00	9	4 00	9
										2 25	9			3 60	9
												5 00	10	5 00	10
1 98	9	2 00	9	2 00	9	4 00	8	2 50	9	2 50	9	3 60	9	3 60	9
										5 60	9			6 00	9
										4 00	10			6 00	10
2 70	9	2 70	9	2 70	9	3 60	*8								
3 15		3 15		3 15		4 50									

ARBITRATION BETWEEN CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES.

ON the 7th of May the arbitrators appointed to determine a basis of wage agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees made their award. The decision to refer matters in dispute to arbitration was arrived at during the month of March, at a time when negotiations between the company and its employees, for the purpose of determining rules for the government of the maintenance-of-way men and a wages schedule, presented the appearance of a dead-lock resulting between the parties on the wages question, and there threatened in consequence the possibility of a strike at an early date. The agreement between the parties to refer the matters of differences to arbitration is generally conceded to have had the result of averting a repetition of the industrial disturbances of last year.

Voluntary Conciliation.

A Joint Protective Board representing members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen and officials of the C.P.R., commenced negotiations at Montreal on March 15 in virtue of an agreement made at the time of the settlement of the strike of maintenance-of-way employees on the C.P.R. on August 30 of last year. Negotiations were not commenced, however, without the expression of some difference of opinion between the parties as to the terms of letters exchanged at the time of the settlement of the strike. Negotiations advanced after March 27, when the president of the C.P.R., in a letter addressed to the chairman of the Joint Protective Board, agreed on behalf of the C.P.R., to negotiate with the Joint Protective Board in regard to a schedule for the permanent maintenance-of-way men of the system, the president stating that, if in the course of the negotiations there were any items of the proposed schedule about which the parties could not agree, the company was prepared to have them submitted to arbitration for final determination, one of the arbitrators to be selected by the company, one by the men and these two to select the third. After the receipt of this letter, numerous conferences were held in which members of the board, the general manager and some of the general superintendents participated, and these conferences resulted in the adoption of a set of rules and general regulations governing the service of permanent maintenance-of-way employees on the C.P.R. After the adoption of these rules the wage schedule for the Eastern Division was taken up for discussion but the general manager and board failed to agree upon the rates, and this made it necessary to submit the fixing of the rates of pay to arbitration.

Reference to Arbitration.

On April 7, Mr. F. P. Gutelius was appointed arbitrator as representing the C.P.R., and on the following day Mr. John T. Wilson, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen, was appointed arbitrator as representing the men. On April 10 an agreement outlining the course of the arbitrators in their deliberations was drawn up and signed by both parties. The following is a copy of this agreement :—

It is agreed that the subject to be arbitrated is the rates of pay for permanent maintenance of way men employees on the Eastern Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway ; that if, after the decision has been given in reference thereto, the parties cannot agree as to the schedule of wages for the other divisions of the railway, the dispute shall in like manner be referred to arbitration, that such rates are to be adjusted on the accepted basis of rules governing their service annexed thereto.

That the question as to whether pumpmen on the Lake Superior and Western Division shall be classed as maintenance of way men shall be decided by the arbitrators.

That the decision or award of the arbitrators or a majority of them shall be given in writing on or before May 1 next after the hearing of the evidence.

That it shall be binding on both parties and shall become effective on the date to be named therein, and that the witnesses on the arbitration shall be examined under oath or upon affirmation, or by written statements in the form

of affidavits, according to the law of the province in which the same shall be taken.

Signed at Montreal this tenth day of April, 1902.

D. WILKINSON,
Chairman for the employees.

D. McNICOLL,
for the company.

After their appointment the chosen arbitrators spent some time trying to arrange a settlement that would be acceptable to both parties, but were unable to come to any agreement. On April 12, however, they agreed to accept as third arbitrator the Hon. Sir John A. Boyd, K.C.M.G., Chancellor of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Chancellor Boyd expressed his willingness to accept the appointment as arbitrator and on May 5 the first meeting of the arbitrators took place at the Viger Hotel, Montreal. At this meeting statements were filed on behalf of the company and the employees, together with a large number of exhibits having a bearing upon the contentions made.

Statement on Behalf of Employees.

The main arguments presented to the arbitrators in support of an increase of wages to the maintenance-of-way employees of the company were the alleged disproportion in the rates paid to maintenace-of-way employees in comparison with the wages paid by the company to employees in other branches of the service, regard being had to exposure, responsibility and services rendered ; the alleged increase in the cost of living during the past few years, wages having remained the same; and the alleged rapid increase in the gross and net earnings of the company. It was stated that the prices of the necessaries of life had increased at least 30 per cent during the past three years, and that during the last twelve months the market values of the stocks of the C.P.R. had increased about 25 per cent, or $75,000,000, the millions of acres of land presented to the company by the government having also increased in value. It was also argued that the services of the maintenance-of-way men were worth more than the company was paying, or had offered to pay. The exceptional privileges enjoyed by the C.P.R. from the government and its exceptional position in relation to other lines were also mentioned among factors which should be taken into consideration by the arbitrators.

Statement on Behalf of Company.

On behalf of the company it was argued that the present rate of wages paid by the company to maintenance-of-way men in its employ was generally higher than that paid to maintenance-of-way employees on adjacent railways ; that it had to meet the competition of other railways and its freight and passenger rates being practically the same, it should not be required to pay higher wages to its employees than were paid by competing lines ; that labour was worth its market value and no more and that value was determined by the wages paid for similar work under like conditions ; that the rates of wages being paid were higher than were paid for outside labour when it was remembered that in the service of the company employment was steady all the year round ; also that the character of the work required from sectionmen was very much lighter than in the majority of other labour occupations. Additional pay for night and Sunday work, free transportation on roads for employees and domestic supplies; light rent charges for the use of the section houses ; the opportunity of obtaining fuel free of cost ; the opportunity of keeping vegetable gardens, as well as no deductions for time lost on account of darkness averaging 90 hours per year, or time lost in going to and from work were mentioned as amongst the valuable concessions alleged to be granted by the company to its employees ; whilst among alleged distinct advantages to the employees in the company's service not existing amongst other classes of labour were mentioned, the possibility of energetic men becoming foreman within two or three years and attaining later a still higher position ; the permanency of the tenure of the position of employees, regard being

had to the care which the company took of its old employees, and its proposed methods of superannuation. It was further alleged that the increase of wages made at the time of the strike in 1901 and the privileges above cited, offset the increase in the cost of living which was admitted to have taken place during the last few years.

The Award Made.

The arbitrators were in session three days, and on May 7 their award was given. It was signed by Chancellor Boyd and Mr. Wilson, the representative of the maintenance-of-way men. Mr. Gutelius, the arbitrator selected by the company, declined to concur in the award, which, however, in consequence of its having the signature of two arbitrators, became binding upon both.

The following is a copy of the text of the award :—

Whereas, by agreement dated April 10, 1902, signed at Montreal by D. Wilkinson, chairman of the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and D. McNicoll, second vice-president and general manager of the said company, it was agreed that arbitration should be had to determine by the award of three arbitrators, or a majority of them, the rates of pay for permanent maintenance-of-way employees on the Eastern Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

And also to settle whether pumpmen on the Lake Superior and western divisions of the said railway should be classed as maintenance-of-way men ; and,

Whereas, in pursuance of the said agreement John T. Wilson was appointed an arbitrator on behalf of the said employees, and F. P. Gutelius was appointed an arbitrator on behalf of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the said two arbitrators agreed to appoint, and did appoint, John Alexander Boyd as third arbitrator ; and,

Whereas, the said three arbitrators entered upon the said reference and heard and examined all the evidence and documents that the parties desired to offer and to place before the arbitrators, and thereby the arbitrators had their attention directed and limited to the rates of pay to be given and allowed as a minimum wage to the sectionmen and section foremen on the said eastern division ;

Now, the said arbitrators do hereby make their award in and respecting the premises as follows :

There should be paid as a minimum rate of wage by the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the section foremen on the said division the sum of one dollar and eighty cents per day (not including Sundays) and the sectionmen on the said division the sum of one dollar and thirty-two cents (not including Sundays) and we do award accordingly, to take effect from the first day of May, 1902.

And in regard to the other matter referred to, we find and award that all pumpmen who give their entire time to that branch of work are entitled to be classed as maintenance-of-way men for the purpose of representation, and without any decision as to their wage.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this seventh day of May, A.D., 1902, at Montreal in presence of

(Signed) GEO. HODGE, Jr., Witness.

(Signed) JOHN T. WILSON,
J. A. BOYD.

Certified to be a true copy of the original award as left in the hands of the company.

(Signed) GEO. HODGE, Jr.

Extent of Wages Increase Allowed.

The company's exhibits, admitted to be correct by the employees, showed that the minimum wage paid to foremen on the branch lines of the Eastern Division in 1897 was $1.50 per day, and that the minimum paid to labourers was $1.10 per day. The request made upon the company's officers by the trackmen was to establish a minimum rate of $2 per day for section foremen and $1.50 per day for sectionmen, with a corresponding increase for other maintenance-of-way men. The company proposed to establish a minimum of $1.80 for foremen and of $1.25 for sectionmen. From the above award it will be seen that the rate determined by the arbitrators is $1.80 per day for section foremen and $1.32 per day for sectionmen.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of May, together with the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract.

Postal Station 'C,' Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 21, 1902. Amount of contract, $23,925.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Contractor's foreman, masonry	43 cents per hour, 8 hours per day.
" " bricklayer	43 " 8 "
" " carpenters	30 " 9 "
Carpenters	25 " 9 "
Joiners	27½ " 9 "
Stair builders	30 " 9 "
Stonecutters	43 " 44 hours per week.
Masons	37½ " 8 hours per day.
Bricklayers	37½ " 8 "
Plasterers	37½ " 8 "
" labourers	25 " 8 "
Sheet metal workers	22½ " 8 "
Structural iron workers	$12.50 per week, 9 "
Painters and glaziers	30 cents per hour, 8 "
Steam fitters	27½-32½ " 8 "
" helpers	12½ " 8 "
Gas fitters	27½-32½ " 8 "
" helpers	12½ " 8 "
Bell hangers	18 " 9 "
Electricians	23 " 9 "
Blacksmiths	22 " 10 "
" helpers	10 " 10 "
Shinglers	25 " 9 "
Lathers	27½ " 8 "
Scaffolders	23 " 8 "
Builders' labourers	23 " 9 "
Ordinary "	18 " 9 "
Driver with one horse and cart	$2.50 per day, 9 "
" two horses and wagon	$4.00 " 9 "
" one horse	$2.00 " 9 "
" two horses	$4.00 " 9 "
Timekeeper	$2.00 " 9 "
Plumbers	27½-32½ c. per hr. 8 "
" helpers	12½ " 8 "

Rip-rap foundation and additional length to wharf at Depot Harbour, Ont. Date of contract, May 14, 1902. Amount of contract, $190,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Contractor's engineer	$ 5.00 per day.
" foreman, carpenter	3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	1.75 " "
" helpers	1.50 " "
Blacksmiths	2.00 " "
" helpers	1.50 " "
Timekeepers	45.00 per month.
Drivers with one horse and cart	2.00 per day of 10 hours.
" two horses and wagon	2.50 " "
" one horse	2.00 " "
" two horses	2.50 " "
Ordinary labourers	1.25 " "

Artillery Workshop, Quebec, Que. Date of contract, May 27, 1902. Amount of contract, $26,981.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Contractor's foreman, mason	$4.50 per day of 10 hours.
" carpenter	3.00 " "
Excavators	1.25 " "
Masons	2.00 " "
Bricklayers	3.50 " "
Builders' labourers—hod carriers	1.50 " "
Stonecutters	2.50 " "
Carpenters	1.50 " "
" helpers	1.25 " "
Joiners	1.50 " "
Stair builders	1.75 " "
Plasterers	2.25 " "
Painters and glaziers	1.75 " "
Plumbers	2.00 " "
Steamfitters	2.00 " "
Metal roofers	2.00 " "
Electricians	1.75 " "
Blacksmiths	2.00 " "
" helpers	1.75 " "
Tinsmiths	1.75 " "
Bell hangers	1.75 " "
Lathers	1.50 " "
Shinglers	2.00 " "
Quarrymen	1.50 " "
Drillers	1.50 " "
Driver with one horse and cart	2.00 " "
" two horses and wagon	3.00 " "
" one horse	2.00 " "
" two horses	3.00 " "
Timekeepers	1.50 " "

THE FERNIE MINING DISASTER.

ONE of the most disastrous accidents in the history of coal mining in Canada occurred at Fernie, B.C., about 7 o'clock on the evening of May 22, in the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. An explosion took place in mine No. 2, at Coal Creek, a mining camp situated on the stream of that name about five miles from Fernie, and the scene of the company's earliest mining operations. The concussion extended also to mine No. 3, which was worked from an opening on the same level as that of No. 2. The two mines vary somewhat in depth, No. 2 inclining upwards, and No. 3 downwards, but for some distance back channels of communication run between the two mines. No. 2 mine deviates to the right and No. 3 to the left. At the time of the explosion there were 150 men in the mine, of whom the 24 who were working in No. 3 alone saved their lives. Of the rest none were rescued alive ; the first person reached (a boy), though taken out unconscious, never revived.

The force of the explosion blew the roof off the fan-house of mine No. 2, but fortunately did little or no damage to the fan itself. Repairs were immediately begun, and the fan started after a short delay. The stoppings, however, having been completely blown out, it was impossible to make ventilation at once, and the re-building of these, in consequence, delayed the work of relief.

The Work of Rescue.

Immediately upon receipt of the news of the accident, the work of rescue was begun under the superintendence of the manager of the company, the government inspector of mines, and others, hundreds of willing people from Coal Creek and Fernie aiding in the work. All the thoroughly ex-

perienced miners available were organized into relief parties, and started at once the work of exploring the mines, working intelligently in four-hour shifts. The after-damp, however, arising from the effects of the explosion was at first so bad, that the rescuers were unable to proceed more than a short distance into the mines, it being quite impossible to live in the atmosphere. Some of the deeds of heroism performed by certain of the rescuers were particularly noticeable and called forth the highest praise from their co-workers. In particular Mr. R. Drinnan, the mine manager at Coal Creek, was overcome by gas and carried out, but resuscitated, went back and continued the work of rescue. By twelve o'clock on the day succeeding the accident, 8 bodies had been recovered, in spite of the falling roof timbers and wreckage which very seriously interfered with the progress of the workers. By noon of the 24th, the exploring parties had penetrated 1,600 feet into No. 2 mine, No. 3 having by this time been almost wholly explored and the air in it improving rapidly. By the second day they were in over 2,000 feet in No. 2, the falls of rock not being found for the most part so serious but that they could be got over and around and ventilation improving all the time. By ten o'clock that night 46 bodies had been recovered, of which 25 were buried in the afternoon. By this time also it was evident that there had been no fire following the accident. At noon on the 25th, 52 bodies had been recovered, and the main levels of No. 2 explored to their full extent. Sixteen more bodies had been found by the 27th. On June 1, 117 bodies in all had been recovered, leaving 9 more still in the mine.

Cause of Disaster.

Various theories have been advanced to account for the explosion, but as yet no positive announcement is stated to be possible. The provincial government inspector, whose business is to inspect the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, reported to the provincial Minister of Mines, by wire dated May 26, as follows :—

> On May 19, examined No. 3 mine, all clear of gas. Ventilation good ; 27,000 cubic feet of air per minute ; 50 men. On May 20, examined No. 2 mine, high line division, 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute, 30 men. East and west districts, 72,000 cubic feet of air per minute, 60 men. Did not find any gas in mine.

The reports of the fire bosses made on May 22, the date of the explosion, are as follows :—

> In No 1 district, two, mine all working places clear.
>
> (Sgd.) F. LANDER.
>
> No 2 and 3 districts, two, mine all working places clear.
>
> (Sgd.) R. PENAGALLY.
>
> No. 3, mine all working places clear.
>
> Sgd. J. SULLIVAN.

The British Columbia Minister of Mines and the provincial government mineralogist arrived at the mines on the 27th. Afafter making full inspection, the latter reported on the 29th that the accident could not have been due to the firing of a shot to let down work cut by the cutting machine.

Public Sympathy.

The most widespread and generous sympathy has been evidenced all over the Dominion for the sufferers from this terrible disaster. The company authorized the statetement that it would pay all funeral expenses and provide against destitution, and in addition a relief fund was started by the local Board of Trade, $1,100 being subscribed on the first day. By May 25 this sum had already reached $5,000, the C.P.R. directors having contributed $3,000. Telegrams of sympathy have been received from all over the world. About forty per cent of the deceased miners ars stated to have been married, and in many cases not a few families suffered more than a single loss. On Victoria Day in Fernie, all work and business was suspended and the religious services of the following Sunday were cancelled, so as not to prevent or delay the work of rescue. A good many of the miners killed had been brought by the company from Sydney, C.B., and others had found their way there from the metalliferous mines of British Columbia, owing to the recent general slackness of conditions.

Economic Effects.

No great amount of damage and no surface injury has been done to the mines, and the effect of the explosion will not long delay the re-commencement of operations, so soon as the rescue work is fully completed. The local prices of coal will not be affected owing to the operations of the company in other local mines, and of new mines to be opened shortly at Morissey Creek.

An inquest was opened at Fernie on May 30, and after the examination of one witness, was adjourned until June 9.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION AND BIRTH-PLACE STATISTICS.

Bulletin No. 8 of the fourth census of Canada, which was received by the department during May, contains a classification of the population of the Dominion according to native and foreign-born residents, thus supplying an analysis of the constituent elements of the population, which is of considerable interest from an industrial and economic point of view.

According to the bulletin, 87 per cent of the present population of Canada is native-born, further subdivided into urban-born and rural-born in the proportion, roughly, of 3 to 1. The distribution of the native-born population by provinces is shown in the table published herewith taken from that presented in the bulletin, and which, with the added figures relating to immigration from British and foreign countries, affords a very valuable index to the movement of population in Canada, and the sources from which its main constituents have been drawn. By way of explanation of this table the following points might be noted. The name of the province for which information is desired appears at the top of the table, by consulting the list of the provinces in the column to the left will be found the names of the provinces or countries in which the population as indicated in the table was born.

Foreign-Born in Canada.

The foreign-born population of Canada is presented in Bulletin VIII from a number of points of view, according as it is classified by sexes, by age in three periods, by time of immigration in periods of five years, commencing with 1851, and by the countries from which it was derived. The following are some of the most important results :—

The immigrant population of Canada by province and territories is as follows :— British Columbia : males, 57,238 ; females, 21,383. Manitoba : males, 42,225 ; females, 31,501. New Brunswick : males, 9,404 ; females, 8,275. Nova Scotia : males, 13,-321 ; females, 10,602. Ontario : males, 170,284 ; females, 149,209. Prince Edward Island : males, 2,192 ; females, 2,015. Quebec : males, 45,985 ; females, 41,551. Alberta : males, 17,509 ; females, 12,793. Assiniboia : males, 16,194 ; females, 12,-227. Saskatchewan : males, 4,183 ; females, 3,717. Yukon : males, 10,473 ; females, 2,199. Other territories : males, 141 ; females, 36 ; or a total of 389,149 males and 295,508 females in the whole Dominion, or 684,659 in all.

Of this, so far as it was possible to obtain returns, 558,366 are above 20 years of age, 43,428 are under 10 years, and 80,257 range from 10 to 19 years of age.

In the matter of the most important dates in the history of immigration into Canada, the largest body of immigration occurring in any one period of five years was between 1896-1900, when 148,565 immigrants entered the Dominion. Between 1886-1890, 77,245 were reported ; 74,632 in 1891-1895 ; 68,143 before 1851, and 64,686 between 1881-1885. The next highest total is 42,420 for the period 1871-1875.

Sources of Immigration.

Great Britain heads the list of the countries furnishing immigrants to Canada, with a total of 390,016, of which England

POPULATION OF CANADA BY BIRTHPLACE.

Country or Province of Birth.		British Columbia.	Manitoba.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Ontario.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	North-west Territories.			Unorganized Territories.		Totals.
									Alberta.	Assiniboia.	Saskatchewan.	Yukon.	Other Territories.	
Canadian born—														
British Columbia	Rural born.	39,162	80	6	15	208	13	24	112	18	10	107	3	39,758
	Urban born.	20,427	87	13	30	198	6	52	58	34	1	112	.....	21,018
Manitoba	Rural born.	1,040	75,998	6	27	1,243	7	137	720	1,520	2,479	52	84	83,313
	Urban born.	1,163	23,801	15	30	1,106	2	154	377	556	174	44	.....	27,422
New Brunswick	Rural born.	1,576	526	245,258	4,518	1,321	443	1,357	268	141	28	236	4	255,676
	Urban born.	1,263	294	55,202	2,304	983	248	744	122	160	10	116	.....	61,386
Nova Scotia	Rural born.	2,644	1,014	3,626	337,583	1,922	1,019	831	410	368	33	425	7	349,884
	Urban born.	1,959	522	1,452	86,372	1,089	414	709	215	130	13	138	.....	93,013
Ontario	Rural born.	13,276	51,919	244	320	1,275,131	45	11,324	8,441	12, 01	1,167	1,205	66	1,375,239
	Urban born.	10,366	15,647	314	607	509,629	45	8,989	2,979	3,140	401	735	8	522,860
Prince Edward Island	Rural born.	807	308	2,401	1,718	639	87,792	596	217	124	39	136	1	94,778
	Urban born.	373	111	339	766	245	8,746	144	62	31	15	19	.....	10,851
Quebec	Rural born.	2,525	6,427	3,844	524	44,158	146	1,203,458	1,970	946	253	917	79	1,265,247
	Urban born.	1,804	2,063	449	334	17,618	77	331,549	536	301	69	432	1	355,233
North-west Territories	Rural born.	627	1,749	5	14	671	.....	102	16,733	16,145	11,973	719	10,508	59,246
	Urban born.	364	304	4	8	166	3	20	1,950	2,897	740	83	.....	6,539
Unorganized Territories	Rural born.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,603	4,366	6,969
Not given		236	.....	.....	.....	2,461	.....	.....	194	134	78	84	10,186	13,373
Foreign born—														
British Islands		30,629	33,093	10,226	10,889	239,872	2,851	42,600	7,120	9,446	781	2,416	93	390,016
British Possessions		1,825	425	680	6,725	2,521	494	2,646	142	107	16	253	3	15,837
Foreign Countries		46,167	40,208	6,773	6,309	77,100	862	42,290	23,040	18,868	7,103	10,003	81	278,804
Not given		424	371	263	479	4,666	46	1,172	210	278	296	6,384	.....	14,589
Totals		178,657	254,947	331,120	459,574	2,182,947	103,259	1,648,898	65,876	67,385	25,679	27,219	25,490	5,371,051

supplied 201,285, Ireland 101,628, Scotland 83,631, Wales 2,518 and the Lesser Isles 954. Of the British possessions, Newfoundland with 12,413, India with 1,079 and Australia with 991 head the list. The United States among foreign countries has supplied the greatest number of immigrants to Canada with 127,891 ; Russia comes second with 31,226 ; Austria-Hungary third with 28,409 ; with Germany (27,302), China (17,043), Norway and Sweden (10,258), France (7,936) and Italy (6,832), following in order. To recapitulate, the total immigrant population of Canada is at present 684,657, of which 390,016 are from the British Isles, 15,837 from the British possessions, and 278,804 from foreign countries.

Exclusive of the British Isles and possessions, the foreign-born population of Canada, which is now 278,804, was in 1891, 157,110, and in 1881, 131,083.

Naturalization Among Immigrants.

The table of birthplaces and citizenship shows the progress of naturalization among the immigrant class. All immigrants of British birth are counted as Canadian citizens, and all of foreign birth as aliens until they have become citizens by naturalization. Thus, of the 278,804 immigrants from foreign countries at present resident in the country, there are only 128,207 aliens, and the whole number includes a very large proportion of the 159,200 immigrants that have entered the country since 1896. Of the 127,891 immigrants entered as coming from the United States, 84,493 have become naturalized citizens. In Quebec and Ontario alone there are 72,580 who were born in the United States, of whom 59,725 are now fully naturalized citizens of Canada.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MAY, 1902.

During the month of May, the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned ; all of these orders were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps; also type and brass crown seals	$ 573 94
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	24 95
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, wooden boxes for the same, also stamping ink	89 98
Making and repairing post office scales and weights	161 25
Supplying mail bags	30 70
Repairing mail bags	793 19
Repairing mail locks and keys, also other mail bag fittings and fastenings	348 70
Supplying portable letter boxes and mail clerks tin boxes	50 00
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	36 80
Making up and supplying articles of official uniforms	37 50

UNIONS REPORTED DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1902.

During the month of May organizations were reported in the following crafts :—

Nova Scotia—

Mulgrave and Port Tupper—Lodges of the Provincial Workmen's Association.

Prince Edward Island—

Charlottetown—Truckmen.

Quebec—

Montreal—Horseshoers', wood workers, custom clothing tailors.

Ontario—

Toronto—Leather workers on horse goods; stained glass workers.

St. Catharines—Electrical workers.

Hamilton—Jewellery workers.

Wallaceburg—Federal labour.

Dundas—A Trades and Labour Council composed of delegates from the different local unions was formed.

British Columbia—

Vancouver—Builders' labourers and teamsters.

SPRING CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN CANADA.

THE most prominent and important industrial feature of the present season in Canada has, from the workman's point of view, undoubtedly been the tendency manifested all over the Dominion, and especially in the larger industrial centres of the central and eastern provinces, towards a very material advance in the rates of wages. The movement has at the present time reached a point at which some generalization and summary is possible. Its extent and general character may at least be estimated with a certain amount of accuracy, and material presented for a comparison of the present with other seasons in this respect. The movement, it should also be noticed, is more or less closely connected with the trend of industrial conditions since the beginning of the year. The majority of the trade disputes reported during the past few weeks, for instance, are directly traceable to this source, and bear evidence by their numbers to the unprecedently wide area of the Dominion coming under its influence. Scarcely a single trade or industry has remained wholly unaffected, and scarcely a section of the country has not felt its influence to a greater or less degree.

Causes of the Movement.

Various explanations have been offered as to the causes of this very marked and widespread condition. Briefly, these may be said to be embraced in the main under two or three heads. The cost of living, for one thing, has very materially advanced during the past few months. Meat prices in particular have been the subject of a considerable increase, and more recently the more staple fruits and vegetables have followed in the same direction. Rents also have advanced. The general prosperity of the country, the activity of trade, and the unusually large scale on which industrial operations have been projected for the coming year, all of which have greatly increased the current demand for labour, while increased organization in the several trades has tended to place restrictions on its supply have undoubtedly exercised a considerable influence in determining the rate of remuneration.

The following summary of the situation is not intended to present an exhaustive statement of the progress of the movement throughout Canada. Particular statements are made in a number of cases, but with the idea rather of furnishing an index to conditions prevalent in the locality for which they are given, and not as by any means wholly covering the field of the present season's increases in wages.

Earliest increases.

Though the majority of the spring increases in wages reported up to the beginning of the present month have been granted within the past four weeks, there were not wanting strong indications of the tendency in the direction of higher prices for labour, at a very early stage of the season. As far back as January 1, boilermakers at Halifax demanded and were granted an increase of $3.50 per week in their wages. The teamsters and hay pressers of St. John also received material increases a few days later. During the first month of the year also, the city council of Ottawa adopted motions to increase the minimum wage paid to city labourers, from $1.35 to $1.50 per day of 9 hours. In Toronto, the indoor building trades began at the same time to consider the question of a wage schedule for the coming season, and plasterers at that early date received an increase of 4 cents, bringing their scale of payment up to 38 cents an hour. On February 1, a memorandum was presented to their employees by the builders' unions of Winnipeg, looking to the establishment of a scale of 32½ cents an hour and a 9-hour day, the printers of the same city on the same day obtaining a scale of $17 per week of 53 hours. Shoe workers in Quebec city obtained during February in a number of instances, increases in the prices paid for their labour, and among other advances reported to the department

during February as demanded or granted, may be mentioned the carpenters of Halifax, painters of Quebec, power-loom weavers of Sherbrooke, employees of power mills at Windsor Mills, Que., ship carpenters and sheet-metal workers of Montreal, painters and jewellers of Toronto, boilermakers of St. Thomas, masons and plumbers of Winnipeg and painters of Victoria. In many of these cases a date was set on which the schedules proposed were to take effect, and the disturbances, therefore, which in some instances were caused by the demands, are a part of the later phases of the situation.

Later increases.

The movement, in fact, may be said to have properly begun only with the opening of the spring season, though the above statements will be of use as showing to what extent it had gained impetus before the first of March. In March itself, the early break-up of winter and the consequent activity of industry made the demand for increased wages the most noticeable industrial feature of the month. At different points during the month masons, bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, moulders, sheet metal workers, working jewellers, stonecutters, painters, plumbers, plasterers, steamfitters, roofers, telegraphers, longshoremen, deckhands, tinsmiths and many others, asked for new schedules of wages, and the demand in one form or another was a feature of nearly all the local labour markets from Halifax to Vancouver. During April the same conditions continued, over 80 per cent of the strikes reported to the department during that month being directly or indirectly connected with a demand for a higher scale of wages, with or without a reduction in the number of working hours. In many cases the demands were granted, but the month ended with the labour market in a decidedly unsettled condition. With regard to the general industrial and trade situation during the past month, information will be found under the usual heading in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

Geographical Distribution.

Regarding the season's advances in wages from the standpoint of geographical distribution, it may be said that while no section of the country has been free from the influence of the tendency towards a higher rate of wages, the movement has been most pronounced in the larger industrial and manufacturing centres of the older provinces, and more particularly still, in the cities of Montreal and Toronto.

The following may be taken as indicative summaries of some of the principal increases under a provincial grouping.

Changes in Nova Scotia.

In Halifax, N.S., there have been, in addition to those mentioned above, increases granted to the stonecutters to 36 cents an hour, to carpenters to 26 cents and plasterers to 36 cents. Carriage workers have been granted a schedule of $12 a week and 10 hours a day. Builders' labourers, after a strike, now receive 17 and 18 cents an hour. Longshoremen received from a common scale of 20 cents an hour, an increase in the night rate to 25 cents an hour. At Sydney, in the same province, employees of the Dominion Coal Company received an increase of 10 per cent on May 3, and the same advance was also granted to miners at Broad Cove and other Cape Breton points.

Changes in Prince Edward Island.

In Prince Edward Island, the movement towards a higher rate of wages has also been evident. Carpenters at Charlottetown have obtained an advance to a maximum wage of $1.50 a day. Painters also received a slight increase. Civic labourers were increased from $1 to $1.25 per day and longshoremen and freight handlers were raised from 20 to 25 cents an hour. Pork packers, tobacco workers, iron workers, truckmen and city firemen also report gains.

Changes in New Brunswick.

At St. John, N.B., carriage workers were granted $11 a week and a 10-hour day. Teamsters received an increase, and pilers in mills were granted an advance from $1.80 to $2 a day. Hay pressers, after striking for a wage of 6 cents per ton, compromised at 5½ cents. Ferry boat employees were granted a sliding scale at material increases. Elsewhere in the province the same influences were noticeable. Shingle sawyers, for example, at Fairville, struck for an increase of wages, which was granted, and brewery bottlers also struck for a 9-hour day instead of 10.

Changes in Quebec.

In Quebec, Montreal, as above stated, furnishes the largest number of instances of increases in the rates of wages. Stonemasons in that city have received 30 cents an hour and a 9-hour day, or 5 cents increase. Carpenters have received an advance of 20 cents a day, while the Harbour Commissioners raised the wages of workmen in this trade from $1.75 to $2 per day. Plumbers and steamfitters have received an advance to 25 cents an hour, tinsmiths to 20 cents and sheet metal workers to 20 cents. Plasterers, after a strike, were advanced from 25 to 28 cents per hour for a 9-hour day. Carriage workers are receiving from $9 to $15 a week, working 10 hours a day. Linemen also have improved their conditions, and common labourers have been raised by the Commission du Port, from $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Carters, after striking, received an increase to a minimum of $1.50 per day with allowance for overtime. Boiler-makers were granted an increase of from 20 to 22 cents per day by the C.P.R. and G.T.R., and other railway companies also raised the wages of employees in this trade. Teamsters and coopers are among others who received increases in wages in Montreal.

In Quebec city, carpenters since May 1, have been paid 20 cents an hour by the Harbour Commissioners. Painters have received an increase of 45 cents per week and a reduction of 6 hours, many cases increases from 12½ to 15 cents an hour.

At St. Hyacinthe employees of the Canadian Woollen Mills were granted an increase, and in the woollen mills of Sherbrooke weavers were granted an increase of 10 per cent, and finishers an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent, involving an additional outlay of $6,000 per year in this one industry alone. Labourers in the same city also received an increase of 20 per cent.

Changes in Ontario.

In Ontario, Toronto furnishes the largest number of examples of increases in wages. Stonemasons have been advanced to 41 cents an hour ; bricklayers to 42 cents per hour ; carpenters to 30 cents per hour, with in some cases an 8 hour day; first class lathers to $2.85 per day and second class lathers to $2.60 per day ; painters to 30 cents an hour ; plasterers to 38 cents ; moulders from 25 to 27½ cents an hour, and about 15 cents a day throughout the province by stove manufacturers for those on piece work ; civic labourers to a minimum of 20 cents an hour, and bakers to 25 cents an hour. Besides these, cabmen, printers and many others have improved wage conditions. At Hamilton, 300 moulders received a 5 per cent increase, while longshoremen, labourers and street railway employees received advances. Carpenters, at St. Catharines and civic labourers at Thorold had their hours reduced from 10 to 9. At Ottawa, painters in the majority of the shops are receiving $2 a day, and paper-hangers, $2.25. Carriage workers are making $11 a week with 10 hours per day. Tailors received an increase of about 10 per cent, while carters, teamsters and cabmen have received advances. At Windsor carpenters received an advance of 10 per cent; plumbers, tinsmiths, &c., are making $2.50 per day of 9 hours, while unskilled labour is receiving 20 cents and street railway employees 15 per cent over

last year's wages. At Woodstock carriage and wagon workers were granted $12 a week and a 10 hour day. At Galt, iron workers have received a material increase. Painters, moulders, pattern-makers and tailors have received increases at London. Blacksmith's helpers at St. Thomas received half a cent an hour increase and brickmakers an advance of 3 cents per hour. At Brantford, carpenters, painters, tailors, coal handlers and labourers generally have received an increase of 10 per cent, while at Guelph carpenters, painters, moulders and unskilled labourers, street car employees and brewery workers all report better wages. At Brockville, moulders, labourers and cigarmakers were granted increases, and at St. Marys tailors received an increase of 8 per cent.

Manitoba and the West.

In Manitoba and the West, the movement towards a higher scale of wages was also very pronounced. At Winnipeg, bricklayers and stonemasons were raised to 52½ cents an hour, and lathers got an increase of 5 cents, machinists also receiving an increase of 2 cents. Unskilled labourers now receive a minimum of 20 cents an hour in place of a previous graded scale of 15, 17½ and 20 cents. Teamsters have been increased from $3.60 to $4 a day, while job printers now receive a minimum of $17 for 43 hours a week.

Changes in British Columbia.

At Vancouver the minimum rate of wages for painters has been advanced to 33⅓ cents an hour. Barbers now receive a minimum of $15 and 60 per cent of all receipts over $25 a week. Bricklayers and stonemasons in Victoria were increased from $4 to $4.50 a day; carpenters from 33⅓ cents to 37½ cents an hour, with a reduction in hours of labour to 8 per day; plumbers, roofers, &c., to $4 a day, with a similar reduction in the hours of labour. Carriage workers have a schedule of $24 a week, with a ten-hour day. At New Westminster, deckhands on river boats have had their wages raised from $30 to $40 a month.

Increases of Railway Employees and Letter Carriers.

In the above limited survey no mention has been made of the advances made by railway companies throughout Canada to their employees during the past few weeks, which constitute an important phase of the movement. It is impossible within the limits of the present article to refer in detail to this feature of the situation. On the Canadian Pacific Railway machinists, car-shop workmen, electrical workers, trackmen, truckers, clerks in freight sheds, &c., have received material advances at various points along the company's lines. The G.T.R. Co. have also increased the wages of their telegraphers, trackmen and freight handlers. In the car-shops of the M.C.R. at St. Thomas, increases were also granted.

At the session of parliament a Bill was passed revising the scale of wages of letter carriers in the employment of the government. The class of persons to whom the Act applies is divided into five grades, to be called A, B, C, D and E respectively, and with salaries respectively at the rate of $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.25 per day. After 6 months' service letter carriers may be transferred to grade B, after 2 years' further service to grade C, and after 2 years' still further service they are eligible to be ranked in grade D, grade E being reserved for the performance of work of an especially arduous and responsible nature. Two weeks leave of absence with pay is granted each year, with additional leave of absence for a period not exceeding 10 days in each year, or a bonus at the rate of $2 for each day of such additional leave.

Increases According to Trades.

Regarding the situation from the standpoint of the several trades involved, it is impossible at the present moment to furnish a complete and detailed basis of comparison. The building and allied trades, this being the season of the year at which schedules are usually arranged, have naturally been among the first to obtain the new conditions. To similar reasons

may be set down the marked increase in the wages of unskilled labour, longshoremen, &c., all over the country. Moulders, pattern makers and iron workers generally have also succeeded in obtaining improved schedules in various parts of the country. The action of the railways in granting increased wages has already been referred to. The movement, however, is not restricted to any one class of trades, although the lead, as stated, has been to a considerable extent, taken by those dependent upon the season of the year for their period of activity. One reason for the general advance is undoubtedly the fact that the cause commonly assigned by workmen in demanding improved schedules has been the increase in the cost of living of the last few months, this being, of course, not confined to workmen in any particular craft.

Industrial Disturbances.

A gratifying feature of the movement, especially in view of its widespread character, has been the extent to which the increases above referred to have been granted without friction between employers and employed. For this reason, therefore, the strike record of the past few months, in which demands on the part of workmen for increased wages have figured so largely as a cause, is testimony rather to the widespread nature of the tendency, than to the fact that it has been an exceptionally potent cause of industrial unrest. Thus, of eight strikes reported to the department in January, six were for reasons connected with the rates of wages ; in February, two of the five strikes reported fell under the same category ; in March, the new trade disputes reported, numbered twelve, nine of which, either in part or in whole, had to do with increases of wages, while in April, twelve out of the twenty new strikes reported were for higher wages, with three additional strikes in sympathy with the movement. With regard to the record of the past month in this respect, information will be found under the usual heading on another page of the present issue of the *Gazette*. Notwithstanding this showing, however, from other sources of information it is still possible to state as above, that the movement has on the whole been characterized by freedom from industrial disturbances.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF MAY.

THE number of trade disputes reported to the department during the month of May was the largest recorded during the past year, there being 27 new strikes in all reported in this month's issue. With but one or two exceptions, these have arisen as a result of the presentation by the different unions concerned of schedules calling for a revision of the rates of wages, with or without a reduction in the hours of labour. During the early months of the year, most of the unions involved in the strikes of the month notified their employers that they would ask for revised agreements to govern prices for the coming year, the day set for the new scales to come into effect being, for the most part, the first of May. While in many cases these demands were granted and rates arranged before the date mentioned, unwillingness or delay on the part of employers in coming to an agreement with their men, was the cause of most of the strikes reported. As a rule the strikes of this nature were settled without much loss of time, a noticeable feature in this connection being the number of compromises effected between the parties interested, each side in many instances conceding certain contested points in order to arrive at a satisfactory agreement for the coming year. The result in the majority of cases has been to give to the workers concerned a material increase in wages, the general rise in the price of commodities, and the consequent increased cost of living, being held to justify the change.

Strikes in Toronto Settled.

Of the strikes settled during the month, the greatest number reported for any one place was in the case of Toronto, where the disputes of the carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, lathers and machine wood-

workers, which were begun on the first day of the month, were all settled within a week or ten days of their commencement. These strikes involving, as they did, the main body of the building trades, threatened for a time to interfere seriously with spring building operations. Owing to their speedy settlement, however, little delay ensued. Work was suspended on one or two jobs subsequently to the settlement of these difficulties, through the enforcement of a rule of the Building Trades Council which prevents members of their organization from working upon contracts where non-union men are employed, but these difficulties did not interfere to any extent with general building operations. The carpenters and joiners, also asked for an advance in wages from 25 to 30 cents an hour with an 8 hour day. The outside men in this case were successful in their demands, while the mill hands succeeded in getting the increase asked, but in certain cases consented to work 9 hours per day. This, however, represents improved conditions for them, as in some instances they were previously in the habit of working 10 hours per day. The strike of the bricklayers, who demanded an increase from 37½ cents an hour to 45 cents, was compromised within a day or two of its commencement, the men accepting 42 cents per hour. Another compromise was effected in the case of the lathers, whose demand was for $3 per day for first-class men, $2.75 per day for second-class men, and for an 8-hour day. They finally consented to an agreement by which employers will pay $2.85 per day to first-class men, and $2.60 to second-class men, with the additional concession of an 8-hour working day. The machine woodworkers also consented to a reduction of 2½ cents from their original demand for 5 cents increase, and in addition to the advance obtained were granted a 9-hour day.

Other Strikes Settled.

Other strikes settled during the month were those of the builders' labourers, Halifax, N.S., roofers and tinsmiths, stonemasons and carters of Montreal, Que.; lathers of Winnipeg, Man.; plumbers of Windsor, Ont.; civic labourers at Hamilton, Ont.; labourers at St. John, N.B.; and at Aylmer, Ont., the carpenters at Windsor, Ont., and Victoria, B.C., and wood workers at Berlin, Ont.

The strike of the builders' labourers at Halifax was settled by compromise, the men accepting 17 and 18 cents an hour, in lieu of their original demands ranging as high as 20 cents per hour.

In Montreal 3 strikes terminated during the month—those of the roofers and tinners, stonemasons and carters. The roofers and tinsmiths struck on the refusal of employers to sign a schedule calling for a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour and a 9-hour day. A number of employers, however, had agreed to the schedule prior to the commencement of the dispute, and after the strike had been declared, additions were received to their numbers until by the 15th of the month, practically all had conceded the men's demands. A small strike of stone-masons, in which a couple of firms and about 25 men were involved, the demand being for a 9-hour day and a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour, ended upon the men immediately obtaining work elsewhere. The carters' strike, in which some 300 men were concerned, lasted but two days, at the end of which time, their demand for a minimum wage of $1.50 per day was granted. They also received pay for overtime, making their increase equivalent to an advance of 60 cents a week all round.

At Winnipeg, some 20 lathers struck for an increase of 5 cents per hour and were successful in receiving the advance. Plumbers at Windsor, Ont., who struck for $2.50 per day for first-class men, and $2.25 for second-class men, submitted their claims to arbitration, with the result that they received their demands in full.

Labourers to the number of about 22, employed by the corporation of Hamilton, Ont., requested an increase from 15 to 18 cents an hour. This was refused, and they struck. After the reduction of their num-

ber to 12, by the cessation of certain grading operations, they were given the increase asked.

About 50 labourers who were employed to work on an extension of the street railway at St. John, N.B., refused to commence work unless their wages were increased from $1.35 to $1.50 per day. The company refused to grant the increase, and after a few days' delay went on with the work with other men, paying them $1.35 per day. At Aylmer, Ont., a small number of local labourers engaged on building work, asked that their wages be raised from $1.50 to $1.75 per day, claiming that the latter sum was being paid to outside men engaged on the same work, and struck to enforce their demand. They returned to work, however almost immediately at the old rate.

Carpenters at Windsor, Ont., who went on strike for a 10 per cent increase in wages and recognition of the union, obtained their demands after being out four or five days. Carpenters at Victoria, B.C., who also asked for an increase, had their wages advanced to 37½ cents per hour.

Unsettled Strikes of the Month.

Of the strikes for which no settlement was reported during the month, the most important in view of the numbers affected, are those of the carriage and wagon workers of Toronto, and the plumbers and steamfitters and moulders of Montreal. The carriage and wagon workers of Toronto went out on the first of the month for a 15 per cent increase in wages and for a 55-hour week. Since the declaration of the strike, some ten or twelve firms have agreed to the new scale, leaving probably 10 or 12 others unwilling to grant the advance. A large number of firms had signed the new agreement with the plumbers and steamfitters of Montreal prior to their strike, and since the strike a number of others have also signed, leaving the employees of seven or 8 firms still out. The agreement of the plumbers and steamfitters calls for a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour and a 9-hour day. No settlement was reported of the strike of the moulders at Montreal, who, to the number of some 300, struck during the month for a minimum wage of $2.50 per day.

Other unsettled strikes are those of the bakers, machinists and girls employed in the manufacture of confectionery at Winnipeg, plasterers and freestone cutters at Halifax, structural iron workers and employees in building trades at Toronto and bakers at Hamilton, particulars with regard of trades disputes for the month published to which appear in the table of trades disputes for the month published herewith.

Strikes of Previous Month.

Of the strikes begun in previous months and published in the May *Gazette* as still unsettled, three were terminated during May, namely, those of the woodworkers and street railway carpenters at Toronto, and the builders' labourers at Quebec. The strikes of the stove-mounters, jewellers and printers at Toronto, cigarmakers at Montreal, moulders at Moncton and Sackville, brewery bottlers at Fairville, and machinists at Kingston, still remained unsettled at the close of the month.

The strike of the machinists at Kingston is an interesting one on account of the peculiar circumstances involved. It arose through the objection on the part of the machinists to the company promoting 'handy men,' who were members of the Iron Helpers' Union, to positions on machines, a matter which the company claimed lay in its discretion. The latest phase of the situation has arisen through the action of the Canadian organizer for the American Federation of Labour, with the sanction of the president of that body, in revoking the charter of the Iron Helpers' Union, having first given the union 48 hours in which to call off the members of their union alleged to be taking the places of striking machinists.

The strike of wood workers at Toronto, which involved some 60 men, employed in a local lumber yard, was settled on the first

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF MAY.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly	Indirectly			
							1901.		
Quebec	Montreal	Cigarmakers	Refusal of employers to accede to union's demand for revision of existing wage scale	10	600	...	April 19	.....	Employers claim to be unaffected by strike, and to have filled places of strikers.
							1902.		
New Brunswick	Moncton	Moulders	Refusal by management to concede 20% increase to piece hands and minimum wage of $2.50, or to recognize union, and subsequent discharge of several union men.	1	40	.....	Jan'y. 7	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
New Brunswick	Sackville	Foundrymen	Objection by men to signing paper pledging themselves to work continuously through the year at present wages.	1	18	.....	Feb. 24	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Toronto	Jewellers	Discharge of employees because they were members of union.	2	88	...	April 14	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
New Brunswick	Fairville	Brewery bottlers	Refusal of employers to grant 9 hour day instead of 10.	1	9	.....	" 15	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Toronto	Woodworkers	Discharge of employee because he belonged to union.	1	60	35	" 16	May 1	Strike ordered under misunderstanding; men returned to work.
Ontario	Toronto	Printers	Refusal of company to adopt union principles.	1	9	.....	" 16	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Toronto	St. Ry. carpenters	Refusal of company to grant increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour.	1	45	...	" 19	" 7	Men returned to work at same wages as formerly.
Quebec	Quebec	Builders' labourers	For increase in pay from 12½ to 15 cents an hour.	8	300	.....	" 21	" 1	Practically all employers conceded increase.
Ontario	Kingston	Machinists	Objection by men to employment of handy men as machinists.	1	65	...	" 30	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Berlin	Woodworkers	Sympathy with discharged employee.	1	48	.....	" 28	May 15	Submitted to arbitration and decided in favour of discharged employee.
Ontario	Toronto	Carpenters and joiners	For advance in wages from 25 to 30 cents an hour and for 8 hour day.	25	400	.....	May 1	May 10	Outside men gained practically all they asked; mill hands were successful in getting increase but in some cases will work 9 hours per day.
Ontario	Toronto	Bricklayers	For increase from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour.	.....	350	.....	" 1	" 1	Compromise reached by which men agreed to accept 42 cents per hour.
Ontario	Toronto	Lathers	Employers refusal to grant men's demand for $3 per day for first-class men, $2.75 a day for second-class men and for 8 hour day.	....	75	....	" 1	" 9	Compromise effected and agreement signed by which employers agree to pay $2.85 per day for first-class men and $2.60 for second-class men and grant 8 hour day.

Ontario	Toronto	Carriage and wagon workers	For 15 per cent increase in wages and 55 hours per week.	22	175	.....	"	1	.....			No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Toronto	Machine woodworkers	For increase of 5 cents per hour and for 9 hour day.	.....	60	....	"	1	May	7	Men received increase of 2½ cents per hour and 9 hour day.
Nova Scotia	Halifax	Builders' labourers	For increase in wages from 14 to 20 cents an hour.	42	182	....	"	1	"	14	Settled by compromise, men accepting 17 and 18 cents an hour.
Quebec	Montreal	Roofers and tinsmiths	Refusal of employers to sign schedule providing for minimum wage of 25 cents per hour and 9 hour day.	11	65	...	"	1	"	15	All principal firms signed new schedule
Quebec	Montreal	Plumbers and steamfitters	Refusal of employers to sign agreement with union, calling for minimum wage of 25 cents per hour and 9 hour day.	60	145	.....	"	1	.....			No settlement reported at end of month.
Manitoba	Winnipeg	Lathers	For increase of 5 cents per hour.	6	20	....	"	1	May	8	Increase granted.
Ontario	Windsor	Plumbers and tinners	For increase to $2.50 per day for first-class men and $2.25 for second-class.	8	25	....	"	1	"	8	Settled by arbitration; first-class men awarded $2.50 per day and second-class men $2.25.
Manitoba	Winnipeg	Bakers	For increase from 20 to 25 cents an hour and recognition of union.	11	14	.....	"	1	.....			No settlement reported at end of month.
Nova Scotia	Halifax	Plasterers	For increase from 30 to 36 cents per hour.	9	30	...	"	1	.....			No settlement reported at end of month.
Nova Scotia	Halifax	Freestone cutters	For increase from 33 to 36 cents per hour.	8	12	...	"	1	.....			No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec	Montreal	Stonemasons	For a 9 hour day and minimum rate of wage of 30 cents per hour.	2	25	...	"	1	May	2	Strikers immediately obtained work elsewhere.
Ontario	Hamilton	Civic labourers	Increase from 15 to 18 cents an hour.	...	22	.....	"	5	"	9	Staff reduced to 12 by cessation of certain grading work and increase to 18 cents granted.
Ontario	Toronto	Structural iron workers	Increase in wages from 22½ and 25 cents an hour to 27½ cents.	5	125	...	"	10	.....			No settlement reported at end of month.
New Brunswick	St. John	Labourers	For increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.50 per day.	1	50	...	"	14	May	19	Company filled places of men with others at $1.35 per day.
Quebec	Montreal	Moulders	Refusal of employers to grant men's demand for minimum wage of $2.50 per day.	1	300	.....	"	14	.....			No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Aylmer	Labourers	For increase from $1.50 to $1.75 per day.	2	15	.....	"	15	May	15	Men returned to work at former wages
B. Columbia	Victoria	Carpenters	For increase in wages.	1	7	.....	"	15	"	17	Granted increase to 37½ cents per hour.
Manitoba	Winnipeg	Machinists	For increase in wages.	1	55	...	"	16	.....			No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Windsor	Carpenters and machine hands	Advance of 10% in wages and recognition of union.	2	24	.....	"	19	May	24	Increase granted and union recognized.
Quebec	Montreal	Carters	For increase to average wage of $1.50 per day.	2	300	...	"	26	"	28	Men received increase asked and pay for overtime equivalent to increase of 60 cents a week all round.
Ontario	Hamilton	Bakers	Lockout by employers on men objecting to Sunday work.	1	5	.....	"	25	.....			No settlement reported at end of month.
Manitoba	Winnipeg	Confectioners (female)	Objection by firm to employees forming a union.	1	40	....	"	25	.....			No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Toronto	Building trade	Sympathy with structural ironworkers.	1	65	.....	"	31	.....			No settlement reported at end of month.

of the month, upon a proper understanding of the facts between the parties. Another Toronto strike settled during the month was that of the street railway carpenters, who asked for an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour. After being out for two or three weeks, the men returned to work at the same wages as formerly.

The strike of builders' labourers at Quebec, which involved a large number of men, was for an increase from 12½ to 15 cents per hour. This increase was gradually granted by employers, until at the first of the month, practically all had conceded the strikers' demands.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of May, and which have been reported to the department.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during May, 1902 :—

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Industrial and Commercial Companies.

Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1901 ; King's Printer, Toronto ; 26 pages.

The assistant secretary of the province, in his report to the minister for 1901, comments on the work of the department during the year, as follows :—

During the year just closed, the work of the office largely consisted of examining into, reporting upon and granting applications for the issue of Letters Patent and Supplementary Letters Patent under the provisions of The Ontario Companies Act and of Licenses under the provisions of the Act respecting the Licensing of Extra Provincial Corporations.

A large increase was noticed in the number of applications for the incorporation of industrial and commercial companies, of which a considerable proportion consisted of going-concerns which were converted into joint stock companies, a practice which appears to be growing more and more popular. During the year 1900, 467 Letters Patent, Supplementary Letters Patent and Licenses were issued. During 1901, this number was largely exceeded, no less than 547 instruments, either incorporating or licensing companies, having been granted. So far, the year 1901, stands considerably in advance of any other year, both in the number of companies chartered or licensed, and in the fees derived from these services.

Lists are given in the report of companies incorporated during the year, of companies increasing their capital or powers, of companies changing their name, of companies amalgamating, and of companies surrendering their charter, during the year, throughout the province.

Colonization.

Report of the Inspector of Colonization, 1901 ; King's Printer, Toronto ; 26 pages.

The report of the Ontario Bureau of Colonization for 1901 is presented under 3 heads : a return of land settlements in various sections of New Ontario, and the reports of the immigration agent of the province and of the Ontario government emigration agent stationed at Liverpool, England.

While the Ontario Bureau affords the same facilities to immigrants as to other intending settlers in the newer districts of the province, its principal activity has been in the way of familiarizing the people of older Ontario with the advantages of settlement in these newly-opened parts. Information with this end in view has accordingly been circulated throughout the province by means of advertising, and during the past year by a 'Land Seekers' Excursion' of nearly 200 people, representing practically every county of the province, which under the charge of guides, visited the Temiscaming district in the early part of the summer, and the valuable influence of which was immediately no-

ticed in the increased sales of land by the department. A distinctive feature of the settlement of this new area is that the population is solid and without the intervening unoccupied areas which usually characterize the early stages of settlement in a new country. At the beginning of the year seven townships were opened, but the rapid influx of settlers induced the Commissioner of Crown Lands to place, before the season terminated, seventeen others in the market. The fertility of the soil and the easy terms of purchase—50 cents per acre, half payable in cash, and the balance in two annual payments with interest at 5 per cent—are the inducements usually found strong enough to attract the farmer of the older portions of the province. Bush fires did considerable damage during the past summer, and the sum of $2,000 was appropriated by the government for the relief of the 214 settlers who suffered by them. Colonization movements during the year in the districts of Wabigoon, Rainy River, Thunder Bay and Southern Nipissing are also noticed. The following table, compiled from local Crown Lands agents' returns, gives a summary of the locations granted during the year :—

District.	Number of locations.	Area in acres.*
Rainy River Valley	229	41,120
Thunder Bay	141	21,880
Wabigoon	45	4,660
Algoma	56	8,960
South Nipissing	44	7,040
Temiskaming	957	153,120
Parry Sound	339	40,000
Muskoka	106	12,000
	1,917	288,780

*Approximately.

With regard to immigration statistics, the increase noted in the number of trans-Atlantic immigrants in 1900 was continued during the past year. The arrivals of steerage passengers numbered 6,354 as compared with 4,983 in 1900. These figures take no account of arrivals from the United States, except at the port of Montreal, nor of the cabin passengers settling in the province. The total number of immigrants arriving at Union Station, Toronto, in 1901, was 2,957. These found plentiful employment in the lumbering districts at $25 to $30 per month, with board, or on farms at $25 to $35 per month, with board and lodging during the harvest, and $20 a month, with board, for periods of 7 or 8 months. The report notes the insufficiency in the numbers of agricultural labourers and of female domestic servants as immigrants, to meet the demand. There was also noticed in the Liverpool office a considerable increase in the number of applications from young men desirous of becoming farm pupils in Ontario. In the course of a year, 21 parties of indigent children, numbering in all 1,471, or 973 boys and 498 girls, were passed for settlement in Ontario.

Bee Keeping.

Annual Report of the Beekeepers' Association of the province of Ontario, 1901, published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, King's Printer ; 72 pages.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Asociation was held at Woodstock December 3, 4 and 5, 1901. The report of proceedings contains the address of the outgoing president and a number of exceedingly useful papers on various matters of interest to bee-keepers. Among the subjects treated are experiments with foul brood, management of apiaries, apiary experiments, honey exhibits, capped and uncapped honey, honey as a food product, &c.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Report relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1900 ; King's Printer, Toronto ; 61 pages.

The total births recorded in Ontario in 1900 were 46,127, as compared with 44,705 in 1899, showing an increase of 1,422, and giving a rate of 18·8 on the estimated population, or 21·1 on the actual population

as recorded in the census of March 21, 1901. The birth rate in a few other states and countries may be added for purposes of comparison : England and Wales, 29·3 ; Scotland, 30·5 ; Ireland, 22·9 ; Germany, 35·9 ; Massachusetts, 25·8 ; Michigan, 18 ; New Hampshire, 21·3 ; Rhode Island, 25·9.

The total marriages reported for the year were 17,107, a rate, according to the estimated population, of 7·3 per thousand. This represents a gain of 693 over the figures of 1899, or 0·5 per thousand. The marriage rate has steadily increased during the past five years. In England during 1899 it was 8·2 ; in Scotland, 7·7 ; in Ireland, 4·9 ; in Germany, 8·5 ; in Massachusetts, 8·6 ; in Michigan, 8·4 ; in New Hampshire, 9·7 ; and in Rhode Island, 7·9.

There were 29,494 deaths recorded in Ontario in 1901, or 887 more than in 1900, a death rate of 12·6 per thousand on the estimated population. An elaborate tabulation is given in the report of the deaths by age periods, by localities and by the various diseases.

The total population of Ontario in 1891 was 2,114,321, and in 1901, 2,182,942, showing an increase of 68,621.

Pulpwood Agreement.

Agreement between His Majesty, represented by the Honourable Commissioner of Crown Lands for the province of Ontario, and the Montreal River Pulp and Paper Company ; King's Printer, Toronto ; 7 pages.

According to the leading terms of this agreement, dated March 3, 1902, the company in question having deposited the sum of $20,000 as an evidence of good faith, is given the right, over a period of 21 years, to cut and remove pulpwood, 6 inches and upward in diameter, from a certain defined tract of territory amounting to about 1,660 square miles, at the rate of 40 cents per cord of 128 cubic feet for spruce and 10 cents per cord for other woods mentioned in the contract. No interest in the soil itself is granted, or power to impede settlement or mining operations, or any monopoly in the use of the rivers or streams passing through the territory in question, though no other person or company is to be allowed to cut pulpwood over that district, unless the amount of timber available shall be found to be in excess of the company's needs. In return for these privileges the company binds itself to construct a pulp mill and a paper mill at a water power on the Montreal river, or on the Ottawa river above the town of Pembroke, and to equip the same so that the expenditure of the company in construction and equipment will be at least $500,000. The mills must be operated so that the total output in pulp and paper will amount to at least 150 tons daily, and so that at least 250 hands on an average will be continuously employed in connection therewith for ten months in the year. Of the half million dollars mentioned, not less than $100,000 must be expended within eighteen months from the date of agreement, and not less than $200,000 additional within two years from the date of the agreement, the balance of $200,000 to be expended within three years, forfeiture of the $20,000 deposit with the government to be the penalty of failure in any particular.

Various provisions are added as to the time of payment to the government for the wood cut, and the protection of the streams from pollution. In the construction and equipment of the works, machinery of Canadian manufacture must be used in so far as reasonably practicable. Further, all pulpwood cut by the company upon the territory in question must be manufactured at the company's mills, and must not be sold in the unmanufactured condition to any other person or persons. The rights and privileges granted under the agreement shall not be subject to sale or transfer.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

ONTARIO CASES.

Case of Excessive Damages.

M was employed by a pulp and paper company, and in the course of his work was obliged to climb a step-ladder, and step over the unguarded rim of a cog wheel on to a plank where he did his work. As M was coming from his work another employee took away the ladder as he was stepping on it, and in regaining his balance his leg went through the spokes of the wheel, and he was seriously injured. He sued his employers for damages, alleging that the accident was caused by their negligence, and the jury found that such was the case, and that M himself had exercised all proper care. The jury also found that the accident was only to a certain extent caused by the negligence of the employee who moved the ladder, since if the wheel had been properly guarded and the ladder had been securely fastened to the floor, the accident would not have occurred in any event. It was also found that the wheel was a dangerous part of the mill, and that since it had not been guarded as well as possible, the employers were responsible for the results of their negligence in that respect.

The employers appealed from the judgment upon these findings, but the court held that they were warranted by the evidence and therefore could not be changed. It was considered, however, that the damages awarded at the trial were excessive, and it was therefore ordered that there should be a new trial upon that ground unless the plaintiff consented to a reduction of the same. (Myers vs. Sault St. Marie Pulp and Paper Company. Judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, April 12, 1902.)

Case of Accident on Foundry Premises.

F was employed as a teamster by a firm of coal merchants. His employers sold a quantity of coal and coke to the proprietors of a foundry, and while F was delivering it there he was struck in one eye by a chip from an iron pipe which was about ten feet from him, and at which one of the foundry employees was then working with a hammer and chisel. F sued the owners of the foundry for damages, alleging that the accident was occasioned by the dangerous condition of their premises. A jury found that the accident was caused as F claimed, and that the danger could have been avoided by having either a movable or stationary screen in front of the pipe on which the employee was working. F was therefore awarded $400 damages.

The owners of the foundry then appealed, but the court held (1) that the conclusions of the jury were supported by the evidence ; and (2) that it was the legal duty of the foundry proprietors to guard F from such danger arising from the condition of their premises. The judgment given at the trial in favour of F was therefore affirmed. (Fallis vs. Gartshore-Thomson Pipe Foundry Company. Judgment rendered by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, May 8, 1902.)

QUEBEC CASES.

Liability for Association Dues.

An interesting point has just been decided in the Circuit Court of the province of Quebec—the case arising out of the refusal of one Vandelac to pay certain arrears which, it was claimed, he owed to a Shoemakers' Association as a member of the same. Vandelac alleged that, as the society did not have any legal existence, it could not exact from him payment of his dues. On the other hand, the association contended that, since the members of such society or association were held collectively

and individually responsible for the debts incurred by it collectively, it was just that the society itself should have the right to compel each of the members which composed it, to pay the obligations which he had contracted towards it. The court came to the conclusion that this view of the question was correct, and condemned Vandelac to pay the dues in question. (Judgment delivered in the Circuit Court for the district of Montreal, by Judge Purcell, May 16, 1902.)

Employer's Liability regarding Premises.

One Talon was employed in a saw-mill. While engaged in his work in the ordinary manner, the saws were stopped in order that, if necessary, some of them might be changed, the butting saw, however (which was near the end of a board some 12 feet long, used to measure the lumber before being cut) continued running. During this interval, Talon and others of the employees, sat on this board. Talon then went towards the end of the board to find a seat and fell into the opening into which the deal ends dropped when cut. As he fell, he threw up his left arm which, coming in contact with the saw which was still in motion, was cut off. Talon sued his employer, the mill owner, for damages, claiming that he was negligent, both in not protecting the opening and also in not having the butting saw stopped, when the others were stopped. The trial judge maintained this contention and awarded Talon damages. This decision was confirmed in the Court of Review, and, the employer taking a further appeal, was again confirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada on the ground that the fact that there was no protection at the opening was negligence, for which the employer was responsible to the employee. On the other hand, however, the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court were of the opinion that the employer could not have been held to have been negligent simply because the butting saw was not stopped when the others were. (Price vs. Talon ; judgment delivered by the Supreme Court of Canada, March 4, 1902.)

APPENDIX

AN ACT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS disputes or differences frequently arise between railway companies and their employees, and, there being no suitable means for their adjustment, resort is had to strikes and lock-outs, causing the railways to fall into disrepair, endangering the lives and safety of passengers and train hands, delaying transportation of mails, passengers and freight, and in other ways occasioning serious injury, both public and private; and whereas it is desirable to remove the cause of such strikes and lock-outs by the establishment of boards of arbitration for the settlement of all such disputes and differences, now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Railway Arbitration Act*, 1902.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Minister."

(*a.*) The expression "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;

"Department."

(*b.*) The expression "Department" means the Department of Labour;

"Company."

(*c.*) The expression "Company" means any company owning or operating any railway worked by steam, electricity or other motive power in Canada, and also includes the Governments referred to in the next following paragraph in respect of their several railways;

"Employee."

(*d.*) The expression "employee" means any person engaged for hire or reward by any Company to perform in Canada any work or service in respect of its railway, or engaged for hire or reward by the Government of Canada to perform any work or service in respect of the Intercolonial Railway, or engaged for hire or reward by any Provincial Government to whom this Act applies to perform any work or service in respect of any railway owned or operated by such Provincial Government;

"Dispute." "Difference."

(*e.*) The expression "dispute" or "difference" means any dispute or difference between the Company and one or more of its employees as to work done or to be done by him or them under the terms of such hiring, or as to the privileges, rights and duties of employers or employees (not involving questions which are or may be the subject for indictable offence) in respect of—

(i.) the wages, allowances or other remuneration of employees or the prices paid, or to be paid in respect of such employment;

(ii.) the hours of employment, sex, age, qualification or status of employees, and the mode, terms and conditions of employment;

*Introduced into the House of Commons by the Honourable the Minister of Labour on April 29, 1902.

(iii.) the employment of children, or any person or persons or class of persons, or the dismissal or refusal to employ any particular person or persons or class of persons ;

(iv.) claims on the part of the Company or any employee as to whether and, if so, under what circumstances preference to be employed should or should not be given to one class over another of persons being or not being members of labour or other organizations, British subjects or aliens ;

(v.) any established custom or usage, either generally or in the particular district affected ;

"Board." (*f.*) The expression "Board" means Board of Arbitrators established under the provisions of this Act ;

"Lock-out." (*g.*) The expression "lock-out," means the dismissal by the Company, or its refusal to retain in its service, or the suspension of any of its employees contrary to the provisions of this Act ;

"Strike." (*h.*) The expression "strike" or "to go out on strike" (without limiting the nature of its meaning) means the refusal under a common understanding, or for a common purpose of a material number of employees of the Company to continue to perform in accordance with the terms of their hiring their usual and ordinary services to the Company contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Lock-outs and strikes unlawful. **3.** From and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any Company to declare or cause a lock-out in respect of any of its employees.

Penalties. **4.** Any Company declaring or causing a lock-out shall be liable to a fine equal to the amount of wages, salary, or other remuneration (computed for the period covered by such lock-out) which, but for such lock-out, would have been payable to the employees so locked out, if they had continued uninterruptedly to serve the Company in accordance with the terms of their hiring, and shall also forfeit to each of the said employees a sum of money equal to double the amount of said wages, salary or other remuneration, and which amount shall be recoverable along with said fine and payable to said employees free from deduction of any kind.

Strikes unlawful. **5.** From and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any employee to go out on strike, and any employee who shall go out on strike shall be liable to a fine equal to the amount of wages, salary or other remuneration (computed for the period covered by such strike) which, but for such strike would have been payable to him if he had continued uninterruptedly to serve the Company in accordance with the terms of his hiring.

Penalty.

Penalty for inciting a lock-out. **6.** Every one who incites any railway company to declare or cause a lock-out, or to continue a lock-out is guilty of an offence, and shall in respect of each employee affected or to be affected thereby be liable on conviction to a fine equal to double the amount of one week's wages, or other emolument of said employees.

7. Every one who incites any employee or employees to go out on strike or to continue on strike is guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine equal to double the amount of one week's wages, prior to such strike, salary or other emolument of such employee or employees. Penalty for inciting a strike.

8. For the purpose of this Act the North-west Territories shall be deemed to be a part of the province of Manitoba. As to N.W.T.

9. For the settlement of such labour disputes or differences there shall be a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for each province; and also a like Board or Boards for the Dominion. Dominion and Provincial Boards.

10. If the railway is wholly within one province, or if the employees who are actual parties to any difference are, in respect of their services to the Company, performing work in one province only, though the line of the Company's railway may extend beyond such province, in either case the difference shall be dealt with by the Board for such province to be called the Provincial Board, otherwise it shall be dealt with by a Board for the Dominion, to be called a Dominion Board. Jurisdiction of boards.

11. If the question shall at any time arise whether the difference should be or should have been dealt with by a provincial or by a Dominion Board the same shall be determined by the Minister, whose decision shall be final and without appeal. Questions of jurisdiction to be decided by Minister.

12. In and for each province a clerk (to be called the provincial clerk) shall be appointed and paid such salary as may from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council. It shall be the duty of each provincial clerk— Provincial Clerk.

His duties.

(*a.*) To receive, register and deal with each application lodged with him for action by the Board in respect of any difference, and at once to transmit a copy of such application to the Minister and to each of the members of the Provincial Board; To receive applications.

(*b.*) To convene the Provincial Board for the purpose of dealing with differences; To convene Board.

(*c.*) To keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all other applications, references, recommendations, awards and other proceedings of the Board; To keep register.

(*d.*) To safely keep for the time being all applications, orders, evidence, exhibits, books, papers and documents; To safeguard papers.

(*e.*) When so required, to transmit to the Minister all applications, references, evidences, recommendations, awards, exhibits, papers and documents which may have come to his possession or control as such clerk; To transmit them to Minister.

(*f.*) To issue all notices, summonses for witnesses to give evidence before the Board, and to perform all such other acts in connection with matters arising under this Act as may be required of him under any regulations in that behalf issued by the Minister. To issue notices, etc.

Other duties

13. A Provincial Board shall consist of three members, each being a resident in the province for which said Board is Composition of Provincial Board.

established, one of whom shall be elected by the Railway Companies, the other by the employees as hereinafter provided, and the third by the two so elected, and failing his being so elected he shall be appointed by the Governor in Council. The third member whether elected by the other two members, or appointed as aforesaid shall be chairman.

Term of office.

14. The term of office of the Board shall be three years from the first day of January next after its election.

Re-election.

15. Its members shall be eligible for re-election.

Removals and vacancies.

16. Any member of a Board who ceases to reside in the province for which the Board has been established, or who is absent therefrom for two months without the written consent of the Minister, or who, because of ill-health or other cause, is in the opinion of the Governor in Council, incompetent, incapable, unable or unwilling to discharge his duties, shall cease to be a member of said Board, and any Order in Council declaring his office vacant shall be conclusive upon that point.

Filling of vacancies.

17. Whenever by reason of the death or resignation of a member, or for any other cause, a vacancy on the Board shall take place, a successor to such member shall be elected or appointed as the case may be for the residue of his term by the like electing or appointing authority, and in like manner as near as may be as was the person so ceasing to be such member.

Composition of Dominion Board.

18. A Dominion Board shall consist of five members, two of whom shall be elected from their number by those members of the Provincial Boards who were elected by the Companies, two of whom shall be elected from their number by those members of the Provincial Board who were elected by the employees and the fifth shall be elected by the four so elected, and failing his being so elected he shall be appointed by the Governor in Council. The fifth member whether elected by the other four or appointed as aforesaid shall be chairman.

Dominion Clerk.

19. In and for the Dominion a Dominion Clerk shall be appointed and paid such salary as may from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council, and he shall have the like authority and perform the like duties *mutatis mutandis* as are above set forth in respect of a provincial clerk.

Quorum of Provincial Board.

20. In the case of a Provincial Board the chairman and any other member shall constitute a quorum, and the award signed by the chairman and one other member shall be the award of the Board.

Quorum of Dominion Board.

21. In the case of a Dominion Board the chairman and any two other members shall constitute a quorum, and the award signed by the chairman and any two other members shall be the award of the Board.

Validity of ward.

22. The award shall not be questioned on the ground of informality.

Cases pending when term of Board expires.

23. In any case where the term of office of a Board expires whilst the Board is engaged in dealing with any dispute or difference, the proceeding shall not thereby abate, but may be continued and carried to completion by the succeeding Board.

Competency of Board.

24. A Board shall have jurisdiction for the settlement and determination of any dispute or difference referred to it under the provisions of this Act.

Convening Board.

25. Forthwith after any such reference the clerk shall notify the chairman, who shall cause the clerk to convene the Board for dealing with the matters in question.

Counsel not allowed except by consent.

Agents allowed.

26. No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear before the Board except with the consent of all parties to the reference, and notwithstanding such consent, the Board may, if it deems it advisable, decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear before them. The parties to the dispute or difference may appear in person or by agents (other than counsel or solicitor).

Amicable settlements.

27. With a view to a just and fair settlemant of the matters in dispute or difference the Board shall in such manner as it thinks fit make careful and expeditious inquiry into all matters affecting the merits thereof. In the course of such inquiry the Board may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to an amicable settlement of the disputes or differences and may adjourn the proceedings to enable them to agree upon terms of settlement.

Witnesses may be summoned.

Incriminating answers.

28. For the purpose of such inquiry the Board shall have all the power of summoning before them any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and produce such documents and things as the Board deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are inquiring, and shall have the same power to enforce the attendance of such witnesses, and to compel them to give evidence as is vested in any court of record in civil cases; but no such witness shall be compelled to answer any question, by his answer to which he might render himself liable to a criminal prosecution.

Issue of summons.

29. On the application of any of the parties, and on the payment of the prescribed fee, the clerk shall issue a summons to any person to appear and give evidence before the Board.

Form of summons.

30. The summons shall be in such form as the Board shall prescribe, and may require such person to produce before the Board any books, papers, or other documents in his possession or under his control, in any way relating to the proceedings.

Documents to be treated as confidential.

31. All books, papers and other documents produced before the Board, whether produced voluntarily or in pursuance to summons, may be inspected by the Board, and also by such of the parties as the Board allows; but the information obtained

therefrom shall not be made public, and such parts of the books, papers and documents as, in the opinion of the Board, do not relate to the matter at issue, may be sealed up.

Expenses of witnesses.

32. Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance for expenses according to the scale for the time being in force with respect to witnesses in civil suits in the province where the inquiry is being conducted.

Admission of evidence.

33. The Board may accept, admit and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not.

Party may testify.

34. Any party to the proceedings shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

Taking down evidence.

35. The Board in its discretion may order that all or any part of its proceedings may be taken down in shorthand.

Decision of board to be signed.

36. The decision of the Board shall in every case be signed by the members thereof, who concur in the finding, and may also be signed by the others.

Frivolous cases.

37. The Board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it thinks frivolous or trivial.

Award to be deposited with clerk and open to inspection.

38. The award of the Board shall be signed by the chairman and have the seal of the Board attached thereto, and shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the province or of the Dominion as the case may be, and be open to inspection free from charge during office hours by all persons interested therein.

Copies.

39. The clerk shall upon application supply certified copies of the award upon payment of prescribed fee.

Currency of award.

40. The award shall be framed in such manner as shall best express the decision of the Board, avoiding all technicalities where possible, and shall specify the currency of the award, (not exceeding) otherwise the award shall be held to be for a period of one year, subject to its earlier determination on months written notice given by one party to the other, but nevertheless it shall continue in force until a new award has been duly made.

Directions.

41. The award shall also state in clear terms what is or is not to be done by each party.

Amendments.

42. The Board shall have the power to amend the provisions of the award for the purpose of remedying any defect therein or of giving fuller effect thereto.

Representation of employees before the Board.

43. Where the dispute or difference which is being inquired into affects a class of employees of the Company, it shall not be necessary for them all to take part in the inquiry, but the class may be represented by some of their number and

the award made, though some only of the employees of the class are represented before the Board, shall be binding upon the whole class, provided that in the opinion of the Board the whole class was substantially represented by the employees who took part in the proceedings.

Proof of award.

44. In all legal and other proceedings it shall be sufficient to produce the award with the seal of the Board thereto or a certified copy thereof under the seal of the Board and the hand of the clerk, and it shall not be necessary to prove any conditions precedent entitling the Board to make the award.

Seal of board.

Judicial notice to be taken of signatures.

Proof of handwriting not requisite.

45. Every document bearing the seal of the Board shall be received in evidence without further proof, and the signature of the chairman of the Board, or clerk, shall be judicially noticed in or before any court or person or officer acting judicially, provided such signature is attached to some award, order, certificate, or other official document made or purporting to be made under the Act, and no proof shall be required of the handwriting or official position of any person acting in pursuance of this suggestion.

No appeal to courts of law.

46. Proceedings before the Board shall not be impeached or held bad for want of form, nor shall the same be removable to a court by *certiorari* or otherwise; and no award, order, or proceeding of the Board shall be liable to be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed, or called in question by any court of judicature on any account whatsoever.

Breach of award.

47. The Board in its award, or by any order made on the application of any of the parties at any time whilst the award is in force, may fix and determine what shall constitute a breach of the award.

Expenses.

48. In every case where the Board in its award or other order directs the payment of expenses, it shall fix the amount thereof, and specify the parties by and to whom the same shall be paid.

Power of arrest for contempt of Board.

49. If in any proceedings before the Board any person wilfully insults any member of the Board, or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any unlawful contempt in the face of the Board, it shall be lawful for any member of the Board or constable to take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the Board and detain him in custody until the rising of the Board.

Proceedings by default.

50. If without good cause shown, any party to proceedings before the Board fails to attend or to be represented, the Board may proceed as if such party had duly attended or had been represented.

Secrecy of proceedings.

51. It shall be in the discretion of the Board to conduct its proceedings in public or in private.

Regulations by Minister.

52. The Minister may from time to time make, alter and amend regulations for any of the following purposes:

(*a.*) Prescribing the forms of certificates or other instruments to be issued by the clerk of the Board or any officer thereof.

(*b.*) Prescribing the duties of clerks and of all other officers and persons acting in the execution of this Act.

(*c.*) Prescribing for anything necessary to carry out the first or subsequent election of members of Boards, or to fill any vacancies therein, or in the office of chairman of any Board, including the forms of any notice, proceeding, or instrument of any kind to be used or in respect of any such election, also for calling together members of Boards, for the election of a third or fifth member as the case may be, for the record of the proceedings at meetings.

(*d.*) Prescribing any act or thing necessary in his judgment to supplement or render more effectual the provisions of this Act, as to the conduct of proceedings before a Board.

(*e.*) Providing generally for any other matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable in order to the effectual working of this Act.

(*f.*) Prescribing what fees shall be paid in respect of any proceeding before a Board, and the party by whom such fees shall be paid.

(*g.*) Prescribing what respective fees shall be paid to the members of the Board.

(*h.* Prescribing what respective travelling expenses shall be payable to the members of the Board.

When in force.

53. All such regulations shall go into force on the day of the gazetting thereof.

Election of members of Provincial Board.

54. Companies operating railways or portions of railways in a province shall be entitled to elect one member of the Board for such province, and for the purpose of such election each Company shall be entitled to as many votes as it has employees performing work in such province. Said employees shall be entitled to elect one member of said Board, and each employee shall have one vote.

Companies' election register.

55. The Minister shall for each province cause a register to be kept to be called the Companies' Election Register, showing the names of the companies entitled to vote at such election and the number of votes to which each Company is entitled, and shall from time to time cause the same to be revised to the end that it shall for the purpose of the election show as nearly as may be the name of each Company entitled to vote thereat, and the number of votes to which it is entitled.

Employees' election register.

56. The Minister shall also for each province cause another register to be kept to be called the Employees Election Register, showing as nearly as may be the names and addresses of the employees entitled to vote at such election, and shall from time to time cause the same to be revised to the end that it shall for the purpose of the election show as nearly as may

be the names and addresses of employees entitled to vote thereat.

Regulations by Minister as to registers.

57. The Minister may make, alter and amend rules in respect of the forms of such registers. The procedure in connection with applications to have the names of companies (with the respective number of their votes) and the names of employees to be placed on or to be removed from said respective registers, the evidence that may be required or produced in support of such applications, the times or places for hearing and determining such applications, dates for the final or other revision of election registers, and generally in regard to all matters which in his judgment appear necessary or advisable with a view to said respective registers, showing the names of the companies (with the respective numbers of their votes) and the names of the employees entitled to vote at such elections.

Voting papers, recording of votes, etc.

58. The Minister may determine the form of the voting papers and nomination papers, the manner in which they may be signed, the necessary proof of signature, the time and place of opening voting papers and recording votes, the time for summing up and declaring the result of such elections, the form of such declaration and generally all such matters as in his judgment are necessary or proper with a view to the election of members of said Boards in accordance with the intent and meaning of this Act.

Publication of result.

59. The Dominion Registrar shall sum up the votes and declare the result of an election, and shall within two weeks thereafter publish the name in the *Canada Gazette*.

Appeal to Governor in Council.

60. Any Company or employee entitled to vote at an election may, within one month after such publication, in writing, appeal from the said Registrar's declaration as to the result thereof to the Governor in Council, and the decision of the Governor in Council in respect of such appeal shall be final.

Elections to be triennial.

61. Elections under this Act, other than elections referred to in sections seventy and seventy-one, shall be triennial. The first thereof shall be held on the first Wednesday of October next after the passage of this Act.

Mode of voting.

62. The votes at any such election shall be given by closed voting papers, being delivered to the Registrar at his office in the city of Ottawa, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon on any day between the first Wednesday of September and the first Wednesday of October in the year in which the election is being held, and any voting paper received by the Registrar by post during the time aforesaid, shall be deemed delivered to him for the purpose of the election.

Opening of voting papers before scrutineers.

63. Forthwith after said first Wednesday of October, the voting papers shall be opened by the Registrar in the presence of at least two scrutineers, to be appointed by the Minister and of any other scrutineers appointed by any candidate or voter.

Voters may be present.

64. Any voter shall be entitled to be present at the opening of the voting papers.

Members elected.

65. The person who has the highest number of votes cast by the companies shall be declared to be and shall be the member of the Provincial Board elected by the companies, and the person who has the highest number of votes cast by the employees shall be declared to be and shall be the member of the Provincial Board elected by the employees.

In case of a tie.

66. In case of an equality between two or more persons, the scrutineers shall forthwith put into a ballot box a number of papers having written thereon the respective names of the respective candidates having such equality of votes, one for each candidate, and the Registrar shall then draw from the ballot box in the presence of the scrutineers and of all other persons lawfully present, one of the said papers, and the person whose name is on the paper so drawn shall be and shall be declared to be elected a member of said Board.

If too many names on paper.

67. In the event of more than one name appearing on a voting paper, the first name only shall be taken.

Nomination of candidates.

68. Candidates to represent said companies and employees respectively on said Board must be nominated in writing by a Company or employee (as the case may be) entitled to vote, and the nomination paper may be delivered to the Registrar at his office in the month of August next preceding an election. Any nomination paper received by him through the post office during said month of August shall be deemed delivered to him.

Votes thrown away.

69. Any vote cast for any person not so nominated shall not be counted.

By-elections.

70. For the purpose of a by-election of a member of a Provincial Board the Minister shall cause a revision of the election register to be used thereat, may fix time for the final revision, for nomination, voting, counting of votes, and declaration of the result, and may make, alter and amend rules and regulations in regard to all other matters which appear to him necessary or advisable in order to the holding of such election.

Failure to hold election.

71. If by reason of no candidate being nominated, no vote cast or other cause, no election be held, or no candidate elected at the time by this Act fixed for such purpose, the Minister shall forthwith proceed to cause an election to be held, and in respect of such election shall have all the like powers as are vested in him in respect of a by-election.

Company refusing to abide by award liable to fine.

72. In case any Company in the opinion of the Board wilfully omits or refuses to abide by an award, it shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, to be determined by the Board for each day of such omission or refusal, and subject to said limitations the amount of such fine shall be a matter determinable by the Board, whose award shall be final. Such fine shall be recover-

able as in the case of other fines; provided, however, that in any trial or proceeding for the recovery thereof the award shall be conclusive as to the liability of the Company and of the amount of such liability, and one-half of such fine on recovery shall be payable to the Receiver General, and the other half to the employees directly affected by such omission or refusal, and in such proportions as the arbitrators may determine. Recovery and disposal of fine.

73. The procedure for enforcing the penalties imposed or authorized to be imposed by this Act shall be that prescribed by Part LVIII of the Criminal Code, 1892, relating to summary convictions, provided that no person shall be liable to imprisonment, nor any person be adjudged or ordered to be imprisoned for default of payment of any penalty. Summary proceedings. No imprisonment.

74. The Governor in Council shall from time to time determine the amount to be paid to the arbitrators, and also to all clerks, registrars, shorthand writers and other persons employed by the Government in the carrying out of the provisions of this Act. Expenses in connection with this Act.

75. All charges and expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of this Act shall be defrayed out of such annual appropriations as are from time to time made by Parliament for that purpose. To be voted by Parliament.

76. This Act shall apply to the Government of Canada in respect of the Intercolonial Railway, and to any consenting Provincial Governments in respect of any railways they may own and operate, and compliance with the provisions of awards shall be obligatory and binding upon the said respective Governments. Application of Act to Government railways.

3213 4

BINDING SECT.
JUN 8 1971

HD
8101
A3
L2
cop.2

The Labour gazette

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

Government
Publications

3 1761 11467775 0